



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



VOLUME XVII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925

NUMBER 12

Audit of Secy's Books Made by Farmers Union Auditing Assn.

This Report of the Farmers Union Auditor Covers the Period of Nine Months from January 1st. to October 1st., 1925. We are Changing Our Official Year to Oct. 1st.

Salina, Kansas, Oct. 12, 1925
To the Board of Directors,
Kansas Division, Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America,
Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen:
In accordance with your wishes we have audited the books and records of the Secretary's Office (C. E. Brasted) for the quarter ended September 30, 1925 and herewith submit our report for nine months ended September 30, 1925 which includes the six months January 1 to June 30, 1925 previously audited.

The following exhibits and schedules may be found appended hereto in the order enumerated below:
EXHIBIT "A" Balance Sheet as at September 30, 1925.
EXHIBIT "B" Profit and Loss Statement Publishing Department.
EXHIBIT "C" State Office Income and Expense Statement.
EXHIBIT "D" Working Balance Sheet.

SCHEDULE NO. 1 Farmers Union State Bank Reconciliation.
SCHEDULE NO. 2 Farmers National Bank Reconciliation.
SCHEDULE NO. 3 Investments Building Fund.
SCHEDULE NO. 4 Investments Secretary's Fund.
SCHEDULE NO. 5 Journal Entries.

GENERAL REMARKS
The net results show a loss in the Publishing Department of \$406.58 and a surplus balance for the nine months of revenue over expenditure of \$6,482.61.
This balance will be carried forward to commence the financial year which has been changed from January 1st to October 1st and will increase the surplus.
The total income for the period just closed is \$30,141.18 as compared with \$28,868.68 for the corresponding period of 1924 and represents an increase of \$1,272.50 while the expenditure for the period just closed is \$28,658.57 compared with \$29,503.54 expended for the corresponding period of 1924 and represents a decrease in expenditure of \$844.07.

Included in the expenditure for the period just closed are the following extraordinary expenses:
Moving Picture \$200.00
Delinquent Members Experiment 152.25
R. R. Freight Opposition 310.98
A perusal of the foregoing will

demonstrate the fact that the expense of the State Office has been considerably reduced and from a close scrutiny of the records we doubt if further reductions can be made without affecting the efficiency of the office.

The deficit in the Publishing Department (\$406.58) compares very favorably with the deficit for the corresponding period in 1924 which was \$1,288.44 or a difference of \$821.86.

Owing to the change in the financial year it is impossible to arrive at comparative figures for twelve months, unless approximately, and we venture to say that if the year 1925 had run to a close at December 31, this office would have made a good showing.

We have visited all the securities in the custody of the secretary (Mr. C. E. Brasted) and found them all in order.

We found the records in good shape and take this opportunity of thanking the staff for their assistance during the course of the audit.

Very truly yours,
THOS. B. DUNN,
Secretary-Manager.

BANK RECONCILEMENT
Farmers Union State Bank

SCHEDULE NO. 1
Balance as per bank statement \$13,648.38
Add: Deposit 9-30 95.58
Adjusted Balance 9-30-25 13,743.96
Less Outstanding checks 3,526.00
Balance as per ledger account \$10,217.96

Outstanding Checks
15 - 25 796
33 - 12 796
225 - 25 797
264 - 145 799
278 - 75 800
312 - 25 801
317 - 143 802
323 - 270 807
331 - 1,008 808
342 - 3,010 810

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619		.60	Balance as per ledger account
825		.80	78
827		.80	207
841		.80	273
845		1.05	314
850		.80	385
863		.80	429
880		1.45	409
884		.40	429
894		.80	479
897		.80	738
912		8.70	842
916		.80	882
917		1.04	1063
921		.90	1398
925		1.15	238
929		.80	494
933		.60	494
937		175.00	1114
941		.60	1193
945		3.53	1210
949		80.00	1238
953		25.00	1276
957		175.00	1309
961		100.00	1368
965		225.00	1273
969		2,000.00	1368
973		10.00	1887
977		1.25	

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925

OUR LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The legislative program of the Kansas Farmers Union was again defined at the Hays Convention. The Committee that framed the few simple propo-
sitions in which it is believed the farmers of Kan-
sas are primarily interested was made up of men
who have studied these problems for years and
have had active and valuable experience in the
legislature and in other fields of public activity.
The recommendations of the committee were
adopted by the convention with practical unanimity
but there was sufficient discussion to clear up all
doubtful points.

As was entirely proper taxation, both state and
federal, was considered of the first importance.
The first resolution defining the position of the
Union farmers of our state on federal tax matters
was as follows:

"We favor the retention of the present sur-
tax rates on individual and corporation in-
comes, and the continuance of estate taxes as
sources of federal income, and the use of any
surplus revenues therefrom for the prompt
payment and retirement of the government
war debt."

This indicates that Kansas farmers still believe
that the only proper thing to do with a debt is to
pay it as soon as possible and that there is no de-
mand in this state that the bills run up by this
generation shall be passed on for payment by chil-
dren yet unborn. Inasmuch as the metropolitan
press and many of the great public leaders are in-
sisting that we are in the midst of a season of un-
exampled national prosperity the farmers are of
the opinion that it is a wise policy to pay our debts
while money is abundant.

The convention recognized that something must
be done to relieve property of the constantly grow-
ing burden of direct taxes for the support of the
state government and adopted this resolution on
state taxation:

"We favor an indirect tax system in Kansas
in place of all direct taxes on tangible prop-
erty for the purpose of raising revenues for
the use of the state government."

Every farmer knows by this time that the con-
tinued increase of direct property taxation threat-
ens not only the prosperity but the solvency of
Kansas agriculture. Under the existing system
which dates back to the Wyandotte constitution
adopted at the admission of the state into the Un-
ion practically all taxes for state purposes are paid
by the farms and the railroads and the railroads
through the operation of a guaranteed rate sys-
tem are able to shift their share of the burden to
agriculture. The convention recognized that this
condition has become intolerable and assumed a
position that may well command serious consid-
eration from the legislative and administrative offi-
cers of the state.

Farmers, more than any other one class of citi-
zens, are deeply interested in the highway plans
that must be applied in Kansas for many years to
come. There are at least two controlling reasons
for this keen interest. Agriculture makes more
practical use of roads than any other industry and
up to this time farmers have contributed far more
than any other industry and up to this time farm-
ers have contributed far more than their proper
proportion of the expenses for constructing and
maintaining public highways. With only two dis-
senting votes the convention resolved as follows:

"We recommit ourselves to the continuance of
faith in its soundness to the COUNTY UNIT plan in all road
construction."

Let no one be under any misapprehension as to
the true meaning of this position. The farmers of
Kansas need and want good roads and are willing
to do even more than their share in carrying out
any workable and equitable plan for highway con-
struction. They are unalterably convinced, how-
ever, that the first purpose of a public highway is
to serve agriculture as a market road and that such
service can be secured and assured only if a rea-
sonable amount of control remains in elective offi-
cers within the counties. No farmer is fooled for a
minute by the argument that state construction
and supervision is essential to inter-state or cross
state highways. A dozen connected county road
are just as much of a state road as if all were all

single line constructed and maintained by a state
highway department.

