

# THE KANSAS FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

SALINA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 24, 1925

NO. 20

## Address Of W. A. Lewis, President of Hays Teachers College, At Farmers Union State Convention In October.

President Lewis delivered this address at an open meeting of the Farmers Union State Convention at Hays, to delegates and visitors at 8:00 Thursday Evening, Oct. 15th

During the time I shall talk to you this evening I want to present what I feel are some of the very outstanding signs of the times. In thinking over the problems that confront you I have jotted down 5 that I feel are very outstanding facts. The farmer in the olden days was supposed to be a prince on his own principality. He made most of his clothes. He manufactured most of his tools. He was almost completely independent, if he cared to be independent, of all the rest of the world. The second outstanding fact was the fact that the farmer was the sole provider of food for the world. In the fall of the season of the year when it came time to harvest and fill the bins and cribs and mow, all that was surplus that he did not need for his immediate use, he called that his profit in farming. That naturally went along with the idea that the farmer was a complete independent organization within itself and need not maintain any contact with other people.

The third thing if we now come to the conclusion that the farmer is a very essential part of the community of America and that it is impossible for him to retain his farm relationship intact if he does not recognize his close relationship with commercial and social life. The farmer has grown beyond the bounds of his own farm. He has his hand in the market and cannot surround his land as the limits of his territory and say he lives and has his being and performs all his activities in this territory.

Fourth, they tell us the farmer is controlled by the law of supply and demand. On the other hand, if he sells the products they say the manufactured product is controlled by the cost of manufacturing. Two very fundamental and distinct ideas embodying the cost of products of certain materials.

This last to me is the most disturbing condition so far as the farmer is concerned is this fact that seems to be prevalent over the world. It controls the price of your products. You study it as you would a contagious disease. It seems to me that the prosperity of one group of farmers depends on the lack of prosperity of another group of farmers. When Kansas raises a good crop of wheat, if the Kansas farmers are getting a big price for his wheat, then the Canadian farmer is not raising a crop of wheat. Can you name any other organization in the world where that organization prospers in one locality only as the same organization in another locality fails. Underneath that is all that you have a farmer living in this world so long as one locality of you must prosper and another locality engaged in the same kind of work cannot. I think I have named what seems to be the five most outstanding things we might use as points from which we might begin in our study of these problems. I have been very much interested in this particular phase of the farmers mind.

I am a farmer in a sort of second-hand way. My brother and I own a farm together. He runs the farm. He writes me at the end of each year's business there is no dividend to divide. We call a meeting of the stockholders and devise ways of paying the taxes for that year. What I have been tremendously interested in is the readjustment of the farmers attitude in mind towards his problems. There was a time not very many years ago, in fact in the last five years, when the cry seemed to be everywhere that it was the business of somebody outside of the farmers to furnish the solution to the farmers problems. Somehow, we thought we should have legislation, that the friends we had elected to office, they had so much sense and they would work out a scheme that would solve all our difficulties. After waiting in vain we have reached the conclusion, it seems to me, that there is no one going to work out the problems for anyone else save the individual interested in those problems to be worked out.

Your national president said one thing that is worth more than all the other valuable things he said. That was, the farmers of America are never going to solve their problems until their hearts join their heads.

## CALL FOR MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the policy holders of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, will be held in the office of the company at Salina, Kansas, on Thursday, January 7, 1926, for the purpose of electing five directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. E. Brasted, President.  
F. D. Becker, Secretary.

ship in this organization that is distinctive of farm organizations. I say to you frankly, I am not one who condemns class organization. I have no use for an individual or notion that one group ought to line up and fight another group of people. I do not believe that protecting your own individual rights and happiness and standing for what will bring richness to the country you represent does not mean you are to lessen the prosperity and happiness of some other man. I cannot see so far as I am personally concerned, I cannot express it why a person does not belong to any organization that was distinctive of the business he was engaged in.

I cannot be outside of the great organization of teachers in America and still claim to be interested in the business of education. I do not see how any man can claim he is sincerely interested in the development of farming and farm and still say he will not join hands with anybody in the promotion of bettering the condition of the group of people to which he belongs. I may be pretty much of a heretic in this statement I am going to make. I say that frankly. I only believe in the law of supply and demand on about a 50-50 basis. I believe that holds true as long as there are brains used with it.

This last summer I noted telegraphic reports coming from Kansas City and Chicago telling us how the wheat conditions were in Canada and warning us what to do with the four bushels an acre we raised or the four acres a bushel, just what ever it was. Now, why is that. Why need it be. I say to you, in my judgment it is because we have not applied the mentality the good Lord has given us for promoting our welfare when we allow a few men to determine whether we are going to be prosperous or not.

It is true that you must have grain and you must have crops in order to have prosperity. I deny the right of anybody to say the group on this side must be starving that the group on the other side may be wealthy. That is what we are doing. When they do not produce grain in South America we say we are going to be rich. When the grain supply in Europe is short we handle the proposition in the same way. Then when they have got crops we do not want any because it would not be worth anything if we had it. You know what I am saying is right. You have evidence of it all over the country. Take Brazil. They put their stuff in a big hopper and they regulate the flow out of there. I do not make any difference whether it is full or not. They measure the flow. We have been working on the face of the thing. The thing for us to do when we had anything to sell was to beat the other fellow out of town with it. It is not a question of arrangements for selling it before the other fellow got there we were smooth people. We were smooth people to get rid of our stuff before the other fellow did, regardless of what damage we did to the other fellow. I do not think that thing. Unless your heart is interested in what I am saying to you sounds like nonsense. Unless a man is willing to take his neighbors hand and will take just as much joy in your prosperity as in his own, I am going to say that the farmer is not getting very far. If your membership has reached the place in their heart development as well as their mind development that they take the hands of their neighbor and say I want you to prosper just as I prosper, I do not think there is anything that can stop your solving the problems you have to solve. I do not believe the Congressmen at Washington know enough about your business to solve your problems. You go to a manufacturer, Henry Ford for instance. I do not care what you pay for an automobile it is not an operating machine that will get you out of difficulties unless you have the Ford attachments to that automobile. Henry Ford knows to a penny what his automobile is going to cost him. He is going to tell you what you are going to pay for that car when you buy it. You are not going to tell him. This afternoon I read an interesting article about a young man. About all he got for \$100.00 a month was soup. He said he did not propose to live on soup. He went down to a cafe and told the waiter he wanted a porterhouse steak for 3. The waiter brought it. He ate his steak for 3 and then looked back and said the world looked all right and he was happy until the waiter brought the check of charge. When he looked at that he was seasick and the first look was a shock. It took about three looks before he knew he had read that correctly because it said \$2.50 for a steak. Being a practical citizen he immediately reached over and borrowed the evening paper of one of the other diners and turned to the price of live stock and found it was selling for 11c a pound. He thought he might be mistaken, maybe he had overheard some conversation to amount of \$2.50. He inquired and found he had eaten about 1 1/2 pounds. Then there was a rough house in that cafe because he did not want to pay \$2.50 for 1 1/2 worth of steak. What I am getting at is this. There is such a vast difference between the price where the man who eats and the price where the man who produces it. You keep a large percent of population of America living on the price between the producer and the consumer. If it is a matter of

pay them in some measure in order that they may feel they are on equal footing with the rest of the citizenship of America. They have just as high ideals. Dream just as visionary dreams. Hope for just as big things as most boys and girls of any class of citizens of America and unless you create the conditions and maintain that condition that they feel they can work out life's problems and live and work in the society in which you are working and living, they are going to leave it. It is a question of whether we are going to save America to Americans.

