



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



VOLUME XVIII

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AGRICULTURE AND NAVIGATION

President Tromble's Address Before the Missouri River Improvement Conference Oct. 19, 1925.

MR. JOHN TROMBLE (Pres. Farmers Union of the State of Kansas): Ladies and gentlemen, I have been sitting here listening with a great deal of interest to the discussion in regard to the transportation or navigation proposition. When I came down here I had some ideas fixed up as to what I might want to say, but every fellow got up and took one of them away from me, but you didn't come here to listen to a long-drawn-out discussion of these matters, you came here to learn the sentiment of the people in this Missouri Valley in regard to whether they needed some cheaper transportation. Now, of all people that are interested in transportation the farmer is, for agriculture pays the freight going and coming, so we are naturally more interested in freight traffic than any other class of people. I am not versed on river navigation, nor anything of that sort, but I do know something about farming and the needs of farming and I do know that something has to be done to eliminate the cost of production and marketing or agriculture is going broke.

Now, as you know, I belong to Kansas; I represent a good many farmers in Kansas, and we fellows in Kansas believe that we ought to open up our water transportation. I was born and raised in Nebraska before there were any railroads up in that country. All that we shipped out or shipped in was up the Missouri River to Nebraska City. Of course, we couldn't get along with the facilities now that we had them, because we raise too much, but friends, if we were of a mind to go into the discussion, it is not only transportation that is the matter, but that is one of the big troubles. But my subject was agriculture and navigation, so I suppose I am not allowed to get outside of that territory, and I will be very brief in my statement. I am not going to give you any figures, you have heard the figures, but we find that agriculture in Kansas in a great many commodities has been mightily badly crippled by the cost of transportation.

We boasted at one time of being a great alfalfa state. We had a great acreage of alfalfa, but finally the freight rates increased to such an extent that it became unprofitable to raise alfalfa. In fact, after shipping alfalfa, to Kansas City and paying the freight and commission for selling it the fellows got back from \$1.00 to \$14.00, or \$15.00, or \$16.00 a car, not saying anything about baling and the cost of putting up the hay, taxes on the land, interest on investments and those things; just transportation and commission. And by the way, we happen to have a seat on the Hay Exchange in this City, organizing alfalfa, a great many other articles, but it was we think a great detriment to our state; because alfalfa being an unprofitable crop, the people broke up more than 50 per cent of the alfalfa in the state.

We believe that is a detriment to our state. We believe the transportation charges been just that our acreage of alfalfa would not have been diminished, and our state would be a great deal better off than it is. Hides was another thing, you couldn't ship a hide, not unless you shipped along with it about 35 or 40 cents extra to pay the freight. There is no need of going into a discussion of the long and short hauls and all of those things. What we are here to determine is whether we want the Missouri River made so we can ship our produce down the river to the markets, that is what we came here for. (Applause.)

Now, it seems to me very reasonable for the Government to appropriate a few hundreds of thousand dollars to fix one little place or the Missouri River one year and then go up and fix some other place the next year, in fact, not practically doing any good with the money expended. Why not appropriate enough money and fix the river so we can use it all at one time? There is no question they have wasted hundreds of thousands of dollars, by just doing it by piece-meal and not amounting to anything. I wonder if it wouldn't be well for us fellows that raise, maybe, to just say to the Government that they might use the something over 60 million dollars that the Government made on the farmers' wheat of the United States by setting the price on it here and selling it abroad and putting the money in the Treasury. (Applause.)

Now, there is no question, it has been proven, I think to the satisfaction of everybody that river transportation is cheaper, but as the General (General Asburn) said, if we get the river transportation we have got to rely to a great extent upon the railroads. The railroads are absolutely necessary to this country. There has got to be an agreement or contract between the railroads and the other carriers of the products of this country and I believe it can be done, and I believe it will be done, but it never will be done, men, until we fellows demand it be done and see that it is done. (Applause.)

You know, this is supposed to be a "Government of the people, by the

people, and for the people," but you know sometimes we elect men to office that forget about that as soon as they are elected, and instead of going down there with the idea they are sent there to represent a certain group of people or a certain thing, they go down there with the idea that they have been sent there to do just as they please and what they think they ought to do, regardless of the people that elected them. Now, let's our fellows understand that we sent them over there and they are supposed to represent our wishes, not their own, that is what we elect them for, and when we demand that and see that they do it then they will pay some attention to what we ask them to do. We have been too much of that already with the men that we select to represent us.

We should have had these waterways open long ago and they would have been open long ago had it not been for the fight of the common carriers we already have now, and a lot of the great cities in the East that didn't want the freight to stop this side of the eastern coast. We have been in need of north and south transportation for this country a long while, and the reason we haven't got it was because of the fight of the great commercial centers of the East compelling all railway freight to go through their channels. We like those fellows, we like to see them prosper, but friends, what has got to be done in this country is the greatest good for the greatest number of people. Anybody is selfish, if he doesn't want to grant that. There has either got to be something done to cheapen transportation, to get our produce to the market, and the cost of production, or this country is going broke. The farmer can't stand it. I challenge any man in this country to work out any plan without you decrease the cost of production or cheapen the cost of transportation to save this country, or save agriculture from bankruptcy.

Now, it is a serious problem, friends. Agriculture is the foundation of any country on earth. Agriculture must prosper or the country can't prosper, and I am glad to see so many men just in the last couple of years get a notion that they are some one dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. They didn't know it because agriculture commenced to get in such a condition that they couldn't pay their debts.

Now, men I am going to digress just a little. We had a hearing over in Chicago in the freight rate case. A banker from Kansas, and I am sorry to say, went over there and gave them to understand that agriculture never was in more prosperous condition than it is at this time. Another one from north Kansas made the same statement, the most erroneous statement a man could make, and that man knew better when he made it. I want to say to you some of the banks claim to be in the best financial condition they ever were. They have got more money than they ever had and can't lend it. What good is it to them if they can't lend it? Usually agriculture is a great borrower of money every year, but my friends, in the last two or three years every dollar the farmer has made he has had to pay his debts and it has gone into the banks and he is borrowing money, because he can't borrow the money and pay the interest on that money. He can not borrow money for another reason, because he has already borrowed to the full amount of the collateral he can get money on. The banks are paying 4 per cent interest on deposits and the money is laying there and they are getting log-gone uneasy. We can theorize all we please, but the fact remains just the same, and the fact is what we have got to meet, and there is no question but that we can open up these waterways and get cheaper transportation to the markets for our production and the farmers of Kansas, I think, are unanimous in that. I haven't talked with a farmer in Kansas or anyone or a great many other people but what they are in favor of opening up the waterways of this country for transportation, for the use of the people of this country.