Line elevators operated by mills and board of
trade houses and agencies for centralized creamer-
ies are the most dangerous obstacles to coopera-
tive progress that exist in Kansas. Every day we
hear of elevators owned by a single interest that
are paying varying prices for grain at different
points that are in no way justified by freight
rates or other normal business conditions or nec-
essities. Losses as caused by over payments at one
station are recouped by profits from under pay-
ments at another and in each case the cooperative
organization and the cooperators suffer. The leg-
islature once attempted to stop this unfair practice
and the law enacted at that time may offer an
adequate remedy. Anyhow the Union convention
voted that it must be tried and if necessary
strengthened by additional legislation. Following is
the anti-discrimination resolution:

"We urge the effective enforcement of Kan-
sas anti-discrimination law and the enactment
of such additional legislation as may be nec-
essary to prevent unfair competition by man-
ipulation of prices."

The farmers of Kansas are anxious that mem-
bers of the legislature shall receive sufficient pay
to compensate them, at least for their expenses
while in Topeka on duty for the state. Under the
impression that the last legislature submitted a
constitutional amendment providing for an increase
in the pay of legislators the convention adopted
the following resolution:

"We recommend the adoption of the con-
stitutional amendment to be submitted next
fall, increasing the pay of state senators and
representatives."

If no such amendment is now pending before the
voters of Kansas Union representatives in and be-
fore the next session of the legislature are in-
structed to work for its submission as soon as pos-
sible.

During the past few years several governors
have appointed members of one or the other leg-
islative house to well paid positions in the state ad-
ministration and such members have continued to
serve in the legislature while discharging their
duties as executive officers of the state govern-
ment. This is a dangerous co-mingling of execu-
tive and legislative functions and is entirely for-
eign to the spirit of our constitutional system
which provides for a government of three distinct
and non-related branches. With no thought of cri-
ticizing any particular governor but solely to em-
phasize their position on a most important ques-
tion the members of the Union convention adopted
this resolution:

"We favor a state law making all members
of the legislature ineligible for appointment
to state offices during the terms for which
they are elected."

This is the program. It is short but it contains
demands that are essential to good government in
Kansas. Naturally there are differences of opinion
among the members of the Union on all these mat-
ters. To have any influence with the legislature we
must present a united front. Each one of these de-
mands should be made the subject of study and de-
bate in the Locals and before the time comes for
election of members of the legislature our organ-
ization should be united and harmonious in asking
for the legislation approved by the Hays conven-
tion.

FIGHTING COOPERATION

The "County Agent" is a periodical of myster-
ious origin and uncertain subscription list. It is
published in Chicago and purports to be the official
organ of the organized county agricultural agents
of the United States but all good County Agents
deny that they subscribe for or receive the paper
and insist that it is not in the least little bit rep-
resentative of their views.

But whatever or whoever the "County Agent"
represents it is a bitter foe to cooperation. No one
may be able to tell what the paper stands for by
just reading a copy or two of it but it is no trouble
to find that it is against the whole cooperative
movement whether for marketing or distribution.
The issue that was current during the Farmers
Union State Convention at Hays was filled with
doctored stories about the failure of cooperative
enterprises in various parts of the country. Doubtless
many of the stories are true and probably all of
them are enough colored with the truth to make
them good reading from the standpoint of the ex-
ploiter who are willing to go to any length to
save their graft and keep the farmers from orga-
nizing their own business enterprises.

Certainly there are cooperative failures. Some
few farmers have lost quite a little money through
the collapse of cooperative enterprises but if they
have not lost faith in cooperative methods, in their
fellow farmers and in themselves a few dollars
blown in for lessons in what not to do in coopera-
tive business will break nobody.

There are failures in other sorts of business.
Bankers took a very lively and effective part in
the campaign against the wheat pool in Kansas a
couple of years ago. Their favorite argument was
that cooperation at some time or place had failed
and that some one had lost some money. There
have also been quite a few bank failures in Kansas,
about as many numerically as of cooperatives.
When it comes to losing money, however, the banks
have outdistanced the co-ops so far that the farmer
failures will never be respectable rivals of their
banker brethren. Any one of a dozen or more bank
failures that have occurred in Kansas during the
past five years lost more money than all the co-
operative failures that have happened in this state
since 1876.

It is singular that there are so many folks, like
the editors of the "County Agent" who are filled
with dread lest the farmers rush into cooperative
enterprises and lose all their money. The farmer
might as well use his money trying to protect him-
self. Unless he does something about the conditions
that surround his business he loses anyhow and
might as well have the fun of losing while fighting
for justice. Be not fooled by brethren. The enemies

of cooperation are not worried over the failure of
cooperative enterprises. They exult over every
closed elevator and store and rejoice in goulash
glee when a marketing association suspends opera-
tion. Cooperative failures are the best sort of news
that such creatures ever get out of the daily pa-
pers.

The fear that chills the heart of all the exploit-
ers of agriculture is that cooperation will succeed.

MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE

More than a thousand men and women attended
the annual state convention of the Union at Hays.
The most striking thing about the gathering was
the very large number of delegates who have passed
middle life. There were a few young men but
the number present who are under thirty years of
age was almost negligible. This suggests either of
two conditions neither of which speaks well for
Kansas agriculture.

Either the business of farming is now almost
entirely in the hands of old or middle aged men or
the young farmers have not yet realized the nec-
essity for a strong and compact organization of
agriculture. It is quite sure that the first condition
exists to a degree that is dangerous to the future
of our business. The young men, the ablest and
the most ambitious in every community, have left
the farms and have gone to the cities, in the hope
of bettering their financial standing. Many of
them, perhaps a great majority, will do little if
any better in town than they were doing in the
country, but they are lost to the farms to which
they will never return except for an occasional
visit.

Nothing that can be done will ever bring back to
the farms those ambitious youngsters who are now
in town but if we can work out some system of
agriculture that will return fair profits to good
farmers the future will see the movement from
farm to town checked or stopped entirely. Boys
leave the farms because they have seen their par-
ents fail to make decent profits and have made up
their minds that they will not follow an occupation
that holds out so little promise of adequate re-
wards for arduous labor and so little hope of safety
and security after the years of active labor are
over.

We all want the boys to stay on the farm and
we can keep them there if we can assure them of
living wages for reasonable hours of labor.

FEES AND DUES IN THE UNION

The old question of fees and dues for the priv-
ilege of entering the Union and staying in the or-
ganization came up as usual during the Hays con-
vention. As always happens there were delegates
opposed to any increase in dues or fees and among
such there were quite a number who took the
ground that any additional payments to the Union
would be an intolerable burden beyond the re-
sources of most members. There were others who
argued against any increase because they honestly
believe that there is no real need of a state orga-
nization to keep the work moving and to back fire
against backsliding.

Of course those members who talked about an
additional twenty-five cents a year and a total
dues payment of \$2.50 a year being an intolerable
burden beyond the means of the Kansas farmers
could not have been in real earnest. Such a pay-
ment is no burden at all even for the poorest mem-
ber of the organization except as he is not able
to pay it. Every member of the Union is able to
pay the small amount of dues required for the up-
keep of the organization. Most members spend sev-
eral times that amount every year for pleasures or
luxuries from which they expect no financial re-
turn. They have the right to that. Life would be a
dull thing if there were neither pleasures nor re-
laxations for all of us that must work so many
hours in the day and all the days of the year.

