



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

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FARMERS UNION CREAMERY REACHES TWO MILLION MARK IN PRODUCTION

Creamery Doubles Expectation of What Could be Put Out, in 10 Months Time—Butter Almost All Sold to Eastern Concerns—Auditor Will Have Statement Ready for Hand-Convening in October—Arrangements for Handling Eggs and Poultry Almost Complete

By the time this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer reaches the readers the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery of Kansas City will have passed the two million pound mark in butter production. This record has been accomplished in a little over ten months and is almost double the early expectations of those connected with the organization and operating departments. Each month's production has shown a steady increase from the day operations were started.

All the cream going into this two million pounds of butter came from Kansas. This we believe is a record which very few of the larger centralizers can duplicate for, in most cases, their source of supply is from several states.

The butter manufactured by your Creamery has found a ready market through the Creamery's Sales Representative in the east, Mr. C. B. McDaniel of Philadelphia, most of it having been sold to eastern concerns. The major portion of the production has been disposed of in tubs; however a considerable volume has been sold in the form of one-pound prints.

We have just completed delivery on a contract of several cars for first grade butter in tubs with one of the large chain store organizations in the East. This contract, effected over three months ago, has proved very satisfactory as an outlet for the increased volume during the three months of heaviest production. Our ultimate aim, of course, is to build the print business for, when producing a good quality of butter, it is more profitable to sell prints than tubs.

At the present time, we have regular weekly contracts with firms located at Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass. and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for supplying butter under their own private brands. We also have a good customer in the region of the Pennsylvania coal fields to whom we are shipping a considerable quantity of UNION GOLD brand weekly.

As time goes on, our efforts will be devoted more and more to securing an outlet for our normal production in prints and thus enabling the Creamery to establish an identity which it cannot accomplish through the sale of

tubs. It is true the cost of selling prints is greater than selling tubs but the returns in the long run should far more than offset the increased selling expense and thus enable producers to realize more for their cream.

We are not in position to make any definite statements as to the profits on operations to date until an audit has been made by the Farmers Union Auditing Association. We expect to have a complete statement of operations for the year available by the time of the Farmers Union State Convention to be held at Arkansas City in October. Mr. Dunn, manager of the Auditing Association, advises that he will have the audit completed and ready to give us his findings by that time.

The cream producers that have turned their cream thru this channel, the Board of Directors, Managers and Operators of local cream stations are to be complimented for the splendid support they have given the Farmers Union Creamery during its first few months of existence. It is the sincere hope of the Creamery that the creamers will continue to support it to the end of the year will be sufficient not only to meet the expenses but to leave a balance of the amount of the year's production to interest many who heretofore have been indifferent.

Little effort has been put forth on organization work of the Produce Association during the summer months on account of interference with harvest but the campaign for membership will be renewed in the near future and we solicit the support of both producers and managers in this effort.

Definite arrangements have not yet been completed for handling eggs and poultry; however, plans for handling these lines are being worked out at the present time. The handling of eggs will be taken up at the regular quarterly Board Meeting to be held early in August and present indications are that provisions will be made for handling eggs at least in small way, in the comparatively near future.

A. W. Seamans, Manager.

PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS OR REFUNDS

Patronage dividends: What are they? They are not dividends at all in the sense in which that term is ordinarily employed, but are refunds or savings. The aim of a cooperative association is to operate on a cost basis, or as near thereto as practical, giving the members of the association the entire selling price of their products, less necessary marketing expenses and other authorized deductions for maintaining and developing the association, and patronage dividends are simply a means of enabling associations employing them to better achieve this result.

The question of patronage dividends arises principally, if not solely, with respect to associations that have a fixed schedule of charges for the sale of products and in the case of associations that pay for products handled at the time of receipt. For instance, some cooperative elevators have a fixed charge per bushel for the handling of grain which is the going rate charged by private operators, while others aim to pay the cost of the service to the producer, the current price therefor at the time of the year, or of a fixed period, the expenses and costs of operation of the association will be ascertained and the amount remaining will be distributed among the members on the basis of the amount of product, or the value thereof, marketed by the association for each of them. In the case of associations that have a schedule of charges for the sale of products, the returns therefrom will more than cover all expenses of the association, but obviously it is unknown in advance what the exact amount of the expenses will be. In the case of associations that pay the current price for the products handled it is contemplated that the dividends will be sold for prices that will leave a balance of the amount of the year's production to interest many who heretofore have been indifferent.

At the end of the year, or of a fixed period, the expenses of the association are ascertained and this amount, together with any other deductions, is subtracted from the total amount which has been received by the association from the fixed charges on product, and the balance, or surplus thereof as the board of directors of the association deems advisable, is returned to the members of the association on the basis of the amount of product marketed through the association.

It is apparent, therefore, that patronage dividends. A novel case in turning to members savings effected by the association in the marketing of products. Manifestly, this is fundamental to cooperation because there would be no incentive to cooperate if the savings effected in marketing expenses, but the amount could be returned to members. Patronage dividends are based primarily upon products delivered and sold not upon the dollars invested. The amount of the patronage dividend to which a member is entitled is ascertained by some association in substantially the following manner: The total amount available for distribution is divided by the number of members of the association at the end of the year or other period is determined. This amount is then divided by the volume of business handled by the association in terms, for instance, of cars, bushels, or tons, to give the figure that, when multiplied by the number of cars, bushels, or tons, handled for a given member, gives the amount of its patronage dividend. (McDonnell v. Farmers Union Elevator Co., 138 Minn., 164 N. W. 804.) In other associations the patronage dividends are ascertained by dividing the total amount available for distribution by the total sale price of the products handled and then multiplying the result received for the products of each member by this per cent.

Patronage dividends, it may be assumed, would not be paid in many instances, if it were not for the fact that an association delivered their products to it or on their sale the association knew the exact amount which it would cost to market the products of its members and provide for expansion purposes. It is apparent that patronage dividends are the result of necessity in many instances at least, and that they simply furnish a medium by which the association of the association to operate on a cost basis, or as near thereto as possible, may be carried out.

Obviously there is nothing improper or wrong in the payment of patronage dividends. A novel case involving patronage of the Farmers Union Elevator and Supply Company (Kansas) 181 Pac. 573, in which case it was held that the plaintiff, who was not only a farmer and a stockholder in the defendant corporation, but was also engaged in the grain business, was not entitled to patronage dividends on grain which he marketed through the corporation, but that the other shareholder patrons were entitled to the amount involved.

The Grain Futures Act of September 21, 1922, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may designate any board of trade as a contract market, if among other things "the governing board thereof does not exclude from membership in, or the privileges of, such board of trade any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted cooperative association of producers having adequate facilities for the marketing of such products in the grain business, if such association has complied and agrees to comply with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully by the Secretary of Agriculture." PROVIDED: That no rule of a contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such cooperative association to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association.

The Supreme Court of the United States in passing upon the constitutionality of the Grain Futures Act in the case of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago v. Olsen, 262 U. S. 1, referred particularly to the paragraph of the statute in part quoted above and upheld the same, and in doing so, said:

Nor do we see why the requirement that the relation between the domestic and representative, looking to economy of participation on their part by a return of patronage dividends, should not be permissible because facilitating a domestic participation which is of vital importance in transactions of the Board of Trade. It would seem to make for more careful supervision of the public interest in the free flow of interstate commerce.

The Packers and Stockyards Act of August 15, 1921, recognized the right of cooperative livestock market associations to pay patronage dividends to their producer members. This statute was passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Stafford v. Wallace, 258 U. S. 521, and upheld.

Some respects the practice of paying patronage dividends is analogous to that followed by many commission men and brokers who, upon receipt of the goods, make advances to their shippers and then on the sale of the products deduct their charges and the amount of the advances, returning any balance to the shippers.

It is a fact frequently overlooked that virtually all persons carrying life insurance receive what amounts to patronage dividends. It is true that these dividends are not referred to as patronage dividends, but in essence they are practically the same thing. The undertaking of an insurance company may be said to constitute a contract with the insured on a basis that will enable it to meet all of its obligations including the expenses of maintaining and operating the insurance company plus a reasonable profit to those conducting the enterprise. At the end of the year or other period it is a common practice for insurance companies to ascertain the amount of the dividends to be paid to the policyholders on the basis of the amount of the year's production to interest many who heretofore have been indifferent.

There is not magic or mystery about patronage dividends or refunds; they simply represent a given result, namely, the return to the members of an association of savings effected thereby.

L. S. HULBERT

WHO'S WHO IN WHEAT
Ottawa—Based on a press report that J. C. Mitchell of Dahnada, Saskatchewan, intended to try to win back the wheat crown at the International show at Chicago, the New York Sun recently published the following editorially written heading: "Who's Who in Wheat?"

Montana supplied the world its champion wheat grower last year when L. P. Yates of Fishtail in that state captured the title at the International show at Chicago, the New York Sun recently published the following editorially written heading: "Who's Who in Wheat?"