CHAS. FERN IS PLEASED WITH STATE CONVENTION
830 South Main, Lindsborg, Kan.
Nov. 2, 1925.

Mr. John Tromble, President of F. E. & C. U. of A. Kansas Division,
Dear Sir:—

I have read the report of the Hays Convention and think it is fine. Everyone of the resolutions are in the right place and the remarks about the paper county agents, etc., etc. We of course always understood that the Farm Bureau was for the purpose of downing the Farmers Union. Some people seem to think that our state organization is the chief enemy, and the Lindsborg think very much different from that. We know that it had not have been for the state organization, we never could have been organized in Lindsborg. Our elevator is constantly making money for us and giving it for the whole community. Because of our success, we need not do any work for the

Topics For Discussion

It has been requested by some of the members that the state headquarters suggest some topics for discussion to be taken up before the different locals in the state. I am suggesting a topic for discussion immediately. Governor Paulen is being urged to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of amending the road laws to suit the Commercial Clubs, Road Boosters, Cement Plants, Road Machinery Manufacturers, etc., and put the control of the roads absolutely under the control of state or national highway commissions and take the power all away from the people.

Governor Paulen is making an effort to determine from the representatives and senators as to whether or not there is enough of them in favor of this idea to call an extra session. Now, if your local will take this up and discuss it and if you find you are not in favor of putting the control in the state and national commission and you want to retain some of the authority in the hands of the people or the county in which you live, it is time you are getting busy and letting the Governor and your representatives and senators know how you stand.

I would suggest that you discuss this at your local meeting pretty thoroughly and if you make up your mind that you do not need an extra session of the legislature which will entail considerable expense to the state, write your representative and senators and also the Governor stating the views of your people in your particular locality in regard to what you want or do not want. I hope every local in the state will take this proposition up and pass your resolution and send it in to our headquarters.

Now, this is one topic that is of great importance to the people of the state of Kansas. There will be topics from time to time through your paper for you to take up and discuss. We hope that you will thoroughly discuss these problems.

If you want a State and National Board to control your public highways say so. If you do not, say so, for it is time to get busy or you are liable to have laws enacted that will absolutely take the control of the highways away from the control of the people and the county.

JOHN TROMBLE, President.
Kansas Farmers Union.

We are copying two articles from the Kansas Farmer under date of Oct. 17, 1925, which we hope the locals will discuss at their meetings which will give you an idea of what is going to come before the tax Commission and I wish you would take action and take it up with your county clerk and your county commissioners in regard to your findings in this matter, whether you are for or against or what attitude you take in the matter.

The one article is headed "Would Reduce Taxes." The other article is headed "Red Pepper Will Fly." Now this is vital to the farmer and the farmers must get busy or these things will be put across. If the farmers are in favor of these things, they should say so. If they are not in favor, they should make efforts to equalize the taxes of this state as it should be.

WOULD REDUCE TAXES?

The Kansas State Tax Commission evidently finds things pretty dull around the state house, and is looking for something to ginger things up a little. I think the members have found it in their proposition to increase the assessed values of farm land to its full selling value. I refer to a news note dated September 29 and carried by all the daily papers circulating in the state. This note reads as follows: "There may be a big increase in the assessed values of Kansas farm lands next year. Clarence Smith, head of the tax division of the Kansas Public Service Commission, is preparing instructions to the county assessors of farm lands at the actual value in money of these lands. Next year is the regular year for the assessment of lands in Kansas, and the commission proposes that when this assessment is made it will be at the real value in money for farm land. This would materially increase the values, but would not likely increase the actual tax payments. It might tend to reduce taxes in the aggregate. Yes, it 'might' reduce taxes on all except farm property, but it would increase farm taxes by close to 25 per cent, according to the tax commission's own showing."

THE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION HELD MEETING

The various field workers of the Produce Association met in Kansas City last Friday, November 7, at the call of the Manager and continued in session until Saturday night discussing the various phases of organization work that confronts them in the field. There was a one hundred per cent attendance of the Produce Association workers, augmented by several other of the boys connected with the Bank and Jobbing Association. Uncle John Tromble presided over the meeting; also, the excellent lunch of fried chicken with trimmings topped off with hot biscuits, baked plentifully with Farmers Union Butter, the best in the world, especially in Kansas. Mrs. A. W. Seaman, Mrs. Jarrett, Mrs. Augustine and Mrs. Young were responsible for the feed and I want to add that things went off splendidly.

CHARLES FERN.

APPRECIATE THE MARKET LETTERS

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. De Young:—

I received the following letter this week: "Your weekly market letters have been received by me regularly for some time and I take this opportunity to thank you very much for the same and to assure you that they are always read with interest. Taking your letters on the whole you are certainly a good tipster if you will permit me to use such word. Very sorry indeed that we have not been favored with a letter of this season with wheat, but if such a thing should happen that I can scratch up a car of wheat anytime and should decide to consign same I would send it to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association." Editor's Note—The letter was received from a Farmers' Elevator, not "Union" or "Cooperative."

HAS CONFIDENCE IN OUR PRESIDENT

In one of the large restaurants in Kansas City recently, someone asked the Proprietor if he cashed a check for a certain man. The Proprietor said: "Yes, I cashed a check for him; he was with John Tromble and I know anyone that associates with John Tromble is all right so I didn't hesitate at all in accepting his check."