The whole thing finally resulted in the submis-
sion of an amendment to the Union constitution
raising the annual dues from \$2.25 to \$2.50. The
raising the annual dues from \$2.25 to \$2.50. The
condition with some prospect of closing the year
with a small surplus of receipts over expenses. But
the State Union has done only a part of the work
that it should be doing all the time. The organiza-
tion work should be pushed with vigor and system.
That will take money because it is now necessary
to convince the reason of prospective Union men
before we get them into our membership. Or-
ganizers who appeal to the passions and the emo-
tions are all right but in this day we must rely on
reasonable arguments which we have in great
abundance.

The small increase in annual dues will bankrupt
no member of our organization. It is absolutely
necessary to the useful work of the state organiza-
tion. It should be voted unanimously when the
question gets into the Locals.

A MANY MILLION DOLLAR RAIN

A lot of Union members who had planned to
drive to the Hays Convention were disappointed.
The heavy rains that fell all over the state during
the early part of the week made automobile travel
impossible or very difficult and so the folks stayed
at home or made the trip on the train. There was
a good, big crowd in attendance but probably not
half the number that would have been there if the
roads had been in even fair condition.

The rain reduced the attendance at what prom-
ised to be the largest farmers' meeting ever held in
Kansas, but in our disappointment we must not
forget that the showers that kept Union farmers
away from Hays soaked the wheat fields and
started a fall growth that promises to end next
spring with the maturity of one of the biggest
crops ever harvested in Kansas. In fact the early
fall rains mean that the wheat fields of this state
will many of them yield two crops from a single
sowing—a rich pasture for stock this fall and a
huge harvest of grain next summer.

Keep on getting new members and you will
keep on helping the Union and Kansas farmers.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Boosters

For River Transportation

Held quite a meeting in Kansas a
few days ago. The business, and
is no more numerous, and ably
represented. Secretary Hoover
journeyed all the way from Washington
to tell the folks what a good and
profitable thing it would be if the
Missouri river were open for naviga-
tion from Omaha to its junction
with the Mississippi. The meeting
was harmonious, enthusiastic and
more than ordinarily intelligent
but it never even touched on the real
difficulties in the way of utilizing
the rivers of this country for the
transportation of commodities.
It is not difficult to get the kinks
required for the construction of a
deep water channel from Kansas
City or even from Omaha to St.
Louis. The government has plenty of
money and arrangements can al-
ways be made for extracting it
from the treasury. If enough voters
can be lined up in favor of any
promising enterprise that requires
appropriations. The Kansas City
meeting and the organization there-
formed may be depended on to get
the money for river improvement
but deep water will only start to
flow towards the commercial utilization of
our rivers.

Freight

Must be Loaded

On steamers or barges before it
can be transported by water. There
is no elevator in either Kansas
City or at any other grain shipping
point on the upper Missouri river
from which a single bushel of wheat
can be transferred directly to a
steamer or a barge. Practically all
the grain elevators except the
ones operated by mills for their
own needs are owned by railroads
and are located at considerable dis-
tances from the river. To ship
grain by water from such houses it
would be necessary to load first on
cars and then transfer from cars to
barges. Then would give the roads
a chance to impose switching
charges that would go very far to-
wards absorbing the savings pos-
sible by making the long haul by
water.

Nor is the ownership of almost
all western grain elevators by rail-
ways the only obstacle in the way
of river transportation. The rail-
roads own and occupy all the river
banks and other approaches to the
river. Not only are there no publicly
owned docks, wharves and other
loading facilities near or on the
river bank but there is no ground
suitable for such improvement ex-
cept the land that is already owned
and used by the railroads.

Kansas City

Periodically Attempts

To arouse interest in Missouri
river transportation. Always there is
an immediate and gratifying re-
sponse and always there has been
final and complete failure to main-
tain interest. Why? Any thoughtful
man can answer that question. Kan-
sas City is not a river town although
it is located on the banks of the
Missouri and the Kaw. It is a rail-
road center. Its prosperity has been
built up and is based on the business
that is brought to it by the railroads
that center there.

The business men of Kansas City
embrace river navigation projects
enthusiastically and with zeal and enthu-
siasm but when the hour of decision
comes they order their shipments
out and in by railway because the
railroads have the means and power
to show the merchants and grain
dealers and other shippers just
where they get off. So for fifty
years boosting river navigation has
been one of the most popular divi-
sions of the people of Kansas City
but down to this good day it has not
interfered in the slightest measure
with the prosperity of the railroads.

Kansas City

Not Congress at Washington

Must be converted to the gospel
of water transportation before any-
thing worth while can be done in re-
storing boats and every other great
New Orleans and every other great
river town or sea port that depends
on water borne commerce for pros-
perity recognizes that these water
ways are the life of the nation and
that the land essential to the
shipping operations must be mun-
cipally owned, and that there must
be ample and up-to-date facilities
for loading, unloading and storing
the commodities that move by water.

Kansas City is in earnest about the
use of the Missouri river for the
administration of that town must
find a way to clear the river of
tracks from the banks of the river.
Must build docks and make it possible
for the elevators to get to the water. Con-
gress is generous and able and will
make the necessary appropriations
but not another dollar for the im-
provement of the Missouri river
until Kansas City assures and guar-
antees the federal government that
the public will be allowed access to
the river front and provided with
modern facilities for loading and
unloading freight.

Missouri

Reports that Something

Like 600 of its state banks were
not examined by the banking de-
partment last year. There is no in-
dication, however, that the banks
that have not been examined are not
just as safe and solvent as the
institutions that have paid large
fees for the privilege of having

their books audited by politicians
from Jefferson City. Customers of
banks place altogether too much re-
liance on the statements of politi-
cally appointed bank examiners.
From the very nature of the
banking business it is perfectly
plain that no man not acquainted
with local conditions can pass on
the value of the securities held by
banks as evidences of the safety of
their depositors' money loaned out
by the bank operators. Auditors
from Jefferson City or Topeka may
be able to pass on the merits of book
keeping systems and to detect clerical
errors in accounting but they
know absolutely nothing about local
credit conditions.

France

Will Make Another

Offer to pay some of the debt she
owes to the United States. Since
Callix got home something has con-
vinced him that it would be good na-
tional and business policy for the
French to make some sort of a debt
settlement with this country. Per-
haps he fears that the present sit-
uation may result in a complete dis-
franchise of business and social re-
lations with the United States. Our
people are said to spend about \$400-
000,000 a year in France while sight
seeing and raising the devil over
there as tourists. It is reported that
dressmakers, jewelers, hotel keep-
ers and others of less repute, who
get these American dollars make a
good thing out of the tourist trade.
France has been ruined a good many
times during the past ten years but
she would certainly suffer the worst
ruin of recent times if rich Ameri-
cans should sensibly conclude that
it is foolish to spend so much mon-
ey in a country that refuses to pay
its debts.

Perhaps Callix has worked out
some plan that will enable France to
get the money from the United
States that is needed to pay her
debt to this country. It looks like it
might be done by imposing some
sort of an excise tax on the money
that American tourists spend over
there but those who are best in-
formed say that would be quite a
job. Money paid by an American
traveller to a French tradesman or
tavern keeper goes out of circula-
tion right then and there.

Churches

Are Becoming so Liberal

That few of them any longer seri-
ously interfere with the politics or
religion of their members. Dancing,
card playing and other social diver-
sions once regarded by strict church
folks as heinous sins are now tol-
erated by evangelical ecclesiastical
establishments. Men and women now
do things in the name of religion,
it were, that would once have
brought condemnation for grievous
error.