Canada's hope this year has a typical pioneer's history. He came to America in 1906 from Manchester, England. He did not have any capital. He took up a quarter section of land forty miles from the railway and went to work. Now he farms 800 acres and is asking the Canadian Department of Agriculture to register a new potato farm and the homestead is a show place.

Mr. Mitchell has spent very little time telling other persons that there is not chance for a man today. He went out and made his chance. And he did not make it by loafing during the wheat seasons either.

After the pigs are weaned it takes only a few weeks to keep them growing. Wheat smut costs Kansas farmers \$6,000,000 annually. Treating seed wheat at a cost of ten cents per acre will prevent it.

LYNDON FARMERS UNION BANK

The opening day celebration, Saturday, July 24th of the Farmers Union Bank was well attended by the membership of Osage and surrounding counties.

A bounteous dinner was served at noon by the Osage county Farmers Union ladies to a crowd of many hundred and all seemed to enjoy the opportunity to get together and celebrate the opening of the bank.

About 1:30 p. m. the Vassar Farmers Union band boys by the rendering of several good numbers opened the program which was followed by a brief introductory talk by E. L. Bullard, president of the Osage County Farmers Union.

Honorable John Tromble, President of the Kansas Division of the F. E. and C. U. of A., was introduced by Mr. Bullard as permanent chairman for the day. Chas. S. Barrett of Georgia, National President of the Farmers Union, made the main address which was delivered in Mr. Barrett's characteristic way.

Short talks followed by C. E. Brasted, state secretary of the Farmers Union, E. C. Trull, president of the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City, Kan., L. E. DeVoss, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at Kansas City, E. E. Woodman, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, Mr. Simpson, fieldman for the Farmers Union Insurance Company of Salina, A. W. Seamans, manager of the Farmers Union Produce Association, at Kansas City, S. O. Poll, representing Wenatchee, Washington, Farmers Union fruit growers and Ex-Governor Davis.

The Anderson county ladies club rendered some appropriate songs and H. B. Whitaker, county president of the Farmers Union, also made a short but pointed talk. The program was brought to a successful conclusion by an address from President Tromble in which he plainly set forth the policies of the Farmers Union and gave some excellent advice to the membership.

During the day various individuals dropped in at the bank and opened accounts leaving on deposit a total of \$82,713.76 at the end of the day. A complete list of the business shown the 179 accounts were opened that day.

The attendance at the program rendered in the park numbered nearly 1500 people according to careful estimates.

Thus after nearly eighteen months of effort on the part of the Osage County Farmers Union membership was their bank finally established. It is a fact that they were three times refused recognition by the Kansas Charter Board and the Bank Commissioner, the Farmers Union membership of Osage County supported the members throughout the state, and in the highest tribunal of justice, the Supreme Court of Kansas, granted to these farmers the right of citizens to have their own bank. Attorney General Griffith and Frank J. Ryan, secretary of State, who constitute the Kansas Charter Board.

The same determined spirit of loyalty to their organization and insistence for their rights that made this institution possible, bid well for its success as one of the largest and strongest financial institutions of the county.

County Correspondent.

AGRICULTURE NEEDS COLLEGE TRAINED FARM BOYS AND GIRLS, SAYS JARDINE

More farm boys and girls in college. This is an integral part of any sound program for the permanent betterment of agriculture. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, asserted in a statement today.

"Agriculture grows more complex every year," said Secretary Jardine. "It needs trained men and women to meet its problems. The same thing is true of every other field of work. America is calling constantly for leadership in every line—and leadership comes mainly from the ranks of college men and women."

"The enrollment in agricultural courses diminished 26 per cent from 1914-15 to 1925-26. First there was the war, which drew vast number of young men into the army and into essential industries. Then the depression of agriculture made many hesitate to leave money-making work. The agricultural depression shortly thereafter produced a general tendency away from preparation for farming."

"Agricultural enrollments in colleges have begun to come back. There were a few more freshmen last year than the year before. Now is the time, in my estimation, to study agriculture. There are opportunities for trained young men."

"Doubtless there are some who do not agree with me as to these opportunities. This disagreement need not interfere with the plans of all farm boys and girls who can go to college. One of the unfortunate facts, brought out by investigations, is not only that the enrollment in agriculture has fallen but that the enrollment of country boys and girls in all courses has dropped. The cities and towns are furnishing college and university enrollments. This is not a healthy situation. Country boys and girls are entitled to as good training as city boys and girls. Moreover, the Nation needs the wholesome influence of well trained rural youth. If a country boy doesn't want to study agriculture, there are plenty of other things for him to study."

"I realize the financial difficulty encountered in the last few years by farmers. I know that thousands of farm families can not afford to send their children to college. But where a family can afford it or where a boy has a chance to earn his way, there is no better investment for the future of American farming and American culture generally."

COST OF PRODUCTION PLUS A PROFIT CAN BE MORE THAN A DREAM

Barretts Second Sermon—Understand the principles Upon Which Our Farmers Union was Founded Twenty Years Ago—Don't Be Little—Look to the Successful Co-operative Enterprises—See How They Operate Profit by Their Example

The problem which seems to be uppermost in the minds of the American farmer and his friends is that of "Cost of Production-Plus a Profit," and how to reach the right answer to this problem is causing no end of speculation and worry. It is claimed—that if the right answer to the problem is worked out the general prosperity of our country is assured and the happiness of our people made a certainty, but that if the right answer is not reached then will doubt and distrust, uncertainty and unrest remain with us to vex and hinder us in obtaining economic justice and better conditions under which all will share and share alike.

Some there are who claim that all our national or state governments could or should do is to see to it that the people—all the people—are really protected in person and property while they struggle to achieve these great ends while others equally sincere believe that special legislative acts are called for to force an adjustment. Somewhere between these two points of view of the mooted question the truth of the whole matter lies hidden. Speaking from the viewpoint of a Farmer's Union man I see the other way of rightly settling the matter except through the principles upon which our organization is founded. We have been pounding away on this very question for more than twenty long years and it is one of the results of the faithful and unpurchasable few which has at last caused the people generally to wake up and demand action.

This awakening should cause us to redouble our efforts. Let us strike harder and more blows than ever for these principles seeing to it that we are misled by the enthusiasm of new converts or shaken from our purpose by those who are pretending to be our friends, would, deep down in their hearts, gladly see us fail. Let us make a sort of religion of these principles to which we dedicate all the devotion and fidelity shown by those who sought the new religion of Co-operation. We must be genuinely and deeply converted to this religion that it will not matter what all the devils combined may do to hinder or prevent, we will stand fast by our organization. This means that we ourselves will patronize our live-stock houses and get others to patronize them; that we will stand by our creameries, our banks, our packing house plants, our stores, and every other institution we have organized for our protection.

We must religiously attend the stated meetings of our locals, pay our

dues promptly and lend a helping hand to every forward movement undertaken and, brethren, if we fail to do this I greatly fear that deep down in our hearts we have not got all the religion that we are entitled to or that it is necessary to bring about other hand if we are imbued with the religion as delivered by the saints—if there be any such among us—we will go out and preach it to others—whether friends or foes—for our interests are identical and if we are to win we must continue to organize and stay organized, co-operate and keep co-operating, in these things depend the success which must be ours or we ourselves and this great nation will continue to suffer. This sort of religion will not interfere with any other religion we may profess, but in my judgment, make us more diligent, stronger and better men.

Don't let us be guilty of the sin of littleness—that littleness that would cause us to sell out to the fellow who offers a few cents more for the products of our toil—forgetting our principles and bartering away our integrity. Don't be greedy we must be hungry and greedy swap our birth right for a mess of pottage, it matters not how good it may smell.

Mountains of money have been piled up by others doing just what we ourselves may do through the agencies and institutions we have organized and these mountains have been built and there is no good reason on earth why we should not go into the mountain-building business ourselves. As a matter of fact, we are already doing this, and when the farmers from one of these United States to the other fall in line the matter of "Cost of Production-Plus a Profit" will be adjusted as it should be. Through the wisdom of those who are necessary are at our command—let's see to it that they are put to good use. Do you ask for a specific instance bearing out the truthfulness of this assertion? Then here it is: This is the greatest of all the financing institutions of the world. No one knowing the facts will deny this. This being true, is there any reason why, by the application of the same business principles, we cannot do exactly what they have done and are doing? Can we not, by using the surplus earnings, create a sort of revolving fund to be used in financing ourselves? Are we not to learn and profit by this?

C. S. BARRETT, Union City, Ga., July 22, 1926.

NEW DIVISION OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING CREATED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Co-operative Marketing Bill, which was approved and signed by the president just before Congress adjourned, a Division of Co-operative Marketing has been created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The work and personnel of the former Division of Agricultural Co-operation will be transferred to the new Division of Co-operative Marketing. Chris L. Christensen, who has been leader of the co-operative work will be in charge of the new division.