POULTRY CO-OP ADVERTISERS

Roast and fried chicken and fancy egg sandwiches will land the merits of the fat and tender hen at the Western Washington State Fair this year. In addition, the chicken and the eggs will both be cooperative, for the Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association will conduct the restaurant booth. New Yorkers as well as Washingtonians benefit from this co-op's activities, for it ships scores of cars of eggs to the eastern market every season.

RED PEPPER WILL FLY

I do not think there is a fair minded person in Kansas but who will say that farmers have always paid their full share of taxes, and in most instances much more. Farm property is out in the open, and it is all caught by the assessor. Town property can be, and is, largely covered up. Because it is so largely covered up we have the very high tax rate of most Kansas cities. Last year the legislature passed a law virtually releasing from taxation all intangible property, thereby confessing that it could not be reached by law. Now the commission is hunting for something to hitch the increased tax to, as usual, it has picked on the farmers because the members believe they will stand for it. This time, I think, they will find themselves mistaken; the farmer has been the goat ever since the state was organized, but right here is where he balks. Two years ago, when a former administration hiked the values of the railroads and public utilities they refused to pay taxes based on that valuation and won out. Since the utilities couldn't be cinched, they are going to try the farmer. As I said, the tax commission may be wanting to ginger things up; if they keep on with their proposition, not only ginger but red pepper will be flying before the fight is over.

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IT'S A WORLD VISION WE NEED

J. E. Snyder, Organizer of the United Farmers Educational League of North Dakota, Writes to Kansas Farmers.

By J. E. Snyder, Organizer United Farmers Educational League—Hedq. Bismarck, N. D.

It is generally conceded that Farmer Union members pay too little heed to what they own and control. Representative men in both local and state organization in Kansas are alive to this fact. There is some tendency to say that the farmers are indolent along these lines. "Too lazy to attend to their own business, they delegate it to others and then complain and desert the organization in times of crisis," some say.

Mary Helen Lease, years ago, was making a speech and some one in the crowd said, "If these farmers (listening to her) would go home and attend to their business they would be better off." She quickly replied, "Yes, that is true, when the farmers go home and attend to their business the speculators won't have any business."

No one would say that the American farmer is lazy, in the sense that he does not work, for everybody knows the long hours he puts in and the hardships he has undergone to build up the farms of this country. The farm women, the farm children and the farm men are alike known to work hard to make ends meet and to keep up the mortgage payments etc. Where then does the laziness come in?

And city folks may not know it, but the farmer is supplied with daily papers and monthly magazines. The Rural Free Delivery reaches millions of farm homes in America and carries to them practically all the "up-to-date" misinformation along mechanical lines, farm activities, market manipulation, and the murder fest that is dished out to all other folk in the U. S. A. Besides bill boards, movies, mail order houses peddlers and medicine vendors keep him posted on everything from the best cigarette to the lowest Charley Chaplain slap stick comedy, and soap.

But he must be "lazy" somewhere, somehow, some where, for he does not attend his own meeting and when he does it is often so late that he is about ready to go home when he arrives. Maybe this is the reason, a farmer once told me that he often meets himself, on going to bed, getting up. He worked all day in the field after milking the cows, attending other chores etc., and then milked some more cows and did some more chores after sundown.

Time is relative. It relates to the day's work, the day's management of the farm and the day's management of the market. The first might be the day's individual if not necessary, but the management of the market must be collective, co-operative, united and through an amalgamation that eliminates all border lines politically, economically and geographically. Wherever another farmer lives, on the face of the earth, modern marketing, either makes him your competitor or your fellow co-operator. The market gambler likes to confine the farmers mind to his own locality while he extends his mind over the field of possibilities for commodities from all lands. He is not for waste time or waste products. Human Labor Power to him is for exploitation purposes. Once the products of the world workers is stored in his hands he may find it profitable to allow one of his agents to market as much or more in handling the other half, as it is well known, the potato, fish, fruit kings do in California.

Time to do any part of our social or industrial program is relative in proportion as to how we consider its importance. We are on a rising market, the pay comes to us a little better each time we go to market. A fellow farmer comes to us on the street and says, "I see here a call for International Unity Conference from the Peasants International that recently met in Moscow, Russia. This Council of Peasants consisted of delegates from twenty-five different nations and I think that we should take up the matter and discuss the advisability of sending delegates to that Conference." With little thought we are apt to reply, "That's just some more work of those Bolsheviks," never stopping to inquire what is in the call, we let the propaganda that has been made through the capitalist owned press against the Soviet Republic close our mind. Our farmer friend tries to show us that the call speaks of coordinating the world marketing of all products and getting control of the exchanges of wheat in Liverpool, of Cotton in Manchester, of Meat in Chicago and of Money in Wall Street, etc. We let it go in one ear and out the other until—

We go to town another day, the wheat market is tumbling down, we meet our farmer friend again and we say, "What's the matter with the market?" and, he answers, with a smile—"Bolshevism, the Russian farmers have put sixty million bushels of wheat on the market and Liverpool speculators have set the market accordingly all over the world. We are dumping our product on the speculators market and so he dumps his also. Would it not be wise for us to confer with all wheat producing nations, since there is no real over production, get an estimate of world production, form our own credit system and exchanges and stop

the crazy system of hap-hazard marketing that plays eternally into the hands of the gamblers?" Our answer to this question depends on our vision.

We marvel at the Panama Canal, the great bridges that span rivers, at electrical power systems, at great high structures in the cities. It was vision that builded them for the private owners or public owners as the case may be. It is vision and understanding of our mutual economic relationship to our fellow producers that will bring our organizations of farmers up to where we can bring back to our homes the full value of our products.

Now let me get down to something concrete on this visioning business. You have a great big Creamery plant in Kansas City worth more than fifty thousand dollars, which turns out four thousand five hundred pounds of butter per day and wants to do ten times that amount as soon as the twenty-five thousand members wake up to the fact that they own such a big "churn." It seems that 1809 have woke up up to the possibilities leaving twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-one that have not seen the vision of what a creamery of your very own means to you. And if perchance your mind should vision that, it must not stop there, for others will be waking up to possibilities in all states and nations and at the final goal the speculators will get you if you don't watch out.