The Protestant Episcopal folks
are holding a law making assembly,
congress or conference at New Or-
leans. They have such a convention
every fifty years. The new laws
that are now being enacted will re-
main in force and be more or less
regarded as binding on the mem-
bers of the next half century. Two
very significant changes in Book of
Common Prayer have been voted.
The word obey is left out of the
bride's part of marriage service and
the Thirty Nine Articles of Faith
will not appear in the book in the
future. As no one now concerns
himself very much with the prin-
ciples embodied in the articles of
Faith and as marriage is a civil
contract quite obeying their husbands it
is quite apparent that the changes
ordered by the convocation are mere
recognitions of facts already well
established.

Foot Ball

Is Not Prospering

At the University of Kansas. All
the other colleges of the same rank
and enrollment are now whipping
K. U. on the gridiron and the alumni
who recall the victories of the
past in the days of Outland, Mosse,
Crown, Carlson, Myers, Rouse,
Smith, Ackerman, and other heroes
of the pig skin are much concerned
over the situation. There are more
students at Lawrence than ever be-
fore. There are better facilities for
training and coaching and the ath-
letic teams there is a far more generous
support by the public and yet there
are no victories over rivals of equal
class.

The young men who resort to the
University are as big and as fast as
any of their predecessors. Followers
of college sport and other timers who
there, Carlson, Myers, Rouse,
Smith, Ackerman, and other heroes
of the pig skin are much concerned
over the situation. There are more
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letic teams there is a far more generous
support by the public and yet there
are no victories over rivals of equal
class.

If "Fussing" were an intercollegiate
sport the University of Kansas
would speedily win the undisputed
championship of the world.

For a good many
months it has been certain that this
would happen. The noisy colonel has
been in the army a long time and
should be familiar with the Articles
of War which he has repeatedly vi-
olated during the past two or three
years. To the non military observer
with only a limited knowledge of
military law it has long been appar-
ent that Mitchell must be tried for
his offenses and in all probability
cashiered from the army. Most of us
supposed that the colonel wanted
that very thing to happen but now
that the hour of fate is at hand the
situation is not so attractive to him.

The officers responsible for the
court martial have just furnished
Mitchell with the list of charges on
which he is to be tried. The colonel
now discovers, apparently for the
first time, that it is none other than
himself that must go to trial for
violating the articles of war and
that he can not defend himself by
counter charges that a lot of other
army and navy officers are a bunch
of boobs when it comes to aviation
matters. It is Mitchell, not the army
that is on trial and the Colonel may
as well base his defense on that un-
pleasant fact.

Mellon

Is Not Graciously

Impressed with Congressman Gar-
ner's suggestion that all incomes
under \$5,000 a year shall be exempt
from taxation. The reports of the
treasury show that a very consid-
erable revenue is derived from that
source and that the cost of collect-
ing the small income instead of be-
ing high as some have hinted at is
in fact quite low. Returns for small in-
comes are simple matters and are
seldom disputed by the department.
The little income taxpayer gets a
lawyer, the post master or his bank-
er to make out his return or does it
himself, sends it in to the collector
with his check for the tax shown to
be due and in about 999,999 cases
out of one million there is the last
that is ever heard of it.

Then Mellon urges that tax pay-
ing is a patriotic duty, not to say
privilege, which should be shared by
all citizens of the republic. He is
right about that. Every man who
lives under the flag and enjoys the
liberties guaranteed by our consti-
tution and laws should in proper
measure pay his share. Mellon gets
much out of the privilege of Ameri-
can citizenship and pays \$2,000.00
a year in taxes. I get just as much
in the way of privilege and protec-
tion under our laws and means
ordinarily pay my \$25, \$50 or \$100
should also pay my share. Citizenship
as the case may be. Citizenship
carries no obligations will never be
very highly prized. Garner is wrong,
ally right but this time he is wrong.

AUDIT OF SECRETARY'S BOOKS

(Continued from Page 1)

Prepaid Rent Oct. 80.00	80.00
Rent	106.72
Depreciation Reserve	106.72
Accrued Int. B. F. 483.33	483.33
Interest B. F.	
\$780.02	\$780.02

MANY FARMERS NOW

PICKING SEED CORN

MANHATTAN, Kan. — Selecting
seed corn from the field before frost
and preferably before all the ears
are ripe affords a better opportunity
to determine the relative time of
maturity and free from disease, say
agronomists at the Kansas State
Agricultural college.

It is always a good plan to select
more seed than will be needed.
agronomists say, as replanting may
be necessary and there is also the
possibility of selling surplus seed to
neighbors. Many Kansas farmers
have been able to afford seed corn
their income by selling seed corn.
Ears with poorly filled tips or with
poorly rounded butts have been
found to yield just as well as the
better appearing ears. Tapering
ears which were formerly discrimi-
nated against appear to yield just as
well as the preferred cylindrical
ears. There seems to be a definite
relation, however, between indenta-
tion of the kernel and yield.

Experiments show that kernels
only slightly dented, and therefore
on relatively smooth ears, produce
better yields than deeply dented ker-
nels from rough ears. This is ac-
counted for by the fact that rough
ears usually have deep kernels and
are late in maturing.

The shape of the ears and depth
of the kernels does not seem to be
especially important so long as well
matured, disease free ears, of a
large size and depth of kernel as can
safely be matured, are selected. It is
desirable to select those ears which
have straight rows and uniform ker-
nels. Kernels from ears with zigzag
rows are uneven in size and shape
and will not be planted uniformly,
especially if an edge drop planter is
used.

No special care in storing seed
corn is essential so long as the seed
is thoroughly dried before frost and
kept dry until planted. The matter of
prompt, thorough drying, however,
is important. Usually hanging the
corn in a machine shed or attic
where there is good ventilation is all
that is necessary. Protection from
the weather and rodents, and good
ventilation are about the only essen-
tials.

Ground hogs go into hibernation
during the latter part of October.
Control measures for this fall must be
attended to right away. Strychnine
treated oats or wheat should be
placed in each burrow now.

The Countrywoman

HERE'S ONE FOR THE
H. D. A'S TO CRACK
Young Henry Amblercombe Jones
Came home one night to dine;
With wedding gifts the board was
laid,
Much plate and linen fine.

Young Henry rubbed his hands and
said,
"Now what have we tonight?
My work today has given me
A healthful appetite."

"I feel like coffee, amber hued;
And juicy salmon steaks,
And all topped off with lemon pie,
Like dear old mother makes."

His wife looked up with lofty scorn

"Tonight you'll get no meat.
I'm learning how to cut in half
The bills for what we eat."

"The first course will be lentils
stewed,
An entree of Dutch cheese,
With roasted loaf of nuts, you see,
There's protein in these."

"Then as this course so heavy is
I have been quite alert
To make for you a suitable
Hydrocarbonate dessert."

Young Henry dropped his lower
jaw,
Thought wistfully of steaks,
And murmured in a slithering voice
Of things his mother makes.

Uprose the youthful Mrs. Jones
With most superior air;
And looked upon her rebel lord
With an awful, awful stare.

"Can your mother think in calories,
And balancestrate?" quoth she,
"Or as a dietitian win
Her bachelor's degree?"

And does she know food chemistry
And vitamins pursue?
Talk not to me of former days—
I'm taking care of you.