Whenever Americans and American citizenship leave the farm it will not be the same. It has been all these years. I am sure not one of us can deny his interest in that issue. Everyone of you should go home from this convention and be an enthusiastic representative at your Union. Go out in your community and convince your neighbors to the effect that you believe are worth while. You should have a big stick in your hand and the ability to use it if you need. You will discover that the man who has a big stick and knows how to use it never needs to be afraid of the respect you are entitled to. I sincerely hope that every last one of you in this convention held here in Hays have received much enthusiasm out of this meeting, enough of the spirit of brotherhood that you will be no longer afraid of it that it will be but a short time until the majority of the citizens of Kansas belong to the organization to which you belong and which you respect.

I thank you.

**FARMERS' WEEK AT TOPEKA**  
One of the first acts of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, after its name had been changed from "The Kansas Agricultural Society" in 1872, was to call a state-wide convention of farmers to meet in Topeka. Ever since that time this convention has been an annual event by means of which many of the difficulties incident to farming have been solved and the states placed fourth in agricultural production in America.

The next annual session of the Kansas Agricultural Convention will be held in Topeka, January 13-15, 1926, and in fact the entire week, beginning Monday, will be devoted to meetings for the advancement of the state's farming industry. The State Farm Bureau will begin its sessions on Monday, January 11; the Kansas Association of Fairs and Expositions will hold its convention on Tuesday, and the creamerymen and field superintendents will hold their meetings in the same week.

As the Kansas Agricultural Convention starts into its second century it is confronted by conditions and problems in the economic world such as never existed before and these will require the best thought of the best minds for their solution. Successful men of large experience have been selected to lead in the discussions and a high-class program is promised. The farmers of the whole state are invited to attend. The greater the attendance the better the convention will be, and the farmers are cooperating to that end by having been granted an open rate, of one and one-half fare, available to everybody, for the round trip.

Farmers Week in Topeka will pay dividends in a broadened knowledge of the needs of agriculture and how best to meet them, in renewed friendships and enlarged acquaintance, and in united action for the betterment of the business. Farmers of this community ought to be there to help in advancing the state's agriculture and by so doing promote their own interests.

**COUNTY UNIT VS. STATE CONTROL**  
Outside influence is working hard for a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of preparing an amendment to the Constitution of Kansas, giving the state complete control over all roads.

The question is—Can the state work cheaper than can the county? Some time ago, a bridge was built over the Smoky Hill river at Lindborg. Just about when the bridge was finished, there were some planks left. The county commissioners sent a truck down here, 14 miles, with three men to bring the planks up to McPherson, our county seat. The remarks were made in our township, that if the Township had the control of its own roads the cost of taking care of those planks would have been considerably less than it was now, because the road overseer with one team could have taken care of those planks in one hour—that it now took three men, and a truck to do the work, one-half a day. This illustrates the cost of the work when the control is afar off, or when control is at home. Now! We will not insist upon Township control. This is only an illustration. In counties that are rich, the receipts of two cents a gallon, gives a nice income for road building, also the license money gives that county a good income. The people of that county are just as competent as any people anywhere in the state, to place the money is collected, in the place to spend it, because there is the travel that needs it. Now to think that the state should be more interested than the people at home can possibly be is a fool presumption. Such an assumption is built upon conceit, that the home people are incompetent. We have reached a condition now that

## Address Of W. C. Lansdon, Retiring Vice-President of The Kansas Farmers Union, At The Hays Convention

Mr. Lansdon has been for many years an officer of the Farmers Union and always has been and always will be a welcome speaker on the platform of all Farmers Union Gatherings

Mr. Tromble said I wanted to make a speech at all. They have put it on me to do this. I want to assure you that I will not take much of your time. Somebody said to me last night that they understood I was up to Washington on the Board to put more taxes on this country. That is not true. I am a member of an institution of appeals that is set up for no other purpose than to take taxes off the folks. For the first time in the history of the country the citizens are given the opportunity to make appeals for unjust taxation in advance of payment. Whenever any controversy arose between the people and the government, they had to pay the taxes and then go into the United States courts and get a refund for it. That is not the way now. Under the law you file an appeal and you do not have to pay until the matter is decided.

I have heard a great deal about members of our family and others who have made fortunes in Florida real estate. One of our members will probably make \$1,000,000.00 or 40 acres of land he bought down there some years ago. The fellow who sells out will make money. California has been advertising her climate for some years. Neither California nor Florida is here in Kansas like this day right here in Kansas. It is a beautiful day. We have wonderful sunshine this afternoon.

Develop the opportunities that you have here. Our problem as an organization, as I take it, is to work out a policy for taking advantage of opportunities that we have here this afternoon. There are a whole lot of men who are here who are more than 50 years of age. I'd a whole lot rather see a few men here who are under 30 years of age. If our organization is to take its place as a constructive force in the development of the young men of the state, we must enlist in its services a large proportion of the young men of the farm. You do not believe that the membership here, the representatives here this afternoon are an average of the prevailing farmers of the state of Kansas. The farmers who are operating their farms are men past middle life, in most cases. The young man has been born on the farm and gone to town. Unemployment on the farm does not stay on the farm. We do not believe that. Lack of opportunity to produce returns is perhaps a better way to put it. There is a vast portion of the Agriculture of Kansas that raises seasonal crops and while you may have a bumper crop, the year it is not an increase producing work. It does not make the profitable returns to everybody employed on the farm. All over the United States the farming industry is so organized and so directed that the farmer has something to sell for every time he goes to town, there you find a prosperous community. The man power and the horse power and the crop power of the farmer is not employed in income producing activities. Prosperity for agriculture depends on developing a more balanced system of agriculture. A good many sections of this state and the United States farmers produce crops for the purpose of buying feed for themselves and food for their horses. It brings me around to this problem. During the past 14 or 15 years it has been my good fortune

to be able to spend part of every summer in Minnesota or Wisconsin. From my personal contact with those people up there and my observation of their farming I believe they have higher prosperity than any other part of the United States. They have developed that largely through dairy farming. Now, the only reason why I am urging the farmers of Kansas to give more attention dairy farming is that there is no doubt of conditions of the state of Kansas being adapted to the dairy production. There is no indication at the present time of over production of dairy and poultry products. Their prices are higher than they ever have been before. The supply does not out run the demand. In fact, there are lots of people in the United States who do not get enough butter on their bread. Lots of people would like an egg for breakfast and do not get it. There is no danger of overcrowding the market at this time. Dairy and poultry business puts the farmer on a weekly pay roll. When we take our eggs, butter and cream to the market we receive prices we thought were unfair.