National, International co-ordinated marketing on your own credit system is the problem before you. It will involve study of political economy, social problems, the economics of geography and nations. The world is before you and it is yours for keeps if you learn the simple lesson that the concern of one is the concern of all, and that no producer can escape the effects of another producer's selfishness in marketing his products singlehanded and alone.

Farmers are not lazy! It is vision we need! Vision to see "beyond the rim of our dish pans" and the small town market place.

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KANSAS AUDITING ASSOCIATION SERVES FARMERS' UNIONS

Thirty-nine new members have been added during the present year to the rolls of the Kansas Farmers' Union Auditing Association which was incorporated in January, 1919, for the purpose of establishing uniform systems of keeping records and accounts in the stores and elevators of the state, and making annual, semi-annual or quarterly audits for the benefit of both farmers and stockholders. The membership is limited to Farmers' Union organizations but audits are also made for other organizations, usually at increased prices. In the present year nearly 500 audits have been made.

It is stated by the management that the staff of auditors is made up of men with wide experience in auditing work, particularly in the grain business in which they have specialized. All are under bond. They have rendered special service in the past two years in coming down with income tax returns for a number of associations.

Another service rendered is in connection with bonding managers and other officers of organizations. For the past three years the auditing association has been handling this line of business for Farmers' Unions. As many requests are received from associations looking for managers and from managers looking for employment, the auditing association has decided to open an employment agency through which such needs may be filled.

2,754 CARS OF M. F. A. EGGS

The farmers who have signed the M. F. A. Contract up to October 1, were the owners of 4,405,644 hens. The yearly output of this enormous number of hens would require 2,754 refrigerator cars to transport them to market. This is practically three times the volume of eggs which the M. F. A. is handling through its marketing agencies.

This increased volume will enable the centralizing plants to handle the eggs at a less expense because the regular overhead expenses decrease in proportion as the volume increases and the producers will benefit thereby. The Missouri Farmers Association has very ably demonstrated, in no uncertain way, that they can manage the marketing of their products successfully. Not only those who are members of the association but non-members as well have been benefited by the cutting down of the spread between the local markets and the eastern markets in the points of distribution, while the handling charges have been materially lessened.

The dues for 1926 will remain \$2.25 and the time for paying will be Jan. 1st. The change if the amendment is adopted will not take effect until 1927.

C. E. Brasted, Sec.

Let the conversation at meal time be as cheerful and interesting as possible. Heated discussions have no place at the family table.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON Associate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1925.

THE PRICE OF CORN

The prices of all agricultural commodities are far too low so far as the producer is concerned. On the other hand consumers pay altogether too much for everything that is sold from the farms. The man who sells the best tomatoes grown in the world for \$8 a ton does not feel very cheerful when he is required to pay fifteen cents a pound for the vegetables at retail or 40 cents a portion of three or four slices if he buys tomatoes as a relish or side dish at an ordinarily good restaurant. The farmer who sells his lambs for fifteen cents a pound thinks he is getting a pretty fair price until he is asked to pay 75 cents a pound for chops at the butcher shop or about 85 cents for two very small chops at the restaurant.

In the vast no man's land that lies between the producer and the consumer there are many millions of people who are selling no service of any value but are absorbing all the possible profits of farming and at the same time are making the costs of decent living almost prohibitive. In the old days we took our wheat to mill and thought a toll of one-seventh was a fairly steep charge for converting it into flour. Today the toll takers who handle and convert the raw materials of the farm into finished products for the use of mankind are taking more than three-fourths of the final sales price for their services and in most instances get several times as large returns as are allowed to the producers.

Corn has been at a fairly high price level for a good many months but recently it has declined in value to a price that is far below the cost of production. Best fat hogs sold today for \$12 a hundred. If it takes thirteen bushels of corn to make a hundred pound of pork that means that corn in the ear was selling on this week's market very far below the prices that were being realized for corn that had been fed to hogs. Neither of these price levels can be charged up to the farmer since agriculture has no power, through any existing agencies through which it is able to determine the prices of its own products.

Corn can be organized for marketing only with the greatest difficulty and the slenderest chance of success. The only way for corn growers to get justice is to organize themselves and work out some system of restraining and regulating production.

GRAIN POOLING IN CANADA

The Saskatchewan wheat pool handled approximately 51,000,000 bushels for its members during the 1924 and 1925 season. On September 8 it had 64,627 members who had signed contracts covering 8,735,208 acres. It also had under contract 1,606,380 acres of oats, 254,385 acres of barley, 290,660 acres of flax, and 64,499 acres of rye.

The other Canadian prairie provinces, Alberta and Manitoba have pooled more than 31,000,000 bushels of wheat. All told more than 80,000,000 bushels from the annual Canadian crop is being sold co-operatively. The newspapers of the last few days have stories that indicate that the Canadian pools are in practical control of the export wheat market from Canada. There can be no reasonable doubt that the stabilized and relatively high price of wheat this year is due very largely to the control of such a large volume of export wheat by the Canadian co-operatives.

If American wheat farmers had pooled their crops to the same extent as the Canadians there is not the slightest doubt that growers marketing associations would be in complete control of the wheat situation.

THE FUTURE OF POOLING

Co-operative marketing of fruit, tobacco and cotton has been so successful that no one now doubts that all the big pools of these commodities will be continued at the end of existing contracts. The tobacco grower who would seriously contemplate a return to the loose leaf auction system of marketing is a fit subject for an official inquiry as to the state of his mind. Cotton and fruit have done as well or better. What of wheat?

Much time and money has been spent in attempts to pool a volume of wheat sufficiently large to be a determining market factor. Although the total results in bushels or acres looks small no one doubts that the pooling that has been done and the threat of further pooling have

been of immense advantage to the wheat growers of the west. But some of the associations have already liquidated with little prospect of their revival. Others are securing delivery of only a fraction of the grain they are entitled to under contract. The wheat growers of the United States have not yet been convinced that it is to their interest to organize and sell their crops co-operatively.

It may be different to reconstitute even the most successful wheat pools when the existing contracts expire. It may be impossible to reorganize those states in which the movement has already been abandoned. Even so, the growers of wheat should realize that except for the pooling plan there is no other method or hope of relief in sight. Through the pool justice can be secured. Without organization the whole industry will continue to be the foot ball of speculation and exploitation.