But still young Amblercombe Jones
Thought wistfully of steaks,
And murmured in a slithering voice
Of things his mother makes.
—Della Oglesbee Ross in the
Chicago Daily News.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Aggie

If you grow tired of "an apple a day" an natural, remember there are lots of ways to combine this most necessary fruit with other ingredients and make appetizing puddings, fritters, puddings, pies, butters, and pickles. Here are three recipes which have been tried and found worth trying again:

Apple Roll

Pare and chop the apples. Roll biscuit dough in an oblong about one-half inch thick and spread with the apples. Sprinkle the apples with sugar and butter. Roll as a jelly roll, cut in slices one inch thick and place out side down in an oiled tin far enough apart to allow to swell while baking. Bake in a hot oven and serve with a sauce.

Casserole Sweet Potatoes and Apples

Pare and slice the sweet potatoes and apples, using one medium-sized apple to two potatoes. Place in a baking dish, sprinkle with a little brown sugar or add a small amount of syrup, pour over the apples and potatoes a little melted butter. Remove the cover, dot the top with bits of butter, and brown.

Sautéed Apples

Use six apples, two tablespoons butter, and salt to taste. Wash the apples, cut in one-half inch slices. Melt butter in frying pan and when hot put in apples. Cook until tender. Add salt.

A small hammer, a screw driver, and a pair of pliers form useful adjuncts to the kitchen equipment. The housewife herself should have exclusive control of these popular tools.

MARION, Kans.—Practically no wheat was planted before the safe seeding date, October 6, in Marion county. A part of the credit goes to the admonition of the county agent, the rest to the weather conditions. At the time when most men were ready to start seeding, rain brought up the volunteer wheat which had to be killed out. By the time this was done the safe date to seed had arrived.

There are ten chemical elements absolutely necessary for the growth of plants. These are: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, calcium, iron and magnesium. The first three carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, are secured by the plant from the water which it absorbs through its roots. The other seven elements of plant food are taken from the soil. Are you endeavoring to keep up these elements in the soil by the addition of manures, the growing of legumes, etc., or are you exploiting your soils?

During the present year England will spend about \$425,000,000 for electrical development, or less than ten percent the amount being spent just to enlarge electrical service in the United States. In telephone development Long Island, which includes Brooklyn and Queens, has more telephones than there are in the whole of South America, with all her great republics. And Long Island has more telephones than there are in the whole of France.

Health and Home

WHAT IS EVAPORATED MILK?

Did you ever stop to figure out the exact meaning of "Evaporated Milk"? The word "evaporated" may give you the idea that in the process of evaporation the milk has lost some of its valuable qualities. It hasn't. It has lost only water. Sixty per cent of the water is evaporated from the milk after it comes fresh from the cow.

The first step in processing the milk is the evaporation, when a portion of the water content is removed. The second step is the homogenization which insures the cream being distributed evenly throughout the milk. The third is the canning. The fourth is sterilization, which takes place in the can when the milk is subjected to sufficient heat to destroy the bacteria. Thus evaporated milk remains as pure and fresh in the can as when it was poured into the pail in the farmer's barn.

Evaporated milk is now generally recognized as the freshest milk available to those not living on farms and producing their own milk. For fresh milk means purity.

Transportation of milk from the dairy country to the city is well systematized and rapid and yet owing to the immense quantities of milk that must be rushed in daily, much of it must be obtained at considerable distances and a large per cent is necessarily some days old when it is delivered by the milkman.

Evaporated milk, on the other hand, is last night's and this morning's milk. From the dairy barn, always under rigid inspection, it is hurried by farmers to factories located in the heart of the dairy country and delivered where it is fresh. Evaporated milk is, in fact, its "freshest moment," when it is in its finest state. It is never allowed to get old. The whole process from cow to can requires only a few hours. It may be interesting to know that the process of sterilizing takes place after the milk has been sealed in its containers. Once in its sterilized containers, there is no possibility of deterioration.

The sterilizing of evaporated milk insures its purity—it makes a safe milk for the children. Evaporated milk is boiled milk, and this makes it more digestible.

It may be used for any milk need with safety and economy.

For ordinary cream needs, use it just as it comes from the can. When a rich milk is desired, add an equal part of water. For cooking and baking, two parts water and one part milk will usually suffice.

SPEECH OF MISSOURI PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

those dirty eggs. We had not thought of it. This organization is bringing out thoughts. If nothing more than the education we have gotten out of it, it is worth that. In Missouri we have many women who, a few years ago, if we had asked them to go to better audiences they would not have been able to. Today those people are making talks on problems before them. This has been brought out by our efforts of getting together and talking these things over. Not only these things but many others build up our state. As far as our farm organization is concerned, instead of being the "show me" state, we are getting to be the "show them" state. I could not help this morning noticing the request of the gentlemen giving to you plans for a better Farmers Union and what he recommended. One thing he seemed to need so badly was local organization. If you want to solve that problem of local organization give it to your wife and she will solve it for you. Teach the children co-operation. We have little boys and girls who can make wonderful talks on farm organization. We go to the schoolhouses and the children put on the program. The boys talk on farm organization. Do you know that seed is planted in the heart of that boy and it does not take the efforts of a high salaried man to show him the dotted line to put his name on the contract. You people must raise Union boys of tomorrow to help out in this matter. You will be surprised if you knew what we, as a woman's organization, mean financially to our M. F. A.

We are, at the present time launching a produce contract. At first we organized on loyalty and with the farmer that is not strong enough. When we went to the markets of the world with merchandise based on loyalty they said it would not do. We decided we must have a contract with the farmers' signature. We are expecting to sign 75 per cent of the farmers in the state of Missouri to sell all their eggs, poultry, live stock, grain, etc., through the MFA for a period of 5 years. When you undertake to sign 75 per cent of the farmers for 5 years, it is a big job. I was interested in your discussion of finance in regard to paying your leaders. It certainly is an undertaking. You are against a great fight to put over your program. We have, in Missouri at the present time, 30 counties where the 75 per cent have signed contracts. We are getting ready to throw the contracts into effect around Springfield. We have a fight because the people