The fact that we have been compelled to take for the most part unfair prices for our products has discouraged us in this industry. If we can organize ourselves in such a way that we can get a fair price for our products then we will be going in the right direction. I think I was taken into the Union in 1912. I have always heard from somebody who would come to me and say what we need most is a churning station. We want to make our own cream into butter. It is the demand that has been heard and now you have your churning station down here in Kansas City. There is no reason in the world why the creamery in Kansas City should not receive all the cream sold in the state of Kansas. We have it. You have said to us you wanted it. Now you have it. What are you going to do about it. The success of this can be assured by the volume of products on which to operate. They have a good buttermaker. You have it now, are you, after all, ready for it. Are you going to support it. The station who does not support it is not worth much. A good volume would insure immediate and large returns. Maybe the contract does not satisfy everybody. That is impossible. I believe we are now started on a business that means very much to the people of the state of Kansas. It is the biggest business in the United States. We have succeeded in some measures in the State of Kansas. Statistics show that we produce one-fourth of all the wheat produced in the United States. The other fellows profits from marketing produce in the state have exceeded the profits from the marketing of wheat in the state every year. After all, there is no limit to the possibilities of the benefits of this movement we have started. If you are faithful to your belief in co-operation and put your support back of this institution and your products through it, within 5 years this will be the biggest business in the state of Kansas. The people who can accomplish these things are the men and women on the farm. You are the folks who can do it. You cannot do it if you are standing back and waiting until somebody else has made success of it. You have to go in to it yourselves.

Most farm machinery goes to the scrap-heap after it has been used only 80 to 100 days while railroads use a locomotive 25 years or more.

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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 E. F. D.

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

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1923

### IN MEMORY OF MRS. MATHIS

The delegates and visitors to the National Farmers Union Conventions held last year and years before last at Oklahoma City and Omaha were all much impressed with the rare traits and accomplishments as well as with the sincerity and ability of Mrs. G. H. Mathis who represented the Alabama State Farmers Union at each of those gatherings. It was with profound grief and sorrow that the members of the Mitchell Convention learned that death had claimed that able and lovable woman and that her eloquent voice would be heard no more in our national gatherings.

The following resolution of respect and sympathy was unanimously adopted by the convention:

We, the delegates of the National Farmers Educational and Co-operative union of America in National Conference assembled, being informed of the death of Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Alabama.

RESOLVED, That we have lost an able, broad-minded, wise and noble member, friend and adviser, whose insight into the problems of agriculture has been of great assistance to our organization in the past and whose counsel, we will greatly miss in the future.

The fact that Mrs. Mathis is the only lady who has ever been elected a State President in our organization and the only lady delegate duly elected to this convention is a fitting tribute to the high respect in which she was held at home and abroad.

It is further RESOLVED, That we express to the family and friends our sympathy in their great loss and bereavement, and that we cause the national character of our organization to be draped with crape for a period of thirty days and that we cause a copy of this resolution to be published in the National Farmer, and in the official publications of the several state unions.

### FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE

Iowa is the pioneer state in Farmers Union Life Insurance. That state now has a great and growing company that is authorized to write business not only at home but in other sections of the country. The history of this institution has been one steady and large growth. The National Farmers Union has given its support to this movement from the beginning and is still an ardent and earnest advocate of mutual or co-operative life insurance as a medium for invaluable self help.

Few people realize the magnitude of the life insurance business in the United States. The companies engaged commercially in this activity now have reserves that amount to more than \$10,000,000,000. Each year the income of all the companies is greater than their expenses and the losses with the result that the assets back of the policies are growing with extreme rapidity. The ten billions of insurance reserves belong to the policy holders but they are for the most part used and invested for the benefit of a few powerful groups operating banks and railroads throughout the country. Much more than half the total reserves are centralized in New York City.

Two changes in the methods of life insurance organizations must be made if such concerns are not to become a threat to financial freedom. The reserves must be decentralized and invested for the benefit of the policy holders in sound securities in which the people have a direct interest. Also the charges for insurance should be reduced to cover cost and accumulate only such reserves as are essential to safety and stability. Companies like the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance of Iowa can do and are doing these things. The reserves of the Iowa company are invested in Iowa securities. Neither the amounts paid for insurance nor the amounts available for investments leave the state. The money and reserves of this company stays at home and is used by Iowa farmers for the advancement of their own interests.

President Milo Reno of the Iowa Farmers

Union and also president of the Iowa Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company was Chairman of the Committee on Mutual Life Insurance appointed by President Barrett at the Mitchell convention. The report presented along with the annual report of the Iowa Company is as follows:

In view of the fact that the last three National Conventions have endorsed the Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Des Moines, Iowa, and because of its continued success in the operation of the Company and achievement in obtaining a charter to do business in the states of Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri and as they are now applying for licenses in other states.

We, your Committee on Life Insurance recommend that this convention reaffirm the previous endorsement.

We further recommend that the National President, by virtue of his office, be appointed advisory Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.

We further recommend that the Farmers' Union Life Insurance Company be extended as rapidly as possible to all states having a State Organisation of F. E. & C. Union.

Motion put and carried that the above Resolution be recommended to the 21st National Convention.

### CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK MARKETING

The Farmers Union just about invented co-operative live stock commission houses on the terminal markets. Nebraska led the way that has been taken in turn by Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado. No other form of co-operative effort instituted by our Union has grown to such magnitude or has such immense possibilities of usefulness to agriculture.

President H. G. Keeny of the Nebraska State Farmers Union, President John W. Batchelor of the South Dakota State Farmers Union and our own J. C. Felts of Cowley county, better known as "Frosty" made the following report on cooperation in selling live stock:

Inasmuch as the Farmers Union Live Stock Marketing Agencies have established the fact, that co-operative marketing is the most practical and efficient plan, as attested by the phenomenal growth of our commission house and the great saving of Produce and Marketing Expense and increase in price received at Terminal Markets; and, Inasmuch as the enactment of the Packers and Stock Yards Act of 1921 was the result of request by organizations of the Producers and Shippers of Live Stock to give protection against injustices practiced on Public Markets in regard to Feed Bills, Stock Yard charges, weighing, etc., as well as protecting the Co-operating agencies against boycott and unfair discrimination. And as much good has been accomplished since its enactment, we are heartily in favor of this act, and its strict enforcement and the strengthening of it as needs may arise, and strongly oppose any laxity in its supervision or any effort to repeal it.

We deplore the increase of country detrimental to assembling points of Big Packers and the practice of direct buying under the present marketing conditions as affording them leverage co-operation the terminal markets. And we believe that the Farmer or producer is working against his best interests in supporting these assembling points under present marketing conditions thereby defeating the ultimate aim of co-operative marketing. We would further recommend that all assembling plants be brought under Government Supervision and be made subservient to the Packers and Stock Yards Act of 1921.

We favor the establishment of local shipping Associations through the Terminal Associations and earnestly commend the practice of co-operative shipping in preference to Local Buying; and, would commend the steps already taken by the different live stock boards, in the organization of the National Live Stock Board, and believe that this is an important step toward the orderly marketing of our live stock.

We favor the establishment of Live Stock Agencies in such manner as will assist in the up-building of the State Organizations.

### CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE

Our organization did not pioneer mutual fire insurance for farmers' property but it has done more than any other single group in the United States to popularize and utilize this particular form of self help. Kansas was one of the first Union states to institute effective and economical mutual fire insurance. The National Farmers' Union has fostered this particular type of co-operation and always reviews progress made as a part of the proceedings of the annual convention. The Committee on Co-operative Fire Insurance appointed by President Barrett to report at the Mitchell meeting was made up of the following named leaders in the field: J. M. Collins, Colo., Albert Pickler, Nebraska; A. J. Fleming, Georgia; Z. H. Lawler, Oklahoma; W. H. Crouse, Iowa, C. E. Brasted, Kansas; and J. A. Hinkin, South Dakota. The following report was adopted without division.