Indiana produces comparatively small volumes of wheat but practically all the wheat growers of that state are in the pool. In September of this year there were more than 18,000 members, almost twice as many as in any other state. If all the states are solved, if the pools are abandoned the farmers will voluntarily relinquish the only agency through which they can deliver their grain to the manufacturers and the exporters and demand a fair price for the results of their labors.

For five years we have been talking wheat pools in this country. During the next five years we should pool and stick.

VALUE OF STICKABILITY

A good brother in one of the southern states once told this writer that "stickability" is what farmers need more than anything else. He was right. Farmers join the Union, the Grange or some other agricultural society and expect to realize substantial financial results from the date they sign an application card. Sometimes they are not able to count the results of organization in dollars and cents right away. Then they grow fainthearted.

Some members of the Union do not really believe in group action. They are so individualistic that they can not team work with their neighbors and do not believe that they would get any results if they did. Others grudge the small expense that is required for being a member of the Union. They know, of course, that the dues are never high enough to hurt any individual member very much but they live in constant dread lest the aggregate of small payments made by members is large enough to pay big salaries to other farmers who have given up their own business to work for the organization.

If the Union is to be worth anything its members must learn that team work is the first requisite and that the activities of the organization cannot and should not be carried on at the expense of the men who are doing the work.

RAILROAD AND FARM PROFITS

Transportation, like agriculture, wants higher pay for the services that it renders to the country. Unlike agriculture it is very likely to get exactly what it is asking for. This for several reasons. It has a more effective organization and is able to employ the best legal and expert talent in the country for the presentation of its case to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has succeeded in getting its claims for adequate returns recognized by congress and made the subject matter of federal legislation. It has also been so well represented in the courts that judicial decisions have ratified the concessions that congress has made to the railroads.

Just now the western rates are asking for permission to increase their rates for transporting freight. Long hearings in which all kinds of experts have testified have been held. The witnesses and attorneys for the railroads have agreed on their facts, their demands and their program. The witnesses and attorneys for agriculture have not worked together, have testified in contradiction with each other and have the country with the impression either that the farming business is doing well or that it is poorly organized and more poorly represented in controversies and hearings in which the rights of farmers are at issue. In discussing this matter the Washington Farmer, published at Spokane says:

"Seventy-three railroads, all the roads west of the line between Indiana and Illinois, are pressing the interstate commerce commission for an increase in freight rates. The hearings opened at Chicago September 8 and were conducted for more than a week. They were for the purpose of letting the railroads present their side of the case. Subsequent hearings, promised by the commission but the dates not yet named, will allow the opposition to put in its case.

"A large part of the testimony at the railroads' hearing was an effort to show that the farmers of the west are doing well and that agricultural products can stand higher freight rates. The transportation act of 1920 allows the railroads an average net profit on their valuation, as fixed by the interstate commerce commission of 5% per cent. The official records of the interstate commerce commission show that in July this year they were earning, on the average, within one-fourth of 1 per cent of the 5% per cent that is permitted by law.

"The western railroads assert in the cases before the commission that they are not doing that well. They assert that in 1924 they did not earn quite 4 per cent net profit on their property as valued by the interstate commerce commission. They are, however, earning a considerably higher percentage of profit on their capitalization, although it is notorious that a considerable part of that capitalization is watered stock, representing no actual investment in the property.

"The fact that the interstate commerce commission has valued these properties at a figure above their capitalization is due to the greatly increased cost of construction now as compared with that of several years ago.

"But 4 per cent, or 5 per cent, or whatever the railroads may be earning, is a better return than

getting on their capital invested.

The farmers generally of this country have been declared at the hearing of the interstate commerce commission at Chicago, that the farmers are earning better profits than they earned before the war.

"The most authoritative study on that question is that made by L. H. Bean and O. C. Stine of the United States bureau of agricultural economics. They have a very interesting article on "Income From Agricultural Production" in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"The World war started in 1914. In that year the return on total farm property was 5.3 per cent. In 1913 it was 5 per cent. In 1910 it was nearly 6 per cent.

"Compare those earnings of the farmers before the war with the earnings of the last four years as given by the foregoing authorities. For the crop years 1922-23 and 1923-24 the rate earned on total farm property was 8.1 per cent. For the crop year 1921-22 it was less than 1 1/4 per cent, and for the crop year 1920-21 it was but a little more than one-half of 1 per cent.

"Those were the rates earned for those years on farm property. But when allowance was made for borrowed money and the calculations reduced to the rate actually earned on the farmer's net investment, that is, on the capital he had himself invested in the property exclusive of mortgage and other debts, his net returns for recent years were lower still. For the crop year 1923-24 the net profit was a little less than 1 1/4 per cent. For the crop year 1922-23 it was exactly 1 1/4 per cent.

"But get these figures now. For the crop year 1921-22 the farmers averaged not only no return at all on their capitalization, but lost 1.4 per cent; and for the crop year 1921-22 they lost 3.1 per cent.

"The basis of calculation is the same in these comparisons of railroad earnings and farm profits. The net profits of the railroads are what was left for stockholders after all costs of operation had been paid, including wages and salaries, cost of all supplies, repairs, taxes and interest on the bonded debt.

"The profit, or lack of profit, in the case of the farmer is what remained after he too had paid the costs of operation, taxes, maintenance and repairs, and allowance was made for his own labor and that of members of his family actually engaged in service on the farm.

"The railroads of the west may be entitled to a slight increase of profit. There is something to their argument that they can't get capital to buy new locomotives and cars and make other improvements needed with the growth of business and the country unless they are allowed to earn a reasonable profit on their investment.

"But when they argue that the farmers of the west are better off than their stockholders they can't maintain that argument on a basis of fact. If the commission, after thorough hearings, should find that the railroads are entitled to a slight increase, there should be an intelligent effort to take that increase out of the industries that can bear it and not out of the farmers of the west."