The research, educational and service work of the Department of Agriculture relating to co-operative marketing will be considerably enlarged under the provisions of this act. The Department, through the new division, will now be able to give the same attention to the development of co-operative marketing among farmers as has been extended to problems of production. This will be done by the collection, study and dissemination of information regarding the farmers' co-operative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business technique and market methods evolved by farmers' co-operative enterprises will be analyzed and studied by Department experts. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful co-operative marketing associations will also be summarized and set forth to serve as guide posts in the movement. It is further provided that commodity co-operative marketing specialists shall be employed and that these men shall be familiar with the needs of co-operative organizations and with the research and service work of the Department. These specialists will form contacts between the dissemination of crop and markets information, data regarding price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analyses and explanations as are necessary to make the co-operatives and their members understand the economic forces that operate with national agencies. It is planned that assistance will be given agricultural colleges and co-operative associations in working out a comprehensive educational program in co-operative marketing.

WE WOULD ALL LIKE TO KNOW WHY?

Beattie, Kan., July 26, 1926.
Dear Sir and Brother:—

A question I would like to ask why are the farmers rushing the wheat to the Board of Trade so fast? Are they afraid it is going to go down, or do they need the money? All the daily papers carry big headlines—"1006 cars of wheat daily" and the railroads are getting great praise for the way they are handling the wheat. If they keep on sending in 1006 cars I would like to know how long it will take to get the 1926 wheat out of the farmers' hands, then see what the Board of Trade does with it?

Yours respectfully,
J. D. STOSZ.

Local 895, Beattie, Kan.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The farmers of the west have been watching Congress for some action that would help the farmer we believe they are more entitled to help than the railroads, Therefore be it resolved, By the Ellis County Farmers Union that we commend the action of the Farmers and People in general of Iowa, in their action at the primary in nominating Mr. Brookhart over Mr. Cummins, and ask our State Officials of the Farmers Union to see that the true facts are sentent in the Farmers of Kansas through the Union paper, so that they may keep posted on such matters and govern themselves accordingly

NOBODY'S FOOL

Washington Farm (Seattle, Washington)—Dear Editor, you're getting melancholy. You think your paper isn't being read. Forget it, man, just carry on, 'tis folly to think the member doesn't see his head. We read your columns with appreciation, and you're working hard to boost the pool—so cheer up, man. Be sure that we are with you—the farmer isn't anybody's fool!—Thomas B. Dunn.

Plow early and deep for big wheat yields. If you plow late don't plow so deep.

CORN BELT PLANS ITS FIGHT

Farm Equality in Laws and Prices is Demand of Meeting

Table of Production Costs, With Fair Profit Allowed, is Submitted by Committee—Sets Corn at Average of \$1.42

Des Moines, July 20.—The third fight to obtain for agriculture economic equality with other groups in America was launched here when the corn belt committee, American Council of Agriculture, and the committee of twenty-two, without a dissenting voice laid plans for a campaign, which will reach its climax before the next congress.

The corn belt committee also received a report of its cost finding committee which fixed the actual cost of production of a bushel of corn in Iowa with an allowance for a fair profit, at \$1.42.

The cost finding committee's report also set forth that in Illinois the expense of producing corn, with a fair profit of 5 per cent included, was \$1.43; in Nebraska, \$1.40; Minnesota, \$1.41, and in North Dakota and Wisconsin, \$1.42.

Other costs of production in Iowa, allowing the same fair margin of profit, were: wheat, \$2.49; hay, \$2.14; hogs, \$16.32; veal, \$17.82; wool 65 cents; lambs, 20.45; chickens 25 cents; butter fat, 98 cents; eggs, 61 cents.

Easis is 160-Acre Farm
An average 160-acre farm was the area upon which the compilation was based. It was capitalized at \$148 an acre with an average interest of 5 per cent, or \$11.84. Other expenses figured included:

Depreciation on a \$2,250 dwelling, \$90; depreciation on \$3,690 worth of other buildings, \$184; depreciation on fences, \$83; depreciation on hedges, \$35; farmer's salary, \$1,800; hired help \$990; fertilizer, \$101.60; motor car depreciation and interest \$121.50 (only 75 per cent of the motor car expense was charged to the farm).

The total income necessary for the 5 per cent fair return, as outlined, is \$5,601.44, against what was said to be a present income of \$2,998.44.

The figures were compiled by E. E. Kennedy of Poplar, Ill., secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Union by nine months' work. They were presented by Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers' Union.

While acceptance of them was opposed by some speakers, they were adopted by a unanimous vote. One leader said later such a step was preferable to a breach in the united front it was desired to present in the resolutions fight outlined in the resolutions.

The corn belt committee's resolutions demanded "protection for all or protection for none."

"We are in favor of maintaining

American standards for all our people and we favor retaining the protective system that has developed in this country, but only in case it made equitable by extending it to the great surplus crops of agriculture," recited the preamble to the resolutions.

For Aid to Farmers

"We recognize the responsibility of making agricultural adjustments to meet constantly changing economic conditions, but insist that if the protective system for industry is to be maintained, agriculture is entitled to the full benefits of effective protection in addition to the benefit secured by adjustments in methods and volume of production and by elimination of waste and improvement of efficiency in distribution."

As a practical and immediate move for bettering agriculture's condition, the committee would permit the farmers to control and manage excess supplies at their own expense was favored, it being reasserted that "such legislation must function through and foster co-operative marketing."

The "short sighted industrial policy expressed by spokesmen for the national administration, including Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover, and Secretary Jardine, which opposes any move to make tariff effective for agriculture on the ground that to do would place American industry at a disadvantage in competition with foreign competitors in the export markets of the world," was condemned.

That was the only mention of partisan politics in the resolutions, although both the Republican and democratic parties were censured for abandoning campaign promises.

A Threat to Parties

"If our political parties are not trustworthy agencies of government through which to record the public mind on legislative policies, then voters will find other means inside and outside such parties to accomplish necessary reform," was the threat.

While the corn belt committee, whose members represent the leading farmers' organizations in the Midwest was in session, the committee of twenty-two appointed by Governor John Hammill at the 11-state conference here last January, also was in session. Members of the American Council of Agriculture sat with the corn belt committee.

The committee of twenty-two adopted a resolution indorsing the "position and program of the farm organizations in the effort to obtain economic equality for agriculture."

President Coolidge and Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, were two names mentioned frequently by many delegates, the one as likely to be subjected to criticism and the other as worth of support by farmers for the Republican presidential nomination in 1928, but the leaders studiously avoided any reference to them when it came to drafting resolutions.

Kansas City Times.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date. Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926

CONTRACT BREAKING DANGEROUS

Farmers have only one remedy for the losses that suffer from the extortions of commission men, cream centralizers and other speculators who grow rich while the producers grow poor. That remedy is in their own hands and can be exercised without asking permission from any executive, legislature or court. The legislatures have already authorized and legalized co-operation in practically every state in the Union. The courts, without exception, have upheld the right of farmers to combine and form co-operative associations for the orderly marketing of their products. State and national executives unite to commend and approve the co-operative system and urge its development and use by the farmers.

Only those who profit from the present marketing practices and the farmers who suffer and lose that the middlemen may grow rich appear to be in doubt about the merits of the co-operative plan. In a few localities within the territory of every going co-operative marketing association, entirely regardless of the value of the results obtained, there is presented the singular spectacle of a conspiracy between members of the marketing group and speculators exploiting agriculture for the purpose of breaking down co-operation.

The Farmers Union creamery is probably the most successful co-operative enterprise ever undertaken by the co-operators of Kansas and this is not said in disparagement of any of our other state wide service associations. They have all done well but few of them have established themselves within the first year without loss. The creamery has more than paid it way from the start and unless something unexpected happens will show satisfactory profits at the end of the first year of operations. In the month of June the output was more than 300,000 pounds of butter and the operating profits exceeded \$10,000. From the present outlook it is quite sure that the output by the end of the first year will be considerably in excess of 2,000,000 pounds. That may not be the largest production of any co-operative creamery in the country, but it is twice the production that the most hopeful of the organizers anticipated a year ago. We hope that other Union creameries in Nebraska and elsewhere are doing better. Every co-operative success should make many additions to the ranks of working co-operators.

It is already apparent, in spite of the fine record already made by the creamery that there are members of the Produce Association who do not feel themselves bound by their contract. Deliveries of cream that belongs to the Association are reported as having been made to our competitors although our cash payments have equalled the current prices at all stations in our territory. Just why a man should violate his contract, discredit co-operation and betray the principles of the Farmers Union by selling the cream that belongs to the Association in violation of his agreement no one seems to know but a good many people report that it is being done.

The directors of a marketing association cannot afford to overlook contract breaking. The Marketing Agreement provides the means for enforcing specific performance of its provisions and for liquidated damages on account of all sales made to outsiders. It is likely that there are comparatively few violations and in some instances there may be a reasonable explanation but the directors cannot afford to take any chances. Every reported contract violation should be investigated and if there is ground for so doing and the evidence can be secured, actions to enforce specific performance and to collect liquidated damages should be instituted and prosecuted to the supreme court if necessary.