The possibilities and advantages of a well directed co-operative fire insurance company are best illustrated by the phenomenal success and record of services to our members, of the companies already organized by the various state unions during the past several years.

The following table shows the year of organization, the amount of insurance in force at the time of incorporation and the amount in force at this time of the various State Union Mutual Companies:

State	Year Org.	Amt. in force Yr. Org.	Amt. in force this date of yr.
Colorado	1914	\$1,000,000.00	\$16,000,000.00
Kansas	1914	75,000.00	47,500,000.00
Nebraska	1918	2,000,000.00	26,500,000.00
Iowa	1925	500,000.00	2,890,000.00

Oklahoma	1922	225,000.00	5,000,000.00
Washington	1917	300,000.00	1,650,000.00
S. Dakota	1923	1,100,000.00	6,000,000.00

From the above it will be seen that these companies had in force at the time of their incorporation \$5,200,000.00 while at the present they have in force \$105,620,000.00 showing as it does a remarkable growth and service in savings to our members since the farmer can carry his insurance in his own company for approximately 50 per cent of the charges of stock companies, privately owned and operated for a profit rather than for service to the policy holders.

In addition to the above we wish to point out that the Kansas Union operates a State Mutual Insurance Company. This company has written insurance on ten crops amounting to \$20,620,000.00 in risks at a saving of \$388,550.00 in rates and rebates to members of the Farmers Union in that state.

The Iowa Union Fire Insurance Company although only six months old has more than doubled its business since formation in May of this year and now has a surplus of \$6,841.14 and a reserve of \$15,000.00.

Your committee after observation and investigation is of the opinion that our co-operative insurance companies have helped our organization more in getting membership and in holding our membership because of the savings and services in co-operative insurance, than any of our many co-operative institutions and endeavors. In this connection we wish to point out the striking fact that we have been unable to find a single instance where a Union Mutual Insurance Company has failed or ceased to do business after being organized. The opposite is indeed true for all of them have grown, prospered for the benefit of the members and strengthened the parent organization.

The story of mutual insurance in this country is an inspiring one and the Farmers Union Companies have only added to its strength and confidence in so far as policy holders are concerned.

Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Companies constitute the ideal plan for all our producers and we urge our state unions and members in general not only to carry this work on to a great extent where companies are already organized, but to adopt this plan and organize companies in those states as soon as possible where our Farmers Union members do not now have the opportunity of carrying their insurance in a Farmers Union Company.

### ONE SUCCESSFUL TAX FIGHT

Geo. Hook

The farmers of Nemaha County knocked in the head one more tax grog when by a unanimous vote of the county board, December session, they unflinchingly gave a hearing. They unfolded their objections. First submitting a tax blank showing taxation in Nemaha County. Nemaha county is an average county of the 100 in Kansas. It has 20 thousand population. Twenty-four miles square. It has 1750 farm enterprises. All its wealth is produced by these 1750 who with their wives make 3500 producers. Nemaha county has ten million dollars valuation and collects taxes from its people of almost a million dollars a year. In some parts the tax rate runs to 5 1-2 per cent. The health unit was advocated by welfare workers, bankers, professional men, merchants and school teachers. The farmers confined the case to testimony of taxpayers. The health unit was a good deal more about a man's salary or other income than they do about his business losses which he is pretty apt to keep to himself; or, most unlikely of all, the taxpayer may be making false returns for the purpose of evading the payment of taxes due to the federal treasury.

To sum up all the information that has been spread abroad by income tax publicity we may safely say that we have learned that a lot of folks are worth more than we know about and a lot of less income than most of us thought. The senate may fight a little to retain the publicity provision in the law but tax publicity is doomed, not because it is wrong but because it does no good and causes considerable trouble.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### England Is Much Concerned

Over the increasing price of loaf bread and is trying to learn why prices are going up. One thing has already been determined by the investigating committee and that is that speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade is not the cause. Six principal reasons have been discovered and all of them are worth some consideration from American wheat farmers. They are:

1. The discovery that Russia has been lying about her wheat production and that there will be small exports, if any, from that country; 2. damage to crops in Australia and Argentina and harvests much smaller than the forecast for those countries; 3. delay in marketing the Canadian crop on account of bad weather; 4. precariously small stocks in the hands of European millers; 5. European credit stringency resulting in inability to finance stocks for resellers and importers; 6. reluctance of millers to cover their future needs as a consequence of their costly experience of last year when a sharp price decline caught numerous buyers who suffered heavy losses.

### Wheat Prices Average

Higher in Europe than in the United States but the price of loaf bread pound for pound is cheaper over there than in this country. In explanation of this peculiar condition we are told that labor in the milling industry and allied trades is cheaper in Europe than in any other country in the world. These explanations are fairly convincing but they are not enough.

The real reason for the high price of the wheat loaf in America, where most of the wheat of the world is produced, is that the baking industry of the United States is now so effectively and compactly organized that it constitutes one of the most powerful and profitable trusts than even this country has ever known. Neither congress nor the Federal Trade Commission has yet been able to do anything about this rapacious association in restraint of trade. There is a way to break it up, however, if the women of the country are willing to do their part. Every American family to bake its own bread at home.

It is safe to predict, that the baker's trust will never be put out of business by home baking.

### Publicity For Income Tax

Returns will be abolished unless the senate refuses to concur in the action of the house. Just what was accomplished by publicity during the past two years no one can say with any certainty. Of course we know how much tax was paid by each of several persons in the particular community in which we have lived. But what does that really tell about income?

We have learned that a lot of supposedly rich men pay small taxes to the general government. That may mean any one of several things. They may not have the wealth and the income which they are credited by the public; they may have their wealth invested in tax free securities which have been issued in the amount of something like a dozen billions of dollars; they may have had losses to write off that more than absorbed their income; they may usually know a good deal more about a man's salary or other income than they do about his business losses which he is pretty apt to keep to himself; or, most unlikely of all, the taxpayer may be making false returns for the purpose of evading the payment of taxes due to the federal treasury.

To sum up all the information that has been spread abroad by income tax publicity we may safely say that we have learned that a lot of folks are worth more than we know about and a lot of less income than most of us thought. The senate may fight a little to retain the publicity provision in the law but tax publicity is doomed, not because it is wrong but because it does no good and causes considerable trouble.

### Waiters for the New

Tax bill to get through the House of Representatives had to kill the time in some way and so they indulged in considerable debate or discussion of the prohibitory laws and the enforcement of the same throughout these states. In fact prohibition, boot legging, smuggling, home brews and distillations and such like topics always come up now days whenever and whenever two or three citizens are gathered together with nothing to do but talk and nothing to drink but water.

As is usual in all such conversations one of the first statements made was that there is more liquor consumed now than before prohibition. This is what most people who are opposed to the law say but it is doubtful if any of them with sense equal to the mental capacity of a goose believe it. Take Kansas City for example. Before prohibition there were something like 1000 saloons in that town. Each saloon employed from two to six or eight bartenders who were quite busy from about eight o'clock in the morning until twelve or one o'clock at night. They sold lots of the stuff. Probably there were a hundred saloons any one of which daily sold more liquor than is now consumed in Kansas City in twenty-four hours.

There may be a lot of faults in the prohibition laws of the country

but no one with any real knowledge of the facts before and after Volstead will argue that there has not been a great decrease in the consumption of intoxicants.