UNSCRUPULOUS ENEMIES OF CO-OPERATION

The Minnesota Potato Growers Marketing Association operated for one year on the worst market that we have had for spuds for many seasons. The farmers all lost money that year whether they were in or out of the Association. The same thing is true of the Maine Potato Growers Association. Both organizations have suspended and this year potato prices are much higher than they have been for a long time.

This situation is full of joy for the exploiters and speculators. They are busy telling all the farmers that prices were low while the growers were trying to market their crops co-operatively and that now, with the whole matter back in the hands of professionals, the prices are higher than for many years. Growers are being asked to take notice that where co-operation has field the regular traders and dealers have stepped in and rendered a service the farmers have proved themselves unable to do for themselves.

Some farmers may fall for this sort of an argument but before condemning co-operation they should consider first, that the traders may have had something to do with the low prices of last year, second, that the high prices of this year may be in a measure artificial for the very purpose of discouraging co-operation, and third, that if co-operative marketing is worth while it must be persevered in until the growers learn the business and the traders learn that the farmers are in earnest. In short the struggle for justice is not over when an association is organized. It is only fairly started.

The co-operative movement is the farmers' war for economic independence. No struggle of such importance was ever won or ever can be won without hard fighting, some sacrifice and considerable expense. If we want liberty, security, and safety we must do our part of the fighting. The objects are certainly worth while.

MAKE THE HONOR ROLL WORTH WHILE

The Directory of Locals, meeting places and dates that we print on the fourth page of this paper is interesting and worth while. So far we have been able to take care of all who have sent in the necessary facts, but if all the Locals in Kansas were to avail themselves of the privilege there would not be very much space left in the paper.

It occurs to the editor that it would be well to make up the Directory on a new basis during the next year. Suppose that we restrict its use to Locals that are 100 per cent paid up to the end of 1926. Would that be a fair proposition. The paper charges nothing for the space. Locals that care to use it may well earn that privilege by getting into the 100 per cent group. How about it?

Italy Will Pay America

On terms that are the easiest yet conceded to any European nation that borrowed money from the United States during the World War. This is not because we love the Italians or people that owe America large sums of cash but because Italy is a little nearer actual bankruptcy than any of the other debtor powers. Our debt commissioners have finally come to the conclusion that the terms of collection must be made to conform in some measure to the ability to pay. In other words we are finally recognizing that the wind must be tempered to the condition of the storm.

Like several other European nations, Italy is bankrupt. It has been so long since that country has had a balanced budget that it has become a normal condition to borrow more money for each year's expenses. Next he bethought himself of toast that must be browned just right, made from whole wheat bread and served without butter. Then one boiled egg three minutes, neither after being broken in his presence to be sure of actually suiting his requirements. Pending the filling of all his orders he smoked, not a harmless cigarette or a fragrant cigar but a well seasoned briar that had seen long and strenuous service. All this at the table in a public dining room resorted to by men and women with appetites.

France Passes Rapidly

And often from one governmental spasm to another in these uncertain days. Gallieux lost his job as soon as the word got back from Washington that he had conceded that the country owed something to the United States and that some sort of arrangement must be made to pay some part of the French debt to this country in some way or other. Next he bethought himself of toast that must be browned just right, made from whole wheat bread and served without butter. Then one boiled egg three minutes, neither after being broken in his presence to be sure of actually suiting his requirements. Pending the filling of all his orders he smoked, not a harmless cigarette or a fragrant cigar but a well seasoned briar that had seen long and strenuous service. All this at the table in a public dining room resorted to by men and women with appetites.

After the pernickety person had taken his weakened coffee, eaten his three minute egg and smoked his pipeful of extremely odorous tobacco he remarked to me that he would now retire again to his room, the people discover that he is contemplating the payment of national obligations with money taken as taxes from the French people.

Painleve Is Very Nearly

At the end of his strength although he has been in office less than a month. Probably he will be out before his comment reaches what few members of the Kansas Farmers Union that get more or less nutrition out of these columns. The new finance minister must have money for the running expenses of the government, for maintaining the huge army that is trying so hard and so ineffectually to conquer a few moors in northern Africa and to bluff the Germans into paying reparations. As this is written he is proposing a levy of 15 per cent on the capital value of all lands in France.

No figures are at hand to enable the writer to make any calculation of the possible income from such a measure but it is certain that it will go a long way towards relieving the situation that is now dangerously close to national bankruptcy. A capital levy is a hard sort of tax to accept but after all it is merely the application of the old fashioned principle that any one who is in debt should get out as soon as possible even if he is afraid to sell some of his property for the purpose of paying his obligations.

France is not yet ready to stand for a capital levy and Painleve has probably lost his job for proposing such a course. At the same time it is perfectly plain that not only France but most of the other European countries must soon choose between a capital levy and the complete repudiation of the debts that can be paid in no other way.

Opportunity For World Wide

Service is the interest of peace and good will comes but seldom to any nation. For the last seven years America has had such an opportunity but so far has made no use of it. All sensible and civilized men desire universal and perpetual peace. The average American desires such a peace perhaps more keenly than any other man in the world. In fact we went into the World War largely for the purpose of ending all war and establishing general and continuing peace.

At the end of the Great War it was possible for America to have forced universal disarmament—without which universal peace is no more than the mere shadow of a dream. Our allies owed the United States about eleven billions of dollars. To pay that vast sum on the basis of proposed and affected settlements will require all the available resources of all the debtor countries for more than fifty years. Such payments, so long continued and so burdensome, even if they can be enforced, will breed ill will in which lie the seeds of future wars.

The United States should have asked all the debtor nations to send debt settling commissions to Washington at one time for a big conference on war settlements. To that conference our debt commissioners should have been authorized to say in effect, "Here is the evidence of the debt that your peoples owe to Uncle

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Sam. It will take you fifty years to pay it if you are honest and industrious. During that period the reconstruction of your own financial and industrial systems will be all but impossible. This country wants your good will and your trade. If you will disband your armies and dismantle your navies and enter into an agreement with us that you will have neither commercial nor political intercourse with any other nation that refuses to do the same thing we will test up your notes and forgive the debts that you owe to America."