The Association owes it to the loyal members to see that its purposes are not thwarted and its success jeopardized by a few alleged co-operators who have been bought away from their own institution by a cent a pound increase in the price of butter fat or who have been diverted from their loyalty by the cunning and specious misrepresentations of agents of those interests which are determined to

destroy the whole co-operative system. The contract is the foundation of our success. The directors must see that it is kept in letter and in spirit.

On May 20, 1926, the Pickway County Vegetable Growers' Association, Circleville, Ohio, began business by the shipment of a car of spinach. The association was formed last fall. It has 50 members with about 30 acres of spinach, 200 acres of early sweet corn, 60 acres of cantaloupes, and 40 acres of string beans under contract.

GROWTH OF OUR CREAMERY

In the last issue of the Bulletin on Agriculture Co-operation issued twice each month by the federal Department of Agriculture there is the following short description of the work now being done by the Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City, Mo. We print this because it comes from a source that has no interest in the enterprise other than to advise farmers that another co-operative undertaking is in a fair way to succeed. Thus the Bulletin:

Since the Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery, Kansas City, Mo., began operations on September 21, 1925, it has manufactured approximately 1,600,000 pounds of butter. On April 1 of this year a sales representative was placed in the East and practically the entire output is being disposed of through this channel.

The association now has contracts with some seventy local cream stations and new ones are being added from time to time. With its present equipment the plant can turn out about three and one-half million pounds of butter annually, and can store about 100,000 pounds at a time.

As the association contract provides for the handling of poultry products as well as dairy products, plans are now being considered for the marketing of eggs and poultry.

The best way to testify to your faith in the threefold program of organization education and co-operation is to do your part in strengthening the organization, attend on the educational means of grace and patronize all the co-operative associations that render services that you require. No system will ever make very much progress unless it has the undivided support of its friends. Enemies are good advertising if the friends are loyal.

OUR NEW SALES AGENCY

The Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, Wichita, Kansas, has been created as a central sales agency for the Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Colorado wheat pools, by a reorganization of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Company. It supersedes the Southwest Wheat Growers Association, Enid, a selling agency for the Oklahoma and Texas pools, and it succeeds to the business of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Company, the selling agency formed in 1925 as a subsidiary of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. The Grain Company, in 1925, furnishes elevator and marketing service for the two Kansas associations and also handled the wheat from the Colorado and Nebraska associations which was marketed through Kansas City. The new company is to function for the centralized co-operative grain marketing associations in the hard winter wheat belt. The capital stock of the reorganized company remains at \$200,000, being divided into 10,000 of common stock and 100,000 of preferred stock. Each of the four state pools has taken an equal share of the common stock.

The management of the new organization, the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, rests in a board made up of three directors selected by each of the four participating state wheat pools. The board is to meet quarterly and an executive committee will function between meetings of the board. The first meeting was held on June 1 at which time the organization of the board was completed and arrangements made for handling the 1926 wheat crop, which has already begun to move to market. There will be a branch sales office in each of the four states.

Included in the marketing equipment of the new organization is a sales office in Kansas City, Mo., a contract for the use of a 1,000,000 bushel terminal elevator in the same city, and a 400,000 bushel elevator at Leavenworth, Kansas. It is proposed that the Southwest Association shall continue the merchandising program started by the Grain Company which it succeeds. Contracts will be made direct with the mills. It is pointed out by the management of the new enterprise that it is a pool for performing the merchandising function and distributing the expense in proportion to the volume of business handled for the member-units, in the same way that the state associations are pools for performing other of the marketing functions and distributing the expenses in accordance with the volume of grain furnished by each grower member. Rates for farm storage have been announced as two cents a month for July and August, one and one-half cents for September and October, and one cent for November, or a total of eight cents to December 1, after which date there will be no credits for storage on the farm.

The management of the new sales agency feels that with the large volume of grain it will have to market for the state associations, it will be in a position to carry out a constructive merchandising program which will result in lowered marketing costs and better returns to grower-members of the state associations.—Agricultural Bulletin

IMPORTED CATS AND DOGS

Americans are gamblers and they are investors. Perhaps they may be called gambling investors without any great deviation from the truth. We all like to salt down a little savings once in awhile, but most of us want a higher rate of return than be obtained from government or other first class American bonds. We are all the time looking about for ten per cent stuff and once and awhile the most of us make a pure gamble in the purchase of a few shares of real wild oil or other speculative stock. Once in about a dozen years such a gamble comes in a winner. About one speculator in one million profits from such transactions.

For the past eight years we have been sending a lot of money into foreign countries in addition to the \$10,000,000,000 that we advanced prior to 1920 for war purposes and to help some of our allies get on their feet. The Department of Commerce has recently released some figures that are at once indicative of the gambling propensities of the Americans and of our irresponsible hopefulness. It seems from these figures that the people of the United States have about fifteen billion dollars planted across the waters including the war debts.

The Department of Commerce announces that during the last six months approximately \$433,000,000 of new American capital has been loaned to foreign countries and industries, and that \$151,000,000 was used in refunding operations. This makes a total of about \$584,000,000 invested by Americans in foreign securities in the last months.

The department reports that the total American investments in foreign government and industrial securities since and including 1921, are approximately \$4,023,865,000—about \$553,000,000 in 1921; about \$734,000,000 in 1922; about \$395,000,000 in 1923; about \$877,000,000 in 1924; about \$1,36,000,000 in 1925, and about \$433,000,000 in the first six months of 1926.

During 1924 and 1925, and the first six months of 1926, German securities to the amount of \$484,000,000 were sold in the United States. About one-half were industrial; the other half governmental.

The settlement of the French debt would lead to enormous loans by Americans. Finance Minister Caillaux is anxious for this reason to settle the debt question and expedite the flow of American money to France.

Steps are being taken by the Missouri Farmers' Association to establish a co-operative livestock sales agency at the stockyards at Springfield, Mo. It is pointed out that such an enterprise would serve the farmers of a large section, particularly in regard to the purchase and sale of feeder hogs.

MORE UNION CREAMERIES IN NEBRASKA

Any kind of sound co-operation that succeeds is all right for the farmer. The Nebraska Union members were first in the field with co-operative creameries conducted by our own organization. All have succeeded and either more new companies will be organized or the existing concerns will establish other plants. The following article concerning the activities and the proposed enlargement of the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior was recently printed in the Bulletin of Agricultural Co-operation which is published twice a month by the Federal Department of Agriculture:

A new creamery is to be built at Aurora, Nebraska, by the Farmers Union Creamery Company, Superior, for the benefit of the farmers in the Aurora district. In order to erect the creamery it is proposed to sell \$40,000 worth of stock at \$10 per share, bearing 8 per cent interest. All profits above the 8 per cent will be prorated to patrons of the Aurora creamery. In order to secure stock one must be a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union.

The creamery at Superior which is pushing the project, announces that it has never failed to pay interest on stock and since 1923 has paid patronage dividends of 2 1/2 cents a pound on butterfat each year. It has also built up reserves and surplus of \$68,108. Organized in 1917, this company reported 345 members in 1919, 1,058, in 1921, and 1,500 in 1923. Its turnover ran close to \$50,000 from 1921 to 1924, and in 1925 reached \$515,640.

A consular report from Lithuania shows that there were in 1925, 100 societies to facilitate the sale of agricultural products, and 157 for the sale of milk, each group with its central organization. There is also an agricultural co-operative bank at Kovno, and 44 agricultural credit societies throughout the country. The present government realizes the importance of agriculture to the welfare of the country and is exerting itself to raise the plane of all agricultural activity.

On May 1 of this year the Michigan Livestock Exchange, a co-operative sales agency operating on the Detroit livestock market, became a member of the National Livestock Producers' Association, Chicago. This association now has member units operating upon 14 terminal livestock markets.

Eight hundred and forty policies were written by the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, between April 14, 1926, the date the company began business, and June 5. Premiums collected on June 5 amounted to \$22,000.

A membership campaign with a goal of 20,000 members has been launched by the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Minneapolis.

Comment On World's News For Week

Independence

Of the American States from the rule of Great Britain is being celebrated this summer for the one hundred and fiftieth time since the Declaration was adopted by the Second Continental Congress in session in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1776. On the fifth of July of this year two important events occurred in connection with our commemoration of the birth of the republic. The first was the address delivered by President Coolidge at Philadelphia and the second was the acquisition of Monticello the beloved home of the author of the Declaration of Independence by the people of the country.

It was fitting and proper that the president of the nation that was born at Philadelphia a century and a half ago should be the central figure of the anniversary ceremonies and the spokesman of the free people who have inherited and cherish the institutions of liberty and self government which were established so long ago and that have been handed down unimpaired and always growing in strength and significance through five generations to the citizenry of this age.

The president was at his best. The great address that he delivered is worthy of preservation and perpetuation along with the great charter of liberty that he extolled and that he so well understands.

The President.