tainly have to give up that profit they have made off our products for a number of years. We must stay with our row and hoe it to the end in putting on this contract drive, it meant putting men in the field to work. We divided our state into districts. We put a field man over that district. We allowed him to employ men as he needed them under him. It meant we had to have money to carry it along. Just as your men do when they need money to carry on church work they ask the women. Last year we had a tea party drive. The propaganda was sent through our state telling the farmer to stay off the contract. People who had been our friends suddenly became our worst enemies, so to speak. We put on a little play. We got \$12,000.00 in 30 minutes to fight this matter. The large percent of that \$12,000.00 was put there through the efforts of the women's organization. There are over 400 women's clubs in the state of Missouri. Now, I am telling you this to show you what we women over in Missouri are doing. You can hardly go into a town but what you are asked to buy a ticket on a quilt or some thing to help fight the battles of the farmer. I do not know whether your women in the state of Kansas have lived in that rut so long as we have in Missouri or not. Our farm women, our brightest women have never got farther than the edge of her diaphan. We tried to work along with the men and raise chickens and milk the cows and care for the children and the usual round of work on the farm was our duty. That is the duty and the mother does not intend to quit that. I believe in no play makes Jack a dull boy. That is just as true for mother as for Jack. We gained wonderfully for women by this club work. The getting together and discussing their problems. There are many problems facing the farmer. Problems not only of marketing and production but others as well. I hope you women if you have not talked about it, will study it and put it into practice. One of the great things that is facing the farm women is handling of the poles. Whether you were in favor of voting or not, it is passed and gone. You expect to handle the poles. It is a fact that every man and woman with true American principles is no longer than the dollars in their pockets can be bought. We must stand by the side of our men for the principals for which this nation was built. We must go after and get results. We have to stand beside our men and fight the battles of the pole in elevators. If we do not have a farmer class of people the other interests will over run us. Those are problems, we, as women, have to face. Our women discuss them along with other problems that come up. In our state we stand by everything that is elevating in our communities and we have far better conditions in our communities. One of the results is increase in interest in our schools. Before the time of farm organizations our state ranked away down in education. Our schools were in bad shape. In our unhealthful condition for our children. We used our schoolhouses for community centers. Our fathers and mothers began to come to the club meetings. They noticed the condition of the school houses. The cleanliness and the coldness and the thought of the children, who spent most of their hours in that building. The result is we are building in many districts more modern school houses of which we are very proud. We stand for everything that is elevating and up-building to our community. We hope for the time to come when our boys and girls come to the cross roads which every one does between the farm and city, that the farm houses will be lighted so brightly and they will come back to the farm. It is for them that we are launching this great fight. I thought this afternoon that it is not for John Tromble and not for such white heads as these in front of me but it is for such of these children in their mother's home that this battle is fought. We are building for the boys and girls who will come after us and take our places. We are fighting the battles for our boys and girls, that is what we are doing. We build and plan for our children's future. My father fought all his life on a farm in Missouri and he passed away when he should have been enjoying the fruits of his toil. When he came to his last days he had not enough from his days of toil to lay him away when he was gone. And he left my mother with child to spend her last days was the increase in valuation of the farm home. He had taught to show for the fruits of that toil and not enough to lay him away. There was money made off his work but it was in the hands of men who marketed his products. Now, if I do not want the children of the men who marketed my father's products, to market the products of my son it is time for me and his father to turn the train on another track. I want to say to you I hope the time will come when you women will be organized from one side of the state to another. Do not think this is a separate organization. It does not work against the interests of the other organization. It simply helps. We do not allow our women's organization to lean away from the interests of our men's organization. This is a great fight we are in. We are in the hornet's nest. We want some part in it.

Let it be by the tugs and not the hold back strap. Let's patronize 100 per cent every institution you organize. Pass the other fellow by and hoe your own row to the end. Organize yourselves in an organization. Remember that we are a common class of people with a common interest. What is helpful to you is helpful to us. Get behind our organizations to solve the problems that we can bring to the boys and girls of every state in the corn belt the rights they should have.

OBITUARY

Clifton Everett Henderson was born Nov. 23, 1876 at the home farm near Kincaid, Kansas, and died Oct. 10, 1925. His age was 48 years, 10 months and 17 days.

He was raised on the farm and received his early education at the Ozark school and afterwards at the high school in Kincaid and Garnett, also a term in Ft. Scott. He received a certificate to teach school when but 17 years old and proved to be a very successful teacher. Later he went to Ft. Scott, Kansas, where he engaged in business with his residence in Kincaid. He continued for about 11 years. After the death of his brothers, he disposed of the business, and went to Indianapolis and opened a sanitarium where he did a great work for suffering humanity. After three years his health failed and he returned to his home in Kansas.

Cliff was a member of the St. Louis lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also a Scottish Rite Mason, having been a member of the St. Louis Consistory Martin Collins class of Nov. 20, 1903. He was united with the Universalist church and was elected a trustee. He had a very kind and lovable disposition, and he never would speak ill of anyone. He always tried to tell the best of those who did wrong. He passed on by unnoticed. In this he was like the Great Master who taught us "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

During the past few years he had taken up the work for the farmers union, and became very active in it. He was loyal to his friends, and was very generous with those who may have differed with him. He was not in the habit of saying an unkind word of any man. If his life might be summed up in any kind of work which he took up, he threw his whole heart and soul into it. He had high ambitions and loved good books. His mind was stored with beautiful gems from the best authors. One of his habits was to read a portion of some good book each day. He was reverent and saw God in all things.

The problems of the farmer he became interested in, his mind and heart conceived a picture of a brighter and more prosperous day, a day when he who tills the soil might enjoy some of the fruit of his work. In this as in every kind of work which he took up, he threw his whole heart and soul into it. He lived to see the Farmers Union well on its way. He was recognized as one of our great leaders in the state, his council and advice were valued. He was twice elected as a member of the State Board. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Produce Association. He served in an advisory way in many other Boards in the state. He has been Secretary of the Anderson County organization since its birth some years ago. He had the ability to say the right thing at the right time and place, a very rare talent you know. On every hand we are hearing it discussed, "who will take his place?" Who can?

Written in His Memory
Cliff we know we're going to miss you,

Know no one can fill your place;
Yet we'll rally round your standard,
And carry on the race.

We'll do the best we can without you,
But that vacant chair;
At the dear old county meetings,
Cliff we're going to miss you there.

We can't think of you as changed,
Your heart we mean and Spirit,
But through all the coming years,
Surely we will miss you.

We'll be moving to and fro,
Meeting old friends making new;
But when eternity shall come,
Certainly we will look for you.

The funeral services were held in the Fairview Chapel, conducted by the Rev. D. W. Swender, who was assisted by the Rev. A. M. Good, of Kincaid. A very large audience was present at the services. The floral offerings were magnificent. He was remembered by banks, business associations, shipping associations, county and local unions, and from state officers. How his relatives and friends did appreciate these tokens. His body was laid to rest in the beautiful family lot in the cemetery near the church.—D. W. Swender.

There is some danger of blot if cattle are turned on wet sweet clover.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 8 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.

PERSONAL

REFINED CULTURED lady, age 60, healthy and pleasing personality, would like home in family of elderly lady or gentleman. References given. Address Box 88, Salina, Kansas.

FOLDED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

OUR HERD Bull Lord Alba Senior Champion at Hutchinson. Choice roan bulls by him also cows, good milkers. Accredited herd. Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kansas. Phone Broughton.

POULTRY

Pure Bred Barred Rock Thompson Strain, large, well marked. Listed for quick sale at \$1.50 each during November. Phillips, Barton, Kans.

PURE BRED Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Cuckoo, Hens, \$1.00, Pullets \$1.25. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kansas.

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM

PURE COUNTRY Sorghum, 75c per gallon in 100 lbs. lots, 80c per gallon in 5 gallon lots. S. W. McBroom, Tonganoxie, Kansas, R. 2.

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Male hogs for sale March and April 1926. The best of type and blood line. All pigs registered. J. C. Martin, Weida, Kansas, Route 1.

MANAGER WANTED

Wanted manager of Farmers Elevator at Oketa, Kansas. Henry A. Sathoff, Secy., Oketa, Kans.

WHOSE FUNERAL IS IT?

According to the agricultural census or a partial report made public Oct. 22, figures from fifty-three of the one hundred and five counties scattered over Kansas show that since the deflation of land values 1920 to 1925 that the value of farm lands has shrunk 26.1 per cent.

Tenantry has increased in the five year period 5.1 per cent. Farms operated by owners dropped 3.4 per cent. On the farms reported those operated by managers fell from 716 to 340.