### Prohibition Has Pretty Effectively

Banished poverty in these United States. True the rich still consume considerable quantities of the most putrid and dangerous intoxicants that were ever manufactured and sold. On the other hand the great mass of the workers of our country have quit drinking and are using the money that was formerly wasted and worse than wasted in the saloons for a variety of purposes all of which are helpful to the public interest.

The homes of working people are more comfortable than ever before. Children are better clothed and more regular in their attendance at school. Uncounted millions of dollars have been saved away in building and loan shares, savings banks deposits and installment on homes since heads of families quit cashing their weekly pay checks at the corner saloons. There is more peace and contentment than ever before. There are more happy wives and care free children. On every hand for any one to see if he has eyes not blinded by prejudice there a thousand signs that prohibition has raised the general level of living.

### Edge Of New Jersey

Is leader of the republican wets in the senate and Bruce of Maryland holds the same high and honorable position on the democratic side. In their debate the other day they agreed with each other that it is still possible to get liquor and that lots of folks are getting it every day. It may and probably is possible for Edge and Bruce to get what they want but washerwomen in Maryland and New Jersey no longer turn their earnings over to drunken husbands.

Both of these distinguished gentlemen who are so much concerned over the restraints to personal liberty that our country has imposed on her law abiding citizens believe that most of the trouble would be over if congress permit the sale of light wines and beers. This all depends on where and how such beverages might be sold. If there are to be beer gardens and road houses for the sale of such drinks the conditions under which such a plan would fail is that at this time few drinking Americans are very strong for weak or soft drinks. What most of them want is the hard stuff with plenty of kick in it.

To get my answer from there and one-half per cent stuff would require a great deal of time and such a substantial increase in the tankage space of consumers that most of the joy would be lost in watching for the results. Probably the most foolish of the proposed solutions for the drinking question is the idea that anything would be accomplished by the sale of three and one-half per cent stuff.

### Payments On European Debts

Into our treasury were made one day last week in the very satisfactory amount of \$95,253,371.85. By all means keep track of the eighty-five cents. That looks like a fairly good take in for one day and is quite gratifying until we get at the real inward of the thing. It seems that France, owing us about \$4,000,000,000 is paid us nothing. Neither did Italy wait into us for about the same amount. Neither did very many of the other countries that make up the non select European International Club of Nations indebted to the United States.

It appears that England paid \$92,310,000 and that the other dozen or so debtor nations, including Belgium but excluding France and Italy, paid the remainder. In other words we are doing about all our collecting from Great Britain. If there is any justice in this world we should either compel all our debtors to pay up or we should quit draining the life blood from the only nation that is honest enough to admit its obligations and brave enough to confiscate national wealth for their payment.

But Italy has agreed to pay and France is willing to talk the matter over again as she can maintain a stable government long enough for a commissioner to get to the United States.

### Kansas Farmers Sowed More

Wheat than usual during the last seeding season. Secretary Mohler crop reporters have found that we have nearly 12,000,000 acres in and that it looks unusually well for this season of the year. If that acreage goes to harvest with the usual Kansas yield for good seasons we will have more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell next year and about three-fourths of it will be sold within six weeks of harvest for much less than a dollar a bushel unless God sees fit to destroy a goodly portion of the crop in other parts of the world.

Kansas wheat growers might control the markets of the world and regulate prices almost to suit themselves if they would organize for two purposes—the first to hold their wheat for orderly marketing through their own agencies and the second some proper regulation of acreage. It may be assumed as true that wheat will never be sold at profitable prices in any year in which there is a Kansas crop in excess of 100,000,000 bushels. If Kansas growers will keep their annual seedings below 6,000,000 acres wheat will always sell for more than the cost of production.

After the wheat is harvested

threshed the evil is done unless it can be held by the growers and marketed in orderly fashion through their own agencies. Relief and profits depend on regulated seeding and orderly marketing. The farmer must do these two things for himself and can if he has the sense and the insides to stand up for his own rights.

### LaFollette Bothered the Regulars

Not a little when he showed up in Washington with a certificate of election indicating and attesting that he had been selected by his fellow citizens of Wisconsin to succeed his father. He was elected as a republican or under the name of the republican party but he talked very little republicanism in his campaign and had mighty few republican planks in his platform.

The committee on Committees was puzzled. Not now but probably in a year or so the republican party will need all the votes it can get in the senate. Thirty-three seats become vacant next year and only seven of them are now occupied by democrats all of whom are from the south. In other words it is now certain that the democracy cannot lose any senatorial votes in the next election and it is not by any means certain that they will not gain in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, New York, Massachusetts and half a dozen other states. Hence and therefore the regulars finally decided to recognize young Bob as a republican and to put him on the same committee with which his father served.

Was the young reformer grateful? If so he is a wonderful dissembler. He just sat down and wrote Hon. Watson a little note in which he said he would accept the committee assignments given him by the republicans but with the distinct understanding that he is still riding on the same platform that he used in his campaign last summer. Looks like he has the same stern and uncompromising spirit that made his father the worst hated and the best loved man of his generation.

### Soviet Russia Was Invited

To the disarmament parley that the League of Nations is trying to organize for some date in the near future. Russia will not join any power or company of nations, with power to restrict her own activities. Her ambitions. It is quite certain that the communistic government is getting along fairly well and that the better it gets along the less communistic it becomes but it is not yet out of the woods. It has no real friends anywhere. It is not earth and if the truth must be told is not actually friendly and loving with any other country.

Many people wonder why it takes so long for the revolutionary government of Russia to get going. It is not strange or unusual that it takes time to work revolutionary principles and propaganda into the web and woof of an established and stable governmental system. The French revolution lasted almost a hundred years before the Third Republic was formed. The American revolution lasted through eight years of war and as many more of anarchy and was only completely finished when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. The English revolution began with John, almost a thousand years ago and if finished now it is only because the people of the country have acquired the power to change their institutions and their rulers by orderly processes at almost any old time.

The French, Americans and British are not in very good position to scold Russia for being too slow in stabilizing a government born in a revolution.

### Saving Money Is Done

In differing ways in different parts of the country. Some folks are so timid about investing that they put all their savings in the bank and others are so timid that they will not even trust a savings bank and so hide their coin away under the hearth or behind a loose rock in the chimney. In other parts folks who put no value on there are folks who put no value on savings accounts in the banks or on shares in building and loan associations. They want their money in oil stocks, Florida real estate, or some other speculative venture.

Statistics gathered by the treasury department show that the average Verometer has a savings bank account that foots up to \$4,486 and that the average citizen of Detroit has exactly \$41.85 saved away. Here is a sharp contrast. The Detroit money is doubtless earned more money than the Verometer and it costs him a little more to live. He should have large savings. What does he do with his money?

It is argued by financiers, self styled, that men who have the sock and savings bank habit never get rich but it would be hard to prove that they do not enjoy ease and security in their old age in a greater degree than in bonds or stocks.

The use of milking machines is extending rapidly in Kansas. Sanitation is a consideration of first importance in their employment. They must be thoroughly washed and sterilized if a clean milk of low bacterial count is to be produced. Recent trials have shown the hot water treatment to be as satisfactory as any. The life of good quality rubber is not materially shortened by this method. After each milking, the machine is thoroughly washed and the test cups and rubber tubing are placed in clean cold water until just before the next milking, when they are placed in hot water 150 degrees to 165 degrees and allowed to cool.