Prefaced his Address By characterizing the birth of the nation as a miracle and in the following solemn stirring words acknowledged the debt that humanity owes to the founders of American liberty:

Fellow Countrymen: We meet to celebrate the birthday of America. The coming of a new life always excites our interest. Although we know in the case of the individual that it has been an infinite repetition reaching back beyond our vision that only makes it the more wonderful. But how our interest and wonder increase when we behold the miracle of the birth of a new nation. It is to pay our tribute of reverence and respect to those who participated in such a mighty event that we annually observe the Fourth of July. Whatever may have been the impression created by the news which went out from this city on that summer day in 1776, there can be no doubt as to the stature which is now placed upon it. At the end of 150 years the four corners of the earth unite in coming to Philadelphia as to a holy shrine in grateful acknowledgment of a service so great, which a few inspired men here rendered to humanity, that it is still the pre-eminent support of free government throughout the world.

Celebrate

Old and Undying Principles in observing the anniversary of the nation's birth said Mr. Coolidge in the words that follow:

It is not so much then for the purpose of undertaking to proclaim new theories and principles that this annual celebration is maintained, but rather to reaffirm and re-establish those old theories and principles which time and the unerring logic of events have demonstrated to be sound. Amid all the clash of conflicting interests, amid all the welter of partisan politics, every American can turn for solace and consolation to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States with the assurance and confidence that those two great charters of freedom and justice remain firm and unshaken. Whatever dangers threaten, the nation remains secure in the knowledge that the ultimate application of the law of the land will provide an adequate defense and protection.

It is little wonder that people at home and abroad consider Independence Hall as hallowed ground and revere the Liberty Bell as a sacred relic. The pile of bricks and mortar that mass of metal, might appear to the uninitiated as only the outgrowth of a former time, the shattered bell of a former time, useless now because of more modern conveniences, but to those who know they have become consecrated by the use which men have made of them. They have long been identified with a great cause. They are the witness of a spiritual event. The world looks upon them, because of their associations of 150 years ago, as it looks upon the Holy Land because of what took place there 1,900 years ago. Through use for a righteous purpose they have become sanctified.

Independence

Was not an Impulsive Act of the members of congress but was the logical result of the thoughtful working of the American mind. The president gives full credit to the Signers for their great achievement but the following language calls attention to the fact often overlooked by historians that the Congress only gave form to and registered a fact already in existence:

This obedience of the delegates to the wishes of their constituents which in some cases caused them to modify their previous positions, is a matter of great significance. It reveals an orderly process of government in the first place; but more than that, it demonstrates that the Declaration of Independence was the result of the seasoned and deliberate thought of the dominant portion of the people of the colonies. Adopted after long discussion and as the result of the duly authorized expression of the preponderance of public opinion, it did not partake of dark intrigue or hidden conspiracy. It was well advised. It had about it nothing of the lawless and disordered nature of a riotous insurrection. It

was maintained on a plane which was above the ordinary conception of rebellion. It was in no sense a radical movement but took on the dignity of a resistance to illegal usurpations. It was conservation of the colonists to maintain their constitutional rights which from time immemorial had been guaranteed to them under the law of the land.

Incomparable

In World History The Declaration for the first time embodies the principles of equality and of government based on the consent of the people in a charter that points the way to freedom and self determination for all the men of all the nations of the earth. The president pointed out that:

If no one is to be accounted as born into a superior station, if there is to be no ruling class, if all possess rights which can neither be bartered away nor taken from them by any earthly power, it follows as a matter of course that the practical authority of the government has to rest on the consent of the governed. While these principles were not altogether new in political action, and were very far from new in political speculation, they had never been assembled before and declared in such a combination. But remarkable as this may be, it is not the chief distinction of the Declaration of Independence.

It was the fact that our Declaration of Independence contained these immortal truths was the political action of a duly authorized and constituted representative public body in its sovereign capacity, supported by the force of general opinion and by the armies of Washington already in the field, which makes it the most important civil document in the world. It was not only the principles declared, but the fact that there with a new nation was born which was to be founded upon those principles and which from that time forth in its development has actually maintained those principles, having as this pronouncement an incomparable event in the history of government. It was an assertion that a people had arisen determined to make every necessary sacrifice for the support of these truths and by their practical application bring the war of independence to a successful conclusion and adopt the Constitution of the United States with all that it has meant to civilization.

Religion

Prepared the Way

For the principles of liberty and equality enunciated by the Declaration. In discussing the part played by the ministers of the gospel in preparing the hearts of the people for the new dispensation of government the president, himself profoundly religious, gave full credit to the teachings of the church of colonial days in the following glowing tribute:

When we take all these circumstances into consideration, it is but natural that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence should open with a reference to nature's God and should close in the final paragraphs with an appeal to the supreme judge of the world and as assertion of a firm reliance on divine providence. Coming from these sources, having as it did this background, it is no wonder that Samuel Adams could say, "The people seem to recognize this resolution as though it were a decree promulgated from heaven."

No one can examine this record and escape the conclusion that in the great outline of its principles the declaration was the result of the religious teachings of the preceding period. The profound philosophy which Jonathan Edwards applied to theology, the popular preaching of George Whitefield, had aroused the thought and stirred the people of the colonies toward the preparation for this great event. No doubt the speculations which had been going on in England, and especially on the continent, lent the influence to the general sentiment of the times. Of course, the world is always influenced by all the experience and all the thought of the past. But when we come to a contemplation of the immediate conception of the principles of human relationship which went into the Declaration of Independence we are not required to extend our search beyond our own shores.

They are found in the texts, the sermons, and the writings of the early colonial clergy who were earnestly undertaking to instruct their congregations in the great mystery of how to live. They believed in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. They justified freedom by the text that we are all created in the divine image, all partakers of the divine spirit.

Observance

Not Enactment

Of laws is the force which the president believes gives strength and stability to national character and meaning to the theory and purposes of democracy because,

Placing every man on a plane where he acknowledged no superior, where no one possessed any right to rule over him, he must inevitably choose his own rulers through a system of self-government. This was their theory of democracy. In those days such doctrines would scarcely have been permitted to flourish and spread in any other country. This was the purpose which the fathers cherished. In order that they might have freedom to express these thoughts and opportunity to put them into action, whole congregations with their pastors had migrated to the colonies.

These great truths were in the air that our people breathed. Whatever else we may say of it, the Declaration of Independence was profoundly American.

If this apprehension of the facts be correct, and the documentary evidence would appear to verify it, then certain conclusions are bound to follow. A spring will cease to flow if its source be dried up; a tree will wither if its roots be destroyed. In its main features the Declaration of Independence is a great spiritual document. It is a declaration not of material but of spiritual conceptions. Equality, liberty, popular sovereignty, the rights of man—these are not elements which we can see and touch. They have their source in the religious convictions. They belong to the unseen world. Unless the faith of the American people in these religious convictions is to endure, the principles of our Declaration will perish. We can not continue to enjoy the result if we neglect and abandon the cause.

We are too prone to overlook another conclusion. Governments do not make ideals, but ideals make governments. This is both historically and logically true. Of course the government can help to sustain ideals and can create institutions through which they can be better observed, but their source by their very nature is in the people. The people have to bear their own responsibilities. There is no method by which that burden can be shifted to the government. It is not the enactment but the observance of laws, that creates the character of a nation.

Finality

Characterizes The maxims and principles of the Declaration. They are mere parts of eternal truths that have endured through all the ages and are so self evident that their statement is followed inevitably by their acceptance. There is none of the unrest of doubt or uncertainty since:

About the declaration there is a finality that is exceedingly restful. It is often asserted that the world has made a great deal of progress since 1776, that we have had new thoughts and new experiences which have given us a great advance over the people of that day, and that we may therefore very well discard their conclusions for something more modern. But that reasoning can not be applied to this great charter. If all men are created equal, that is final. If they are endowed with inalienable rights, that is final. If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that is final. No advance, no progress can be made beyond these propositions. If any one wishes to deny their truth or their soundness, the direction in which he can proceed is not forward, but backward toward the time when there was no equality, no right of the individual, no rule of the people. Those who wish to lay claim to progress, they are reactionary. Their ideas are not more modern, but more ancient, than those of the revolutionary fathers.

America

Has been Faithful To the ideals and principles of the Declaration the president declared in words that are worthy of enshrinement in the hearts of all the citizens of the republic.

In the development of its institutions America can fairly claim that it has remained true to the principles which were declared 150 years ago. In all the essentials we have achieved an equality which was never possessed by any other people. Even in the less important matter of material possession, we have secured a wider and wider distribution of wealth. The rights of the individual are held sacred and protected by constitutional guarantees which even the government itself is bound not to violate. If there is any one thing among us that is established beyond question, it is self-government—the right of the people to rule. If there is any principle, it is because there is a failure on the part of individuals to observe them. We hold that the duty authorized by the sign of the will of the people has a sanction. But even in that we come back to the theory of John Wise that "democracy is Christ's government". The ultimate sanction of law rests on the righteous authority of the Almighty.