The largest growth of tenantry was in the western third of the state where the increase was found to be 23 per cent greater than in 1920.

"Apparently the slump in land values wiped out the equity of the farm owners of 1920, and a good many had to revert to tenantry," is the opinion of E. C. Paxton, federal statistician for Kansas.

Are these figures correct? If so how can agriculture stand an increase in freight rates.

The railroads are asking an increase in freight rates and are using propaganda to prove the prosperous condition of the farmer.

Some of our Kansas bankers are telling of the prosperity of the Kansas farmer and basing their conclusions on the fact that some farmers are paying their debts.

The Farmers Union must have the facts directly from the farmers in order to offset the contentions of the railroads that the farmers can stand an increase in rates.

The Farmers Union, Wheat Growers, Co-operative Grain Dealers, Co-operative Commission Company, and the Farm Bureau are all working together and presenting a united front in opposing an increase but rather are demanding a decrease in freight rates. It is organization against organization.

Take this matter up in the Local and County meetings. Ascertain the cost of producing wheat, which should take into consideration, Cost of plowing, discing, harrowing, sowing, harvesting, threshing, hauling, loading, interest on land, and farm equipment, depreciation, taxes and all other essential costs of production. Submit the actual figures after certifying to them, to John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.

How many farmers have been closed out under the sheep's hammer since 1920, in the immediate vicinity? How many banks have failed because the farmer had been deflated and could not liquidate his obligations?

How many farms are on the delinquent tax list in the county? What farmer or banker do you wish to testify at the rate hearing which will be held in the near future?

Farmers Union Brothers this is a great opportunity for you to function through the Local Union. Do these things and strengthen our President's hand in his fight for the retention of our homes.

An increase in freight rates has—

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres. Stock Exchange, Union City, Ga.
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
W. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Linsford, Lecturer, Salina, Kans.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
John Tromble, Salina, Kansas
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W. C. Linsford, Kansas City, Mo.
H. C. John Tromble, Salina

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

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association
643 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Farmers' Union Bldg., Room 216.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
1920 to 1925 that the value of farm lands has shrunk 26.1 per cent.

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. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas.
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

ENTOMOLOGY
J. W. McCulloch
Examinations of volunteer wheat from many parts of Kansas show that it is heavily infested with Hessian fly. Emphasis should be placed on early plowing of field of all wheat field which are being left for spring crops.

The 3 L trail to prosperity stands for Lime, Legumes, and Livestock.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books.....50c
Farmers Union Buttons25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

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

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
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N., Kansas City, Mo.

An increase in freight rates has—

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each.....50c
Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn. 20c published by Hackney.....25c

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

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

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

JUST TO GET YOU ACQUAINTED WITH THE GREAT DIVIDE

A Breezy Western Farm Weekly We will send you a 1 weeks trial subscription for 10c.

297 Post Bldg. Denver Colo.

Make Furniture At Home

either for your own pleasure or to sell. It is easy when you have the instructions supplied in Popular Mechanics Home Furniture Making Library. This library consists of the following: 1. A book on the making of furniture, including tables, chairs, stools, dressers, electric table lamps, and many other articles of furniture. 2. A book on the making of furniture, including tables, chairs, stools, dressers, electric table lamps, and many other articles of furniture. 3. A book on the making of furniture, including tables, chairs, stools, dressers, electric table lamps, and many other articles of furniture. 4. A book on the making of furniture, including tables, chairs, stools, dressers, electric table lamps, and many other articles of furniture. 5. A book on the making of furniture, including tables, chairs, stools, dressers, electric table lamps, and many other articles of furniture. 6. 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Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1006
Meets first and third Monday night, Mrs. Alice Heasley, Sec., Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2190
Meets the first and third Friday, J. M. Swasey, Sec., Anderson Co.

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

BANYOCH LOCAL NO. 1151
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham, Sec., Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. B. Sewell, Sec., Ottawa Co.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1089
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec., Cowley Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 3042
Meets first and third Friday, John T. Anderson, Sec., Anderson Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1533
Meets first and third Monday, Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec., Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226
Meets second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 406
Meets first and third Thursday, O. J. Lam-
berson, Sec., Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081
Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Maas, Sec., Ellis Co.

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

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

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1738
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolsch, Sec., Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL 1192
Meets the first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan, Sec., Miami Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1875
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keithly, Sec., Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec., Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1982
Meets first and third Friday of each month, Mamie E. Johnson, Sec., McPherson County.

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

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec., Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
Meets first and third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec., Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377
Meets first and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec., Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354
Meets third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec., Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec., Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 833
Meets first and third Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec., Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2148
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month, Mrs. Jennie Huggins, Sec., Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Savies, Sec., Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 549
Meets first and third Wednesday, Leola Nelson, Sec., Washington Co.

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

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1222
Meets first and third Monday, Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec., Marshall Co.

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

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911
Meets the first and second Wednesday evening of each month, Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec., Nemaha County.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Philip Stetzel, Sec., Sumner Co.

BYRON LOCAL NO. 1734
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett, Sec., Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099
Meets first and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec., Ellsworth Co.

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

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

EDMONS LOCAL NO. 788
Meets second Friday of each month, C. E. Wilson, Sec., Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 383
Meets every other Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauhold, Sec., Mitchell Co.

REVEREND LOCAL NO. 2187
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec., Anderson Co.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964
Meets the third week in each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec., Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 663
Meets every Tuesday of the month, Jimmie Cunningham, Sec., Crawford Co.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, D. J. DeWeller, Sec., Harvey Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1552
Meets the first Friday of each month, Mrs. F. F. White, Sec., Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
Meets first Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmeyer, Sec., Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
Meets first and third Friday, W. H. Stryker, Sec., Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
Meets first and third Friday, Homer Al-
brecht, Sec., Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec., Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391
Meets second and fourth Friday, Al-
fred P. Hotten, Sec., Geary Co.

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 61
Meets first and third Friday in ever
month, Mrs. A. F. Hotten, Sec.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1000
Meets the first and third Tuesday of
every month, G. A. Dorman, Sec.,
Trego Co.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781
Meets second and fourth Monday, Chas.
Mason, Sec., Marshall Co.

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

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets second and third Tuesday, Henry
Eden, Sec., Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Karl
Rohde, Sec., Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378
Meets first and third Wednesday,
Rosa Claitor, Sec., Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1938
Meets first and third Wednesday, W. R.
Fuhrman, Sec., Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1309
Meets the first and third Friday, G.
W. Fort, Sec., Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864
Meets first Friday of each month, 8
o'clock court house, Frank B. Pfeiffer,
Sec., Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1083
Meets first and third Thursday,
R. W. Sullivan, Sec., Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677
Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs.
Vadler, Sec., Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1300
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, C. O.
Tapscott, Sec., Sumner Co.

KORNER LOCAL NO. 914
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A.
Korber, Sec., Nemaha Co.

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1398
Meets the first and third Tuesday of
each month, H. F. Horton, Sec., Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets every second and fourth Fri-
day, Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec., An-
derson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1403
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of
every month, Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.,
Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month,
R. M. Glenn, Sec., Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984
Meets first and third Thursday, Clyde B.
Wells, Sec., Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1382
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of
month, Roy Flory, Sec., Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 336
Meets second Saturday of each month,
H. D. Byrns, Sec., Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1388
Meets first and third Friday, R. Law-
rence Wright, Sec., Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets second and third Friday,
Florence Koppes, Sec., Marshall Co.