## The Country woman

**FAILURE**  
Failure's just a resting place.  
On the road to Try Again.  
Just a slackening of the pace  
And a pause for sturdy men;  
Just a temporary halt  
On the march to wealth and fame.  
Where you can correct the fault  
And go on and play the game.

Failure's not the thing to dread,  
It is just a hint to you  
Ere you dash too far ahead  
To the sidetrack, where you wait  
For the passing fast express;  
Get up steam: The run is straight  
Out of failure—to Success.

### A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Christmas and candies, one could hardly come without the other and of all the holiday sweets, homemade candies are best. Best of all the homemade candies is chocolate fudge. Almost every housewife knows how to make chocolate fudge but some housewives seem to make a better fudge than others. Here is a fudge recipe recommended by Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods at South Dakota State College:

Two cups sugar, 1 cup milk, nuts if desired, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 squares chocolate, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla.

Put sugar, milk and chocolate, shaved, in a smooth saucepan. Bring to boil as quickly as possible. Stir until sugar is melted. Then boil without stirring until it registers 238 degrees, or makes a soft ball in cold water. Add the butter and vanilla and set aside to cool until it begins to grow firm around the edges. Beat until creamy and of very thick consistency. Pour in a buttered pan. Mark in squares while cooling. Nuts may be added just before it is ready to turn out. Dates cut in bits make a good addition.

**Christmas Fudge**  
To make Christmas fudge, add pistachio nuts blanched and cut small, and some candied cherries just before turning into the pan.

Homemade peanut brittle is something that appeals to every member of the family. It is especially good at Christmas time. Here is a good recipe.

1 qt. peanuts, shelled and chopped  
2 cups finely granulated sugar, 1-2 tablespoons butter, few grains soda, few grains salt.

Butter a small dripping pan, sprinkle on the peanuts chopped coarsely, caramelize the sugar, stir in the butter, salt and soda and pour over the peanuts heated.

**FARMERS' UNION OUTSELLS OLD LINE FIRMS**  
Frequently, the question is asked: "Can the co-operative livestock commission firms market the farmers' livestock at as high a price as the old line firms?" The answer to this question can be found in the following statement from our Farmers' Union Livestock Commission at Kansas City.

For the first week of October, the average price of the hogs marketed through the Farmers' Union was \$12.62, against \$12.38, the general average for the yards; the second week, \$12.00, against \$11.98; the third week \$11.28, against \$11.25; the fourth week, \$11.15, against \$11.09,

and the fifth week \$10.92, against \$10.90.

These figures prove that the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission, with which the Missouri Farmers' Association is operating, outdid the general average of the Kansas City yards every week in the month. This is a convincing statement, which carries the proof that the co-operative firms can sell to just as good advantage as any firm on the yards. The same situation is true of many other co-operative firms throughout the country.

During the month of October, the Farmers' Union handled 18 per cent of the hog receipts in the Kansas City yards, with 63 firms operating on the Kansas City market. The Farmers' Union now ranks second among the 63 firms, which is further proof that they are getting the price for the livestock they would not be getting the volume. In consideration of the fact that the Farmers' Union handles more mixed cars than any other firm on the yards, and in consideration of the volume handled and price received, the popularity of the firm with the shipping public is unquestioned.

### KEEPING UP OUR WHEAT STANDARD

"Will the winter wheat of the Southwest continue its world-wide reputation for high quality? This question is asked and answered by H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. He says, 'Yes, this can be done, but in order to do so, better general farming methods must be put into practice. Almost everything that can be done to increase the yield will also improve the quality.'

"Wheat farmers all over the Southwest are complaining that their farms are becoming less and less productive and statistics actually show a decrease of from 20 per cent in the wheat yield, since the land was new. Analysis of virgin and cultivated soils for several of the southwestern states show that in many sections the organic matter and nitrogen has decreased as much as one per cent a year since the land was broken. This total often amounts to as much as one-half of what the soil originally contained. A soil depleted of organic matter is dead; it runs together and bakes; it works hard and holds very little moisture. This is an alarming condition and should be considered serious. Too much of the 'one cropping' system is responsible for much of this run down condition.

"Thousands of successful farmers are solving their production problems however, through diversified farming—rotation of crops, growing more legumes and handling more livestock. Eighty per cent of the fertility elements removed by such crops as can be fed to livestock may be returned to the soil in the form of manure. Alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, cowpeas or soybeans, grown in rotation with wheat and other crops, will return the nitrogen and organic matter. A reasonable reduction in the acreage to wheat or other crops, and growing them in combination with legumes, feed crops and livestock, will return the lost fertility, increase the yield, improve the quality, insure greater profits and perpetuate our wheat reputation."

### WABAUNSEE COUNTY

The last quarterly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union for 1923 held at Alma, Dec. 12th, was well attended by the live wire union farmers from all parts of the county.

As this was the last quarterly meeting of the year a resume of the year's business was given and the reports were highly gratifying and showed that Wabaunsee County locals were making progress.

This was the time for the annual election and the entire set of old officers were reelected which was a splendid endorsement for the last year's work and highly gratifying to the officers to know that their efforts in the past year were appreciated.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Ross Palonske, vice-president, R. J. Muckenthaler, secretary, Joe Richmond, doorkeeper, A. E. Diebolt, conductor J. O. Stewart, executive committee, A. C. Hunt, Paul Geisler. The following report of committees on public affairs was adopted.

We recommend the Curtis Aswell Bill. The bill authorizes the farmers to co-operate in marketing their own products.

2. We recommend the passage of a law that would allow damages to be collected from any dealer who buys pooled products from any member of the pool.

3. We recommend the passage of a co-operative Banking law.

4. We recommend the abolishment of the present abstract law and substitute the Torrens Abstract law used at the present time in Illinois.

5. We recommend the passage of a law making co-operation one of the necessary courses in the high schools and colleges.

6. We believe that we should go on record against any extra session of the Legislature called to endorse a hard surfaced road program. We are in favor of leaving the money in the hands of our county commissioners and township boards and make pay as we go our slogan.

Report of committee on good of the order.

Whereas by unanimous vote after discussion the farmers union convention assembly at Hays in regular session voted to change the amount of the annual dues from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Be it resolved that the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union go on record as favoring the proposed change and that each delegate of this union be commissioned as duty bound to report the proposed change favorably to his particular local and work toward a favorable referendum vote when it is submitted whereas the life of the farmers union depends to a large extent on the success of the co-operative institution established by it.

Be it resolved that the Union officials study ways and means and put them into effect to help promote the welfare of the various county co-operative organizations.

Whereas much propaganda and often dishonest methods are used by individuals and corporations organized for private gain to obtain business that rightfully belongs to our own co-operatives.

Be it resolved that the county Union advertise in the local papers some of the benefits enjoyed by the cooperative members.

The enthusiasm and interest manifested at this meeting showed that the farmers of Wabaunsee County are waking up and becoming more interested in the problems confronting

the farmer today. The fact is clearly proven by the membership gain during the past year. A change in time and place of meetings were made instead of holding the meetings at various places over the county.

A motion was adopted to hold all meetings at Alma in 1924, the dates being as follows: the second Saturday of March, June, October and December.

JOE RICHMOND,  
County Sec'y.