Spiritual

Insight Only

Is the basis for adherence to the principles of freedom. The president is profoundly convinced that no other theory is adequate to explain or comprehend the Declaration of Independence. It is the product of the spiritual insight of science and of abundant accumulation of material things. These did not create our declaration. Our declaration created them. The things of the spirit come first. Unless we cling to our material prosperity, that, all our material prosperity, overwhelming though it may appear, will turn to a barren scepter in our grasp. If we are to maintain the great heritage which has been bequeathed to us, we must sink into a pagan materialism. We must cultivate the reverence which they had for the things that are holy. We must follow the spiritual and moral leadership which they showed. We must keep replenished that they may glow with a more compelling flame, the altar fires before which they worshipped.

The Country Woman

THE BATTLE OF LYNDON
Hurrah! for the farmer he's the man,
If the bankers didn't win
Trull and Whitaker can.

The battle of Lyndon was won
The farmers work has just begun—
The farmers race isn't run
Not yet.

They will battle long and hard
Co-operation is the word,
The sweetest voice you ever heard
You bet.

The battle of Lyndon was worth the price
We thank the farmers that were so nice
To help us break the chunk of ice—
To get our bank.

While the state board said "it was too late,
Go home, sit down and wait,"
And get the decision of the state,
Of higher rank.

So we battled on day after day,
Not caring what the bankers say;
Not caring the price we had to pay—
To win the prize.

Co-operation won the day,
While farmers smoked their pipes
of clay
They're dollar was working, its weary way,
Toward the skies.

Honest dealing is what we need
To reach the skies—in the lead,
To get justice from our seed,
We plant each year.

Co-operation is all, will do it,
If the farmers will all stick to it,
They'll never, never, never rue it—
No—never fear.

—A Co-operator, Mrs. H. B. W.
Emporia, Kansas.

FAITH AND—

(Ethel Whitney)

Faith is the very foundation of our everyday life. It enters into just about every plan and activity, both in public affairs and private plans. At first thought one might think this statement a bit exaggerated, but a little thought will convince one of its truth.

Faith precedes our every action. Most of this faith is instinctive or at least it is not the result of a reasoned process. Faith in seasonable weather or we wouldn't plant. Faith in the future growth and demand or no new houses, schools or churches, would be built, or only enough to supply the present need. Faith in our fellows will an ability to pay is attested by the enormous amount of "paper" carried by business people. This subject furnishes food for thought and books could be written on it.

In fact the race experience has taught man that certain definite things followed the occurrence of events; these same experiences and memories, coming down through all the ages since Life began dwelling in matter and the result is abiding faith. Trust, it seems has not become so firmly imbedded in our mental make up, if it was, there could be no fear or worry.

Hope is a word with almost magical meaning, and it, like faith is almost, if not entirely instinctive and is a good teammate for faith. Love is a word that is very happily used. As it is generally used, it has a sentimental and personal meaning. We might well say of love as has been said of liberty—"How many crimes have been committed in its name."

When this strong emotion has been diluted and generalized with the second command of the Christ, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." He mentioned the first command of the Mosaic law and said that the second was like unto it. This statement shows that he recognized God qualities amidst human frailties.

PRACTICAL DRESSMAKING HELPS ARE DISCUSSED

The success of a wardrobe depends not on the amount of money it costs, but on the thought and care put into it.

"Careful planning, wise buying and a knowledge of sewing will help us to dress economically," declares Miss Mary Keithing, extension specialist in clothing at South Dakota State College, in a new circular "Practical Helps in Dressmaking" which has recently been published.

Miss Keithing declares that in order to be well dressed one must study her figure and complexion and select styles which suit her type, and colors which bring out her coloring.

"An attractive garment must have good lines," she says. "The well-fitted, have properly finished seams and good finishing touches." "Before buying materials determine the right color, the right fabric and the smartest and most becoming trimming. Do not use expensive trimmings on inexpensive materials or the reverse."

"In choosing materials, we must consider if it has an up-and-down, if so, it must be cut in the same direction. If figured materials are used, select a design that will cut into few pieces. If striped materials are used be sure you are using the stripes coming for your figure. If material is very narrow, select a style that will hide the seams. Any decorative material should be simply made."

Other subjects taken up in "Practical Helps in Dressmaking" are "Selection of Patterns and Cutting of Materials," "Equipment for Sewing," "Fitting the Garment" and "Finishing Touches."

The suggestions made in the new circular will help to do away with the "home made look" and make sewing easier. It will be sent free to those requesting it.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

"The Pictures on Our Walls"

"The correct way to proceed in decoration is to consider the thing decorated more important than the decoration," says Miss Araminta Holman, head of the applied art department at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "Because we possess a picture is not sufficient reason to hang it on the wall, but the picture itself must be worth while and help decorate the wall."

In small houses, where rooms have many openings, there are few areas of wall space which need be broken up by pictures. It is well sometimes to leave a few restful wall spaces undecorated.

The best way to hang pictures is without wire or hooks showing. The next best way is to use two parallel pieces of fine wire. Do not "sky" the picture, or "floor" it, but hang it about the level of the eye. Place the two bottom lines of the frames will make a straight line.

There are many good reproductions of masterpieces from which to choose. If you like landscapes, Miss Holman suggests a picture by Corot, Inness, or Troyon. Among some of the best portraits are Whistler's "Mother" and the "Infanta Margarita" by Velasquez. Rembrandt, Holbein, Gilbert Stuart, and Sir Joshua Reynolds are also masters of animal pictures may be made from Millet, or from the Japanese.

Unless there is something decorative about them—something artistic, quaint, or beautiful—family portraits and photographs belong in the bedroom, along with other intimate things.

SPOILED BOYS POOR HUSBANDS
London—Spoiled boys make bad husbands. So says Miss H. S. Cooper, health inspector of the Durham County council.

"Mothers who are too indulgent to their sons give wives self-centered husbands, who, because they have been thoroughly spoiled, never lift a finger to help in the home," Miss Hodgson declared at a sanitary congress here. She was speaking on some of the difficulties of rearing children.

Fathers and mothers who had not yet learned to understand the miracle of the baby's mind, Miss Hodgson said, were missing a great deal, and through their ignorance incalculable harm was being done—harm which lasted through life. Her motto is: "Children need neither rods nor rules, but guides."

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

I love the tender juicy corn,
It hits the spot, my dears;
But can't someone contrive it so
That spot won't be my ears?

Corn on the cob, say the etiquette authorities, is never eaten at formal dinners, but at family dinners it is permissible. Only one hand should be used in eating corn from the cob. Silverware has been invented corn-cob holders, but they are not very satisfactory.

Some persons have corn boiled on the cob, cut off in the kitchen with sharp knives, and the juice next to the cob pressed out. The corn is then served like any other vegetable.

Tomato succotash is a good tomato-corn combination. It is made as follows:

Tomato Succotash
4 large tomatoes
3 large ears of green corn
One-half green pepper (chopped.)
4 teaspoon salt
1 small onion (chopped)
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon sugar
1/4 teaspoon paprika
Cook the pepper and the onion in butter until soft. In the meantime have the corn cut from the cob and the tomatoes skinned and sliced, cooking together. Then add (to the latter) the green pepper, onion, and the seasonings. Simmer gently until a little thick, and serve while hot.

HAY MARKET

There were 158 cars of Prairie, 165 cars of alfalfa, 125 cars of timothy, 3 cars of Clover mixed and 10 cars of straw on the Kansas City market the past week, a total of 461 cars, as compared with 234 cars last week and 642 cars a year ago.

Dairy quality alfalfa finally received a setback on yesterday's market, after meeting a splendid demand for the past two weeks. Top grades of timothy were also fifty cents lower, and today's market shows a decline in prairie hay prices, and a fifty cent decline on straw. Receipts have been moderate, and we anticipate no radical change in the market in either direction in the near future. Out of condition hay of all kinds is selling very slowly.

Nominal Quotations, July 23

PRAIRIE
Number one\$13.00-14.00
Number two12.00-12.50
Number three9.00-11.50
Packing7.00-8.50-
ALFALFA
Select Dairy20.50-21.00
Cholera19.50-20.00
Standard18.00-19.00
Number one15.00-17.50
Number two13.00-14.50
Number three9.00-12.50

CLOVER MIXED
Number one\$15.00-16.00
Number two13.50-14.50
Number three11.00-13.00
CLOVER
Number one\$13.00-14.00
Number two10.00-12.50
STRAW\$6.50-7.50

When hay you consign,
Do not stop to think where,
Just have us in mind,
And send your hay there.

Yours for service,
R. D. Crawford, Hay Dept.

Fall plowing improves the physical condition of the soil, kills insects and puts the land in excellent condition for spring crops.

Success in the dairy business depends upon the cow and the man. If you are sure of yourself, then test the cow.



5257. Ladies Dress for Women of Mature Figure with Slender Hips.

Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 64 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 3 3/4 yards of 54 inch material in liver and testines. No. 2. For 31 each, enough for 100 hens. \$2.50 for one of the money back if dissatisfied. Kansas wanted. Sureshot Co., St. Paul, Kansas.