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

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1402
Meets the second and fourth Wed-
nesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt,
Sec., Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 488
Meets the first and third Tuesday, J.
P. Griebel, Sec., Rooks Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets the second and fourth Thurs-
days, Valma H. McCandless, Sec.,
Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday,
Maude Cranes, Sec., Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128
Meets the first and third Wednesday,
Lulu Shilling, Sec., Anderson Co.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mrs.
Grace Mustoe, Sec., Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648
Meets first and third Thursday, Albert Spo-
man, Sec., Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Clar-
ence Brown, Sec., Geary Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Meets second and fourth Monday, Han-
ry Hoffman, Sec., Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets first and third Monday, R. J. Much-
enthaler, Sec., Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
Meets first and third Thursday, Fred
Hahn, Sec., Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871
Meets every other Tuesday night, R. A.
Reynolds, Sec., Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1633
Meets every other Wednesday, Ralph E.
Hauhold, Sec., Mitchell Co.

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

PHILON LOCAL NO. 2139
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs.
A. R. Philon, Sec., Osage Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 300
Meets the first and third Mondays of
each month, Frank Sedlack, Sec., Wash-
ington Co.

PRAIRIE BELLE LOCAL NO. 1905
Meets second Thursday of every month,
E. B. Werner, Sec., Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103
Meets first Tuesday of each month, J. H.
Scott, Sec., Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1634
Meets every second and fourth Thurs-
day, Martin Robe, Sec., Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1852
Meets first and third Wednesday, H. C.
Mathias, Sec., Wabasha Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2335
Meets first and third Monday, Min-
nie Carrico, Sec., Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902
Meets first and third Friday, Frank
Fried, Sec., Morris Co.

PARK LOCAL NO. 900
Meets each Monday night, Jos. Hahn,
Sec., Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1809
Meets first and third Wednesday, W. T.
Phelan, Sec., Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O.
Miller, Sec., Miami Co.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month, Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton,
Woodston Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 783
Meets every second Wednesday of
month, Geo. Duncan, Sec., Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 9228
Meets second Wednesday of each month,
Mrs. Frank Cedeiland, Sec., Wabasha-
see Co.

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

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810
Meets first and third Friday, S. J. Lohr,
Sec., Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2193
Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline
Covner, Sec., Saline Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets the first Monday
A. F. Lidsky, Sec., Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953
Meets the first and third Tuesday, H.
M. Schrock, Sec., Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets each first and third Wednes-
day, Alice Ames, Sec., Greenwood Co.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725
Meets the first Friday of each month,
A. C. Bartelme, Sec., Miami Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946
Meets every other Friday night, J. D.
Reasline, Sec., Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2001
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, J.
F. Lewis, Sec., Cowley Co.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets every two weeks on Friday
night, H. M. Cope, Pres., Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901
Meets last Wednesday of each month, John
A. Martin, Sec., Washington Co.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1801
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month, George W. Thier, Sec.,
Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792
Meets the last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called. D. O. Mar-
cotte, Sec., Rooks Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
Meets first and third Friday, Neil
Lobengruber, Sec., Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573
Meets the first and third Friday night
of each month, J. C. Hankins, Sec.,
Crawford Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100
Meets every first Monday in the
month, Fred Hindebrandt, Sec., Wash-
ington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 830
Meets second and third Wednesday, Mrs.
E. H. Warner, Sec., Marshall Co.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets the first and third Wednesday
of each month, A. H. Celler, Sec.,
Coffey Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Chas.
Grossardt, Sec., Barton Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000
Meets the first and third Friday, H.
Eggers, Sec., Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923
Meets first and third Thursday of each
month, Maggie Stanley, Sec., Norton,
Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1801
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month, H. E. Kietzmann, Sec.,
Wabasha Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1875
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, J. M.
Wagner, Sec., Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2010
Meets second and fourth Friday, E. F.
Lutz, Sec., Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month, Will Atkinson, Sec., Nor-
ton County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
Meets first and third Thursday, Herman
Wigger, Sec., Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1967
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kaiser,
Sec., Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stral-
dal, Sec., Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842
Meets first and third Thursday of
each month, Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec.,
Douglas Co.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1989
Meets first Tuesday of each month, B. H.
Oesterlich, Sec., Dickinson Co.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Craw-
ford County Farmers Union will be
held on the last Tuesday of each
month throughout the year in Union
Hall over Crawford County State
Bank, Girard, Kans.

H. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A.
will meet on the following dates to
transact all business. The second
Saturday in March, June, September
and December and at any special
meeting called by the President or
Executive Committee.

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec. Treas. J. O. Foust.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM
The Ottawa County Farmers Union
in regular session, Oct. 2, 1925,
voted to change the program from
a dance and program every night to
a dance every alternate and a pro-
gram every alternate starting Nov.
6, with a dance and lunch and Dec.
6, with a program and lunch.—A. E.
Watts, County President.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1553
WINFIELD, Kans. — Regular
meeting of Beaver Local No. 1553
was held Monday night, October 19,
1925. Although the crowd was
small we had a fine time.

After a short business meeting,
we enjoyed a short program of mu-
sic, a recitation and a drill by eleven
of our young folks. Each one held a
letter, spelling the name "Beaver
Local" and gave a verse. These

OFFICIAL CALL

For The Annual Meeting of National Union

Officials of the National Farmers Union Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, and delegates to the 21st annual meeting of that body are hereby called to assemble in Mitchell, South Dakota, at ten o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1925, the same being the third Tuesday of the month and the time fixed by the constitution for holding the annual meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is the election of officers and the transaction of any business which may properly come before the Union. The Union will remain in session until disposition has been made of all business.

Credentials of delegates should be forwarded to the National Secretary at the earliest possible time.

This call issued in keeping with the authority vested in me by the constitution of the order.

Attest:
A. C. DAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

verses were funny and interesting and were written by Mrs. James Berrie.

Mr. U. S. Alexander gave a very interesting report of the state meeting held at Hays, Kansas, last week. We were sure glad to hear that the next state meeting is to be held at Arkansas City, Kansas.

Last year we decided on having refreshments the first meeting night of each month, so as Nov. 2 will be our next, the crowd decided on a picnic for that night. We will also have entertainment in the hall for everyone, as it is just after Halloween, the witch and her black cat might be persuaded to stay over and tell your fortunes, perhaps a curio shop and fish pond, would be some entertaining.

So, everybody come and have a good time with us, whether you are a member of Beaver or not. We like company. Don't forget the date, Nov. 2, 1925.—Mrs. Don Berrie, Lecturer.

MANY FARMERS ATTEND STATE FARMERS UNION MEETING
HAYS, Kans., Oct. 21 — Approximately 1,000 farmers from all over the state of Kansas attended the three-day state farm union meeting held at Hays last week. The size of the country was cut down by the cool weather and muddy roads the first day of the convention.

Many speakers of note, including the national president and secretary of the farm union organization, were at the meetings. The sessions of the convention were held in the Hays Hotel, which was the headquarters of the convention.

Next year's convention will be held at Arkansas City.

A PROCLAMATION
Education is becoming well-nigh universal in America. The rapidity of its expansion within the past half century has no precedent. Our system of public instruction, administered by State and local officers, is generally well adapted to the needs of the people and to the needs of the government, and it has brought forth abundant fruit.