### HAYS PRESBYTERIANS TO DEDICATE NEW CHURCH

Are Inviting Western Kansas Friends to Exercises on January 3

The Hays Presbyterians are inviting their Western Kansas friends to the dedication of their new church building on January third. The building will be completed and ready for occupancy on that date.

Three services will be held during the day, one at 10:30 a. m., one in the afternoon and one in the evening. In fact, the Hays folks are making practically an all-day celebration of it.

The committee on dedication has engaged Dr. George Snively of Lewistown, Illinois, one of the most sought-after preachers in the United States for dedicatory services, as the special speaker of the day.

### ELLIS COUNTY

The Ellis County Farmers Union goes on record as being opposed to the calling of a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending or making of new road laws.

FRANK G. ERBEER,  
County Sec'y.

### WEST HYACINTH FARMERS UNION

Editor of Farmers Union, Association.

Dear Sir:—We the members of the West Hyacinth Farmers Union Association, Local No. 571 assembled at our regular meeting, and adopted the following resolutions, concerning the questions of a state system of highways, connecting county seats.

We resist a call for a special session of the Kansas State Legislature for a road program. We likewise resist to the issuance of bonds, for building the forementioned roads; and any amendment whatever to our present state road laws.

P. N. Dreiling, Sec'y.

### RESOLUTION

At our Summerville Local 1402 on Thursday evening, Dec. 10 we voted unanimously.

Opposing the assessing of Kansas farm lands at their actual value in money and also sent Resolution to our Representative opposing the proposed Special Session of the Kansas Legislature for purpose of amending the Road Laws.

Edith S. Hubbard, Sec.-Treas.

Minneapolis, Kans.

### PROGRAMS FOR THE WINTER

The Standard Local No. 1692, located two and one-half miles east of Lincolnville had drifted onto the rocks on account of decreasing membership; so the faithful few decided something must be done or else perish and fall a victim to the mighty sea of indifference over the many thoughtless farmers. So we tried the plan of giving a social once a month to get the wives and children to attending. Train in a new generation of farm leaders that would be

"died in the wool" as the saying goes.

The first program was given Oct. 8th and it was a good program, just what the pessimist said couldn't be did. After the program, refreshments were served and then an hour of visiting ensued that was what made the lasting remembrance to the joyful occasion.

Again on Nov. 13th, the act was repeated, this time there was more enthusiasm and a larger crowd. The first part of the program was supplied by the school teacher, Miss Stella Czarnoway, and to be sure the parents were proud to see their little tots speak their pieces. The second part was given by five organizers that had come to this community to put the farmer on par with the organized commercial system that is plundering the unorganized producer of all wealth the farmer. The men representing the Produce Association were: Mr. Thigston and Mr. E. L. Bullard of Vassar. These farmers enthusiastically presented the principle and plans of the proposed organization. Their short talks were accepted and have been given considerable consideration.

The next visiting farmer was Mr. O. V. Davidson of Salina, a fieldman for the Kansas Wheat Marketing Association. He told us just how the Wheat Pool was worked and gave us some inside information about what our legalized gang of robbers, the Board of Trade, thought of it. This talk made us wheat growers sit up and listen, it was good news. Two more farm leaders were present and were called upon to speak, but these two were neighbors from Lost Springs, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fengel. Mr. Fengel introduced to us the Youkum Plan and briefly explained the aims of it. He also invited this local to attend with them a like social that was to be given the following week at Lost Springs. Well what about our much neglected farm wives, they were addressed too. Mrs. Fengel talked very encouraging to them, she gave a report about what was said at the Annual State Convention that she had just recently attended at Hays.

She said: "Why shouldn't the women attend these farmer union meetings, they are partners with the men in operating the farms and selling the produce?"

The next to the last parts of the entertainment was about the best, it was some good hot coffee flavored with cream from our own cows, cheese sandwiches, and apples. All that we could eat.

After getting acquainted with our nearby neighbors were adjourned to meet again on Jan. 8, with a better program for educating the farmer to do what is right for himself and family. At the last two entertainments the faithful members put on the feed but at the next one, the ladies are going to do their best to feed all of us.

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### Hides Tanned

Western Farmers and Ranchmen—Let The Western Tanning and Mfg. Co. of Hutchinson, Kans.

SAVE YOU 25% to 50% by converting your hides into beautiful Fur Robes Coats, Leather Vests, Caps, also Harness and Lace Leather—and then for good measure—

SAVE YOU MORE MONEY in freight and express charges. Write today for our Free Illustrated Folder and Prices. THE WESTERN TANNING AND MFG. COMPANY  
Dept. D. T.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

### FARMS

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Will deal with owners only. Geo. B. Anderson Lincoln, Neb.

### POULTRY

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, range stock cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Trap nested pedigreed stock \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Few from non-broody, heavy layers. Mrs. Fred Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kansas.

### STOCK FOR SALE

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE. Your pick out of thirty head. Theo. Geisler, Alma, Kans. R. 1.

### SEEDS FOR SALE

SOUDAN \$2.00—Alfalfa \$7.00; sweet clover \$5.00; Millet \$1.50; Chns seed \$1.00; Blue grass \$2.50; sals, 100 lbs. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas. If you have any kind of seed to sell in any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

### Tobacco For Sale

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO—Sold under money back guarantee. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.40 or 4 lbs. smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville Ky.

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, the Grim Reaper Death has removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Albert E. Eiler, we, the members of the Republic Co. Farmers Union No. 32 in consideration of the high regard held for him as one of our members and the County delegate to the last State Meeting, it is eminently fitting and proper that we record our appreciation of his work.

Therefore be it resolved: that the wisdom and courage which he gave to build the Union and the service which he gave in all co-operative work will be held in grateful remembrance by all who had the honor to serve with him in this great movement.

Be it further resolved: that the untimely removal of Brother Eiler leaves a vacancy that cannot be filled and casts a shadow of gloom that will be deeply realized by all our members and will prove a severe loss to the Union in general.

Be it further resolved: that we offer the stricken family our heartfelt sympathy, commending his virtues and fidelity as a husband and father to his wife and children, and we express our hope that so great a loss to them may be ever ruled for good by him who doeth all things well.

Be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the Local, and a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

ED ROSENQUIST,  
R. M. GLENN,  
J. G. LOPEZ,  
Committee.

### RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

As it has pleased the Almighty God to remove the wife of Brother Waldo Newquist.

Therefore be it resolved: that we commend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and we express our hope that even so great a loss to them may be overruled more good by Him who doeth all things well.

Be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the Local, and a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

FRED BOLHUBER,  
H. F. RITZ,  
W. M. SMITH,  
Committee.

### RESOLUTIONS OF ANDERSON CO.

Whereas, Geo. B. Anderson of home Cliff, and that today we find his chair vacant for the first time since our county was organized and that he was always a good cheer and that he was always boosting for a bigger and better union, that he never failed to shake our hand and tell us of the good we were doing, always planning drives, visiting locals, and work-

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
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**Kansas Union Farmer**  
Salina, Kansas

**Farmers' Union Managers Association**  
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas.  
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kan.

ing for the advancement of our country. Therefore be it resolved: that we, the members in Anderson county extend to the sorrowing family our sincere sympathy in their dark hour.

HOMER BENNETT, Pres.  
J. C. GLASCOY,  
R. C. DONALD,  
J. T. ANDERSON,  
Committee.