Who can count the response? Who would suffer from such a policy?

Certainly not this republic which would at once begin the enjoyment of an international commerce based on good will. The profits from which would very speedily make ten or eleven billion dollars look like small change.

Coddling Their Own Appetites

And desires is about the best thing that a lot of full grown men seem able to do in this world. I ate breakfast the other morning with a very particular gentleman. I know neither his name nor his station in life except that he seemed to be financially able to live at a good hotel and be particular about his eats. First thing he wanted a cup of coffee and a cup of hot water. The girl brought them along. He then discovered that he could not mix the coffee and water without using a third cup. He sent both the coffee and the hot water back with a modest request for a pot of hot water, a pot of coffee and a coffee cup. He then proceeded to blend the water and coffee in proportions pleasing to his highly fastidious palate.

Next he bethought himself of toast that must be browned just right, made from whole wheat bread and served without butter. Then one boiled egg three minutes, neither after being broken in his presence to be sure of actually suiting his requirements. Pending the filling of all his orders he smoked, not a harmless cigarette or a fragrant cigar but a well seasoned briar that had seen long and strenuous service. All this at the table in a public dining room resorted to by men and women with appetites.

After the pernickety person had taken his weakened coffee, eaten his three minute egg and smoked his pipeful of extremely odorous tobacco he remarked to me that he would now retire again to his room, the people discover that he is contemplating the payment of national obligations with money taken as taxes from the French people.

But the Kaiser left considerable property behind him when he skeddaddled out of Germany and succeeded in beating the allied troops to the Dutch boundary by a mere eyelash. As soon as peace was established Wilhelm presented the newly established republican government of Germany with a bill for the palaces, estates and other assets that he was forced to leave behind. After such haggling the imperial fugitive and the government of the country that he ruined have agreed on terms of payment. He will receive \$200,000,000 for himself and the various members of his family will be well cared for. All this in the face of the fact that Germany is wholly unable to raise any money to apply to her reparations obligations.

Kansas City Has Just Established

A new form of city government. The theory is the municipal administration is to be taken out of the mire of partisan politics and lodged in the hands of expert business men the chief of whom will be known as the city manager. Once having selected a council or commission and that body in its turn having selected a competent manager who belongs to no political party the millennium is supposed to begin and all the citizens, supposed under our free institutions to be competent to run their own affairs will be relieved of all further responsibility. If, from this time forward, their business is mismanaged and their property squandered they can hold the manager responsible and rest in peace and without responsibility.

From now on no Kansas City business man will be expected to forego an afternoon on the golf course while he attends to his duties as citizen and grown up member of the community. The manager will do it for him. No wage worker will be expected to employ any part of his time in reading up on city matters or in getting up his own ticket as a candidate for public office. The manager will do all that for him. The

women of Kansas City may now devote their best intellectual energies to bridge, gossip and lip sticking without being troubled about their duties to the city. They have hired a man to look after public matters.

Election Day Showed Fourth

Some strange results from the returns it was all too apparent that the democrats had about all voted for the nominees who had belonged to their party before they were named for office on a non partisan ticket. So with the republicans. From the Dago precincts in the north end to the silk stocking wards in the south all the voters seemed to know which was politically on the ticket. The result was that the democrats named five of the nine members of the new commission and will select the highly non partisan city manager who is now certain to be a reliable democrat with eyes open to recognize the claims of the boys in the distribution of the old pie that is soon to be given out under new labels.

Kansas City may have a better government than was possible under the old system. At any rate it is certain that matters cannot be worse. Any change will be an improvement but the masses of the good folks who are looking for a municipal millennium will be disappointed. Good citizens should not expect very much if they insist on discharging their civic duties by proxy.

Stocks Took An Awful Tumble

One day last week on the New York Exchange. For several hours it looked like the bottom had dropped out of prices and that a panic was near at hand. Some issues declined as much as 27 points and all trading was at lower prices than for many days. The professionals had decided that it was time to get out but the result proved that no one else was ready to get in. After a few hours of hectic trading in which the wolves of Wall Street bit great hunks out of each other the day ended with grave forebodings that the end of a perfect stock trading season was just at hand.

During the night something happened. A short hand report of the various secret conferences that were held before the opening of the next day's market would be mighty interesting read but no one will ever read it. The catastrophe or disaster did not come off because the wise boys decided that the market must be supported and so spent the second day of the crisis in buying back at high prices the stuff that they sold too low the day before.

All this without the slightest consideration of the investment value or the book value of the securities that were bought and sold. Stocks and bonds, are merely chips that are used in the greatest gambling house on earth and the time had not come for cashing in. The innocent bystanders except for the professionals to prop up the market and hope for a better crop of lambs at some future time.

Quakers Sometimes Dispute

With each other in a perfectly "friendly" manner. Something like a hundred years ago the church divided into two nearly equal groups of old style and new style. Quakers. The old style brethren would have no musical instruments in the churches and continued the commendable custom of speaking in meeting only when they had something to say and were to utterance by what they called the "Spirit". The new style group became quite radical or advanced. They had organs in their meeting houses, regular preachers who announced even if they did not stick to texts and some of the substituted buttons for the hooks and eyes that were used to safeguard Quaker garments from wicked or in-advertent exposures.

The controversy between the two groups was carried on in peaceful Quaker style for about three generations but the calling of names. The worst denunciation ever hurled at the new style bunch of their old style brethren was that the new style Quakers were little if any better than Methodists. Now it is all over. The ancient schism is healed and Quakers of shades of belief are free to have music in the meeting house and wear buttons on their clothes. It is also admitted that no adherent of either group has been condemned to everlasting fire because of his opinion about congregational music and hooks and eyes.

Wales Celebrated

His home coming by going fox hunting. His horse was unable to take one of the jumps and the prince took a tumble. The papers all around are having renewed fun about the horsefanship of the best known horse fall down first it is not easy to see how the prince could have kept off the ground.

The heir to the English throne has done a lot of traveling during the past few years. He knows the world fairly well and the world knows him fairly well. He knows the monarchs better than it ever did any other royal personage. As long as England breeds princes like the present heir apparent monarchy will be fairly safe in that country.

The dues for 1926 will remain \$2.25 and the time for paying will be Jan. 1st. The change if the amendment is adopted will not take place until 1927. C. E. Brasted, Sec.

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.

ARROW LOCAL NO. 1196

Meets second Tuesday of the month. E. Beaman, Sec'y, Riley County.

ATWELSTANE LOCAL NO. 1098

Meets first and third Monday night. Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec'y, Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180

Meets the first and third Friday. J. M. Swartz, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 839

Meets second and fourth Friday. Meets each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec'y, Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121

Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Fincham, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122

Meets each Tuesday 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec'y, Co.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 613

Meets the second and fourth night of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec'y, Washington County.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1908

Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042

Meets first and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1255

Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228

Meets second and fourth Thursday. L. L. Vennema, Sec'y, Co.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405

Meets first and third Thursday. O. J. Lam-
berson, Sec'y, Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 101

Meets first and third Wednesday. J. J. Maaka, Sec'y, Ellis Co.

BRANCH LOCAL NO. 120

Meets first and third Friday of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec'y, Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 622

Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1788

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Aug. Kolsh, Sec'y, Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192

Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. Egan, Sec'y, Miami Co.

HEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878

Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keuthly, Sec'y, Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1648

Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec'y, Ongo Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1983

Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mamie E. Johnson, Sec'y, McPherson County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2180

Meets first and third Friday. Fred Steele, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1223

Meets second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec'y, Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783

Meets first and third Monday. Ebel Roberts, Sec'y, Cherokee Co.

CHERCO LOCAL NO. 971

Meets first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec'y, Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 854

Meets first and third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec'y, Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Meets second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 624

Meets first and third Wednesday. Winifred Cripps, Sec'y, Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2148

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y, Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917

Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec'y, Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 543

Meets first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec'y, Washington Co.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854

Meets the 4th Friday night of each month. M. C. Bodwell, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081

Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec'y, Allen Co.

DIST. OF LOCAL NO. 1223

Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 925

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred R. Lehman, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911

Meets the first and second Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Jacob Meiner, Sec'y, Nemaha County.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469

Meets first Tuesday of each month. Philip Stenel, Sec'y, Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788

Meets the second Friday of each month. St. Joy Hammett, Sec'y, Pottawatomie Co.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009

Meets first and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec'y, Ellisworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 908

Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbort, Sec'y, Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 652

Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumacher, Sec'y, Neosho Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783

Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Sec'y, Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 883

Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hamphill, Sec'y, Mitchell Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2038

Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detweiler, Sec'y, Harvey Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014

Meets first Friday in each month. A. W. Elmsmeier, Sec'y, Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789

Meets first and third Friday. W. E. Syster, Sec'y, Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212

Meets every second and fourth Friday. Homer A. Kirs, Sec'y, Republic Co.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214

Meets every second and fourth Friday. L. D. Buss, Sec'y, Riley Co.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494

Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec'y, Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1891

Meets second and fourth Friday. Fred F. Hotten, Sec'y, Deary Co.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044

Meets second and fourth Friday evening. Deanne L. Smith, Sec'y, Anderson County.

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 81

Meets the first and third Friday in every month. Mrs. A. F. Hotten, Sec'y.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1008

Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec'y, Trego Co.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781

Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Mussel, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1899

Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec'y, Cove Co.

HELYNK LOCAL NO. 1487

Meets second and third Tuesday. Henry Eden, Sec'y, Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002

Meets second and third Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878

Meets first and third Wednesday. Ross Claire, Sec'y, Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1088

Meets first and third Wednesday. W. R. Fuhman, Sec'y, Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1099

Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Port, Sec'y, Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 894

Meets first and third Friday of each month. 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec'y, Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1038

Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec'y, Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1877

Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec'y, Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1499

Meets second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taulbee, Sec'y, Ongo Co.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749

Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adal Peterson, Sec'y, McPherson Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914

Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478

Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec'y, Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1898

Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. George W. Thayer, Sec'y, Pottawatomie County.

LIVESTON LOCAL NO. 2084

Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1468

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec'y, Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688

Meets Friday day or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec'y, Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1884

Meets first and third Friday. Clyde B. Walls, Sec'y, Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882

Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 886

Meets second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bayans, Sec'y, Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1088

Meets first and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec'y, Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2183

Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

MATHE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107

Meets second and fourth Tuesday every two weeks. Roy Workman, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1463

Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmitt, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 420

Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. F. Griebel, Sec'y, Rocks Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929

Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Valma H. McCandless, Sec'y, Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072

Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Cranes, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128

Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 958

Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Munroe, Sec'y, Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 943

Meets first and third Friday. Albert Spoonman, Sec'y, Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901

Meets first Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec'y, Geary Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787

Meets Monday of each month. Henry Hoffmann, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922

Meets first and third Monday. R. J. Much-
enthaler, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020

Meets first and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y, Stafford Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 900

Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec'y, Washington Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108

Meets first Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec'y, Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1984

Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Robe, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

PURDY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1882

Meets first and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec'y, Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2038

Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902

Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec'y, Morris Co.

PARK LOCAL NO. 900

Meets each Monday night. Jos. Hedin, Sec'y, Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1808

Meets first and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec'y, Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1074

Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Orla O. Miller, Sec'y, Miami Co.

PUNKIN KOLIS 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 each month. Geo. Dunham, Sec'y, Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026

Meets second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y, Wabunsee Co.

RICHTVIE LOCAL NO. 2037

Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Basil, Sec'y, Ongo Co.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 648

Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. H. H. Koder, Sec'y, Washington Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810

Meets first and third Friday. S. J. Lehr, Sec'y, Miami Co.

RURAL BEST LOCAL NO. 2183

Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Pauline Cowser, Sec'y, Saline Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824

Meets the first Monday. Frank A. F. Lidsky, Sec'y, Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1068

Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y, Shawnee Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874

Meets each first and third Wednesday. Alice Ames, Sec'y, Greenwood Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1778

Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. C. Bartolow, Sec'y, Miami Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946

Meets every other Friday night. J. D. Keasling, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061

Meets second and fourth Wednesday. J. C. Lewis, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

SNIDE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924

Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 961

Meets the first and third Monday. John A. Martin, Sec'y, Washington Co.