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Whose Courtesy, Co-operation and Loyalty Have Assisted In Our Progress. To You We Extend Our  
Heartiest Wishes For A Happy Christmas  
Season And A Prosperous 1924

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Kansas City, Mo.  
216 Farmers Union Ins. Co., Bld'g  
Salina, Kansas



# 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.

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

**ATHENISTAN LOCAL NO. 1099** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Monday night.  
Mrs. Alice Heasley, Sec'y, Clay Co.

**AMOT LOCAL NO. 2120** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson Co.

**BARNEY LOCAL NO. 899** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
Meets each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

**ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Monday.  
Fincham Sec. Marshall Co.

**BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 123** \* \* \* \*  
Meets each Tuesday.  
Sewell Sec. Ottawa Co.

**BANNER LOCAL NO. 512** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth night of each month.  
Anthony Wray, Sec'y, Washington County.

**BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1909** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Roy E. Ozbun, Sec. Cowley Co.

**BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

**BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1959** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Monday.  
Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

**BROGAN LOCAL NO. 288** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Thursday.  
L. L. Venneman, Sec. Neosho Co.

**BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
O. J. Lambertson, Sec. O. J. Lambertson Co.

**BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
J. J. Maska, Sec. Ellis Co.

**BRUCE LOCAL NO. 780** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday of each month.  
E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

**BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 923** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

**BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1798** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.  
Aug. Koloth, Sec. Miami Co.

**BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Fridays.  
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

**DEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday.  
L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

**BANNER LOCAL NO. 512** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the 1st and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M.  
Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington Co.

**BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every first and third Friday of each month.  
E. C. Fralla, Sec. Marshall Co.

**COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.  
Lee Graham, Sec. Chase Co.

**BOOK LOCAL NO. 1948** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Thursday.  
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Neosho Co.

**COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1988** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday of each month.  
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson Co.

**DABY LOCAL NO. 2186** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

**COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1258** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

**COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1782** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Monday.  
R. L. Smith, Sec. Cherokee Co.

**ERSECO LOCAL NO. 871** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

**EVERETT LOCAL NO. 204** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.  
Geo. J. Sonenohof, Sec. Neosho Co.

**CHARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

**DOLLINS LOCAL NO. 638** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

**GRANTER LOCAL NO. 2185** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.  
Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y, Coffey County.

**CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Mabel Bayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

**DANE LOCAL NO. 748** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

**DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third night of each month.  
M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

**DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1223** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1403** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first Tuesday of each month.  
Philip Benzel, Sec'y, Marion County.

**ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth of each month.  
M. J. Humeist, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

**ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
Ernest Hoo, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

**EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first Friday of each month.  
W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every other Wednesday.  
Ralph H. Huppert, Sec. Mitchell Co.

**EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2187** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Tuesday.  
Mrs. J. S. McJannet, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

**ERIE LOCAL NO. 592** \* \* \* \*  
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month.  
Walter J. Schumacher, Sec. Neosho Co.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 984** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the third week in each month.  
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 982** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every Tuesday of the month.  
Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.

**FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2064** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday.  
Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley County.

**FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1582** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first Friday of each month.  
Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

**FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first Friday in each month.  
A. W. Elmenger, Sec. Wabunee Co.

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

**GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Homer Al, 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.  
Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

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

**GEARY CO. UNION NO. 51** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first Friday in every month.  
Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

**HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1008** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of every month.  
G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.

**BLUB VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Monday.  
Chas. Musel, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

**HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.  
Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.

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

**HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.  
Mrs. L. C. Hite, Sec. Franklin Co.

**HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
R. S. Claiborne, Sec. Sheridan Co.

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

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

**HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1989** \* \* \* \*  
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 at court house.  
Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis Co.

**HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1035** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Thursday.  
R. E. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

**INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1877** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

**I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1490** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.  
C. O. Taubert, Sec. Sumner Co.

**JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1488** \* \* \* \*  
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month.  
Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage Co.

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

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

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

**LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1588** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.  
H. P. Greenwood, Sec.

**LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2084** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1483** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third 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. 1964** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

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

**LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 585** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second Saturday of each month.  
H. D. Byrnes, Sec. Marion Co.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

**LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
Florence Kohns, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

**MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 450** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday.  
J. P. Griebel, Sec. Rooks Co.

**MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month.  
H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

**MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday.  
Mrs. Laura Cates, Sec. Anderson Co.

**MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Wednesday.  
Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

**MARINE LOCAL NO. 648** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Albert Spoon, Sec. Riley Co.

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

**NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second Monday of each month.  
Harry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson Co.

**NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2024** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
Hahn Sec. Stafford Co.

**ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every other Tuesday night.  
R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

**OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1583** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

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

**PANICO LOCAL NO. 1922** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Monday.  
R. J. Muchenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.

**PHILION LOCAL NO. 2130** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
Mrs. A. R. Platon, Sec. Osage Co.

**PRAIRIE BEAL LOCAL NO. 1300** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second Thursday of every month.  
E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

**PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 090** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
Frank Schaeck, Sec. Washington Co.

**PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first Tuesday of each month.  
J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.

**PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.  
Martin Rube, Sec. Douglas Co.

**PRETTE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1062** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunee Co.

**PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Monday.  
Min, Sec. Miami Co.

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

**PARK LOCAL NO. 0099** \* \* \* \*  
Meets each Monday night.  
Jos. Hebl, Sec. Gove Co.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
W. T. F. Finn, Sec. Jewell Co.

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

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

**RYDAL LOCAL NO. 763** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every second Wednesday of each month.  
Geo. Duane, Sec. Republic Co.

**RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2023** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second Wednesday of each month.  
Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabunee Co.

**RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 938** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday of each month.  
Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall Co.

**RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.  
Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

**ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
R. H. Reder, Sec. Washington Co.

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

**RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Saturday.  
Pauline Cowser, Sec. Saline Co.

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

**SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1905** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
H. M. Schrock, Sec. Marland Co.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

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

**SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.  
A. H. Collier, Sec. Coffey Co.

**SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first Friday in every month.  
A. C. Barriellow, Sec. Miami Co.

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

**SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.  
J. F. Lewis, Sec. Coffey Co.

**SNIPPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.  
W. Thier, Sec'y, Pottawatomie County.

**STONE LOCAL NO. 792** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first Friday of each month.  
D. O. Marotte, Sec. Rooks Co.

**SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the second and third Friday night of each month.  
Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa Co.

**SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.  
Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa Co.

**SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
Neil Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.

**SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month.  
J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.

**SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday in the month.  
Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 839** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.  
Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

**SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1811** \* \* \* \*  
Meets Wednesday of each month.  
John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

**SPENCE LOCAL NO. 094** \* \* \* \*  
Meets every two weeks on Friday night.  
H. M. Cox, Pres. Marshall Co.

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

**STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2090** \* \* \* \*  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford Co.

**SQUARE DEAL NO. 823** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.  
Magie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

**TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1801** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Friday of each month.  
H. E. Kietmann, Sec. Wabunee Co.

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1675** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.  
J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 2019** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
M. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

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

**YARBAR LOCAL NO. 1778** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage Co.

**VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1087** \* \* \* \*  
Meets first and third Thursday.  
G. W. Kaler, Sec. Miami Co.

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

**WORDEN LOCAL NO. 848** \* \* \* \*  
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.  
Mrs. Lucas Fler, Sec