5515. Ladies' Morning Frock
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width at the hem of the dress with plait extended is 2 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches and valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

Latest Farm News Direct from the Nation's Capital

KNOW the latest FACTS right from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited for farmers and rural folks by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, accurate news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. 10c

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THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS
216-217 G St. N.W., Dept. 222
Washington, D. C.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF BROTHER FRANK SCHOENDALE

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove by death from our midst Brother Frank Schoendale, who for the last fifteen years or more has been a faithful member to the Union, always ready to serve and faithfully perform his duty.

Be It Resolved, By the Ellis County Union that the heartfelt sympathy of the Union be extended to the bereaved children, and we also feel that their great loss is a great loss to the Farmers Union. And be it further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

JOHN R. CHITTENDEN, County President.
FRANK G. BECKER, County Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our midst Brother John S. Stanford, a member of the Ellis County Farmers Union, and a member of the community one of its progressive members, and a faithful and loving help-mate, the wife a faithful and devoted wife and mother.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

W. E. NICKELSON,
DAVID STUM,
HARVEY SWANK,
Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite Love and wisdom, has taken from our midst a faithful and useful member of Osburg Local No. 1254, Be it resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, one copy be sent to the Union paper, and one copy spread on the minutes of this local.

GEO. F. HANSON,
JOHN CUL, Committee.

HOW TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH CAPITALISM

"In the long run the future and permanence of the Co-operative Movement as an economic organization must depend upon its ability to compete capitalism out of existence. It can only do this, if other conditions are normal by displacing with the one charge that capitalism cannot possibly dispense with interest on capital. It is only by getting rid of the interest charge by substituting communally-owned capital that the Co-operative Societies can make themselves impregnable and become able to meet and defeat capitalistic firms in the competition of the great markets of the world. Their trading surpluses ought therefore to be converted into communal capital, owned and controlled by the (societies), upon which no interest would be payable, and which would give them power to break through the barriers which now retard their growth."—L. E. Co-operative Official.

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 heading, 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.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED
FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed, cleaned, \$15 per hundred delivered Kansas stations. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

FOULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST QUALITY, 7c up. Prepared, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeders. \$7.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greentop, Missouri.

TOBACCO

LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good chewing tobacco, \$1.00. Quality guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 250, Hazel, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Two years old, home grown. Chewing No. 1 30c; No. 2, 25c; Smoking 15c. Pay when received. C. L. Williamson, Wingo, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. ATKINSON'S SURESHOT Poultry Remedies. No. 1. For cholera, diarrhea, blackhead and diseases originating in liver and intestines. No. 2. For colds and croup. No. 3. Worm remover. \$1 each, enough for 100 hens. \$2.50 for one of the money back if dissatisfied. Kansas wanted. Sureshot Co., St. Paul, Kansas.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 28
(L. 1925, ch. 192)

A proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature. The members of the legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: Sec. 3. The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of eight dollars per day for each day's actual service during any regular session, and five cents per mile for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars for any regular session, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for any special session; and such sums shall constitute all of the compensation of members of the legislature for all purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1926. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known as the "Legislative Compensation Amendment to the Constitution," and a vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original House Concurrent Resolution No. 28, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

(Seal)

Farmers Union Business Association

Let us interest you in our plan of assisting you in the collection of your notes and accounts.

Farmers Union State Bank

Elks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentia blank 10 for 5c
Dimit blank 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Order Union Songs for Union Meetings

It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per box.
Single lots—20 cents.
Local unions like them.

Sold by
KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Salina, Kansas
and
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Make Furniture At Home

—either for your own pleasure or to sell. It is easy when you have the instructions supplied in Popular Mechanics Home Furniture Making Library. This library consists of many following book-boards, prepared by the author of the famous "How to Make Furniture" series. Many thousands have benefited from these practical, money-saving instructions. Just follow the directions and you'll be amazed as your good results. Use the furniture for your own home or sell it. One man writes he sold over 2,000 worth of furniture made from these books. Just write for your free copy. Postage paid. Send no money. The postman delivers the books and sends him \$1.00 plus the few cents postage. Money refunded if not delighted.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Salina, Kansas

Rate: 3 Cents a Word Straight
Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Fill This Please!

Your Count of Words

No. Times to run

Amount Enclosed \$.....

Place under heading of

(Your Name)

(Town)

(State)

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

Keep to the Right!

Every traveler on the Cooperative Highway should carry a cargo of

GOOD WILL
CONTINUED EFFORT and
THE DESIRE FOR LONGER MILEAGE

Is your cargo loaded to capacity?
(Grain Consignments Solicited)

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
Kansas City, Missouri

GRAIN

A satisfied grain consignor means INCREASED VOLUME thruout the season.

Increased volume means expansion of business interests and GREATER PROFIT.

GREATER PROFIT means a BIGGER and a BETTER organization with which to serve Kansas farmers.

That's why every effort is spent to live up to our slogan

INTERESTED SERVICE
INSURES SATISFACTION

Consign Grain.

Request track bids.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.

Salina, Kansas Kansas City, Mo.

The BEST is always the CHEAPEST

Ship to Your Own Firm

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

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

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Members—

Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost.

Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer

C. C. KILIAN, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 3180.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 3042.
First and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.
CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 3146.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Haren, Anderson County.
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 3052.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.
EMERALD LOCAL NO. 3137.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLaughlin, Sec. Anderson County.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 3086.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.
GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson County.
INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.
LANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.
Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thowe, Sec. Anderson County.
LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.
MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec.
MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec.
PLEASANT HOME NO. 3055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carroll, Sec.
SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082.
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.
TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec.
ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.
ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1886.
Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.
BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 2123.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beck, Sec. Barton County.
STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2172.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.
CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1815.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.
DISTRICT 46 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Jimmons, Secretary Chase County.
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1939.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Valma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.
CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 2066.
Meets every Tuesday on Tuesday evening. Walter P. Knitter, Sec.
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Mugler, Secretary.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Jas. Vitto, Secretary.
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.
COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Nellie P. Hughes, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec.
CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.
COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.
COWLEY COUNTY
BETHLE LOCAL NO. 2109.
Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Harold F. Ozburn, Sec.
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. F. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.
FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley Co.
GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Girard County.
KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil, Sec.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. J. O. Rambo, Sec.
MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Mercer County.
MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.
ODessa LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.
SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.
SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1572.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.
TISDALE LOCAL NO. 1988.
Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Abildgaard, Sec.
CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 531.
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 652.
Meets every Thursday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.
MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.
OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.
STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Friday. E. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 107.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.
DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Cottle, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1158.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.
CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1058.
Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.
DECATUR COUNTY
AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.
PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1865.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.
DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1820.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harry Shippy, Sec.
CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec.
NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1853.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kitzling, Secretary.
DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2135.
Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. R. E. Titcher, Sec.
DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas County.
EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211.
Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec.
EUDDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.
Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.
FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. F. F. White, Sec.
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882.
Meets the first and third Thursday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec.
PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884.
Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPheters, Sec.
SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1889.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month. Sam Cox, Sec.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1881.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec.
WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fier, Sec.
ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec.
HAYS LOCAL NO. 564.
Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.
MUNIR LOCAL NO. 881.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leck, Sec.
SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 811.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at some members home. F. C. Herman, Sec.
ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1850.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.
ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2039.
First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 992.
Meets every second and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schulte, Sec.
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. H. Huseman, Sec.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1213.
Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.
HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1815.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 32 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.
SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.
WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2158.
Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. R. Wren, Sec.
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Goose County.
LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. Oscar Latke, Sec.
MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Goose County.
GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1192.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.
PARK LOCAL NO. 305.
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Gove County.
GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1828.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. H. L. Soule, Secretary.
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.
SOUTH VERDIGER LOCAL NO. 1498.
Meets the first and third Friday night in each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. M. E. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.
GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. C. Johnson, Sec.
HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.
JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1911.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.
JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 127.
Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.
ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolly Caskey, Sec.
JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744.
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.
LINN COUNTY
NINETEEN LOCAL NO. 1807.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn County.
NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooner, Sec. Linn County.
PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn Co.
LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1681.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.
MARSHALL COUNTY
ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finches, Sec. Marshall County.
BLANCHET LOCAL NO. 1762.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Lee, Sec.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall County.
BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Fraile, Sec. Marshall County.
DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1005.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.
LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.
MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary.
RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.
SUNNY CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.
SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1235.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.
MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec.
HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196.
Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Secretary.
LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month. E. D. Evans, Sec.
PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Marion County.
MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets the second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.
BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1132.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.
BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.
FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
Meets the first and third Friday. W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.
HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1469.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.
HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1005.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec.
INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1877.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.
OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1682.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.
ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1310.
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.
SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in each month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami County.
UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.
VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.
MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721.
Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Talbot, Sec.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1303.
Meets the first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.
MCPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1682.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.
COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.
JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. McPherson County.
NORTH UNION NO. 718.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. McPherson County.
NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.
PIONEER LOCAL NO. 656.
Meets the first and third Monday, 1st Monday, 2nd Monday, 3rd Monday, 4th Monday, 5th Monday, 6th Monday, 7th Monday, 8th Monday, 9th Monday, 10th Monday, 11th Monday, 12th Monday, 13th Monday, 14th Monday, 15th Monday, 16th Monday, 17th Monday, 18th Monday, 19th Monday, 20th Monday, 21st Monday, 22nd Monday, 23rd Monday, 24th Monday, 25th Monday, 26th Monday, 27th Monday, 28th Monday, 29th Monday, 30th Monday, 31st Monday, 1st Tuesday, 2nd Tuesday, 3rd Tuesday, 4th Tuesday, 5th Tuesday, 6th Tuesday, 7th Tuesday, 8th Tuesday, 9th Tuesday, 10th Tuesday, 11th Tuesday, 12th Tuesday, 13th Tuesday, 14th Tuesday, 15th Tuesday, 16th Tuesday, 17th Tuesday, 18th Tuesday, 19th Tuesday, 20th Tuesday, 21st Tuesday, 22nd Tuesday, 23rd Tuesday, 24th Tuesday, 25th Tuesday, 26th Tuesday, 27th Tuesday, 28th Tuesday, 29th Tuesday, 30th Tuesday, 31st Tuesday, 1st Wednesday, 2nd Wednesday, 3rd Wednesday, 4th Wednesday, 5th Wednesday, 6th Wednesday, 7th Wednesday, 8th Wednesday, 9th Wednesday, 10th Wednesday, 11th Wednesday, 12th Wednesday, 13th Wednesday, 14th Wednesday, 15th Wednesday, 16th Wednesday, 17th Wednesday, 18th Wednesday, 19th Wednesday, 20th Wednesday, 21st Wednesday, 22nd Wednesday, 23rd Wednesday, 24th Wednesday, 25th Wednesday, 26th Wednesday, 27th Wednesday, 28th Wednesday, 29th Wednesday, 30th Wednesday, 31st Wednesday, 1st Thursday, 2nd Thursday, 3rd Thursday, 4th Thursday, 5th Thursday, 6th Thursday, 7th Thursday, 8th Thursday, 9th Thursday, 10th Thursday, 11th Thursday, 12th Thursday, 13th Thursday, 14th Thursday, 15th Thursday, 16th Thursday, 17th Thursday, 18th Thursday, 19th Thursday, 20th Thursday, 21st Thursday, 22nd Thursday, 23rd Thursday, 24th Thursday, 25th Thursday, 26th Thursday, 27th Thursday, 28th Thursday, 29th Thursday, 30th Thursday, 31st Thursday, 1st Friday, 2nd Friday, 3rd Friday, 4th Friday, 5th Friday, 6th Friday, 7th Friday, 8th Friday, 9th Friday, 10th Friday, 11th Friday, 12th Friday, 13th Friday, 14th Friday, 15th Friday, 16th Friday, 17th Friday, 18th Friday, 19th Friday, 20th Friday, 21st Friday, 22nd Friday, 23rd Friday, 24th Friday, 25th Friday, 26th Friday, 27th Friday, 28th Friday, 29th Friday, 30th Friday, 31st Friday, 1st Saturday, 2nd Saturday, 3rd Saturday, 4th Saturday, 5th Saturday, 6th Saturday, 7th Saturday, 8th Saturday, 9th Saturday, 10th Saturday, 11th Saturday, 12th Saturday, 13th Saturday, 14th Saturday, 15th Saturday, 16th Saturday, 17th Saturday, 18th Saturday, 19th Saturday, 20th Saturday, 21st Saturday, 22nd Saturday, 23rd Saturday, 24th Saturday, 25th Saturday, 26th Saturday, 27th Saturday, 28th Saturday, 29th Saturday, 30th Saturday, 31st Saturday, 1st Sunday, 2nd Sunday, 3rd Sunday, 4th Sunday, 5th Sunday, 6th Sunday, 7th Sunday, 8th Sunday, 9th Sunday, 10th Sunday, 11th Sunday, 12th Sunday, 13th Sunday, 14th Sunday, 15th Sunday, 16th Sunday, 17th Sunday, 18th Sunday, 19th Sunday, 20th Sunday, 21st Sunday, 22nd Sunday, 23rd Sunday, 24th Sunday, 25th Sunday, 26th Sunday, 27th Sunday, 28th Sunday, 29th Sunday, 30th Sunday, 31st Sunday.
SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1153.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.
MITCHELL COUNTY
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302.
Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Rits, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Haupt, Sec. Mitchell County.
LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.
NEMOHA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Meiser, Sec.
DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.
EAULE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.
HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korta, Sec. Nemaha Co.
KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 853.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.
PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.
ROCK LOCAL NO. 923.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 3111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.
NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNES LOCAL NO. 869.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.
BROGAN LOCAL NO. 1726.
Meets the first and third Thursday. I. L. Venneman, Sec.
CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354.
Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho County.
ERIE LOCAL NO. 582.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho County.
FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
Meets the first and third Friday nights in the month. Hall Almira, Kansas. M. M. Elcheberger, Sec.
MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Muesel, Sec. Norton County.
PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025.
Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec. Norton Co.
SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.
Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.
NESS COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sec. Neosho County.
OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.
JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1480.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec. Osage County.
SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary.
PIELON LOCAL NO. 2129.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Pheon, Sec. Osage County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec. Osage County.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reis, Sec.
RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.
VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Flambard, Sec. Osage Co.
VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1719.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Herman Wigler, Sec. Osage County.
SUNNY CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. Thier, Sec. Pottawatomie County.
OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Shirley, Sec.
BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.
MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
Meets at call of the President. B. C. Niles, Sec.
SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottaw County.
SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 482.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottaw County.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1718.
Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.
OLBURG LOCAL NO. 1254.
Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.
PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 578.
Meets every first and third Tuesday at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Boethin, Secretary.
TOWNSHIP LOCAL NO. 589.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. K. Kinsley, Sec. Phillips County.
WALNUT LOCAL NO. 571.
Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.
REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.
ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687.
Meets every second Tuesday of each month. John A. Isaacson, Sec.
GRACE HILL LOCAL 1211.
First and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic County.
LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic County.
ODELL LOCAL NO. 780.
Meets the first and third Tuesday in the month. H. Wilkes, Sec. Republic County.
RYDALL LOCAL NO. 763.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Dunlap, Sec. Republic County.
RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. R. Banning, Sec. Riley County.
ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1660.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr., Sec.
BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380.
Meets the first Friday evening. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary.
DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1799.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec. Riley County.
GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.
Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec.

OAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801.
Meets every other Friday evening. A. A. Falge, Sec.
LEBE LOCAL NO. 1949.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle E. Johnson, Sec.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
First and third Friday. Albert Spoman, Sec.
RICE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1478.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. H. E. Janzen, Sec.
ROCKS COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. J. P. Griebel, Sec. Rocks County.
SLATE LOCAL NO. 538.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Virgil McMahon, Sec.
STONE LOCAL NO. 792.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Rocks County.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 733.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of the first Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal, Sec.
RUSH COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 995.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening and fourth Saturday afternoon of each month. S. G. Lewis, Sec.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 304.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.
SALINE COUNTY
BAVARIAN LOCAL NO. 1728.
Meets at the call of the president. C. A. Olson, Secretary.
RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2123.
First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline County.
SCOTT COUNTY
MODOC LOCAL NO. 1276.
Meets the first Wednesday in each month. Mrs. E. C. Doulass, Sec.
SHERIDAN COUNTY
CRESCO LOCAL NO. 871.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.
HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Rosa Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.
SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1959.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan County.
STAFFORD COUNTY
LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Friday. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
First and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.
NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Tuesday. Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. I. Brenn, Secretary.
SUMNER COUNTY
L. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1139.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner County.
REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at the elevator. C. C. Burrows, Sec. Sumner County.
TREGO COUNTY
HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. A. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.
OGALLALA LOCAL NO. 2046.
Meets on the first and third Thursday of each month. W. A. Tawney, Sec.
VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec. Trego County.
THOMAS COUNTY
PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305.
Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas County.
WAUBANSE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.
LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 1844.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Arnold Nehring, Sec.
MILL CREEK VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1373.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Albert TenEyck, Sec.
RAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Wm. Lutz, Sec.
PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec. Waubanse County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec. Waubanse County.
RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Waubanse County.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Vetsberger, Sec. Waubanse County.
TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1891.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kleinmann, Sec. Waubanse County.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 912.
Meets the first and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 674.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Christian Stettinisch, Sec. Washington County.
DANE LOCAL NO. 454.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Sec. Washington County.
EMMONS LOCAL NO. 733.
Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.
HERNYK LOCAL NO. 1427.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington County.
HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010.
Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbach, Sec. Washington County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sedlacek, Sec.
ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 446.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington County.
SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021.
Meets the first Friday of each month. B. F. Bollinger, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1108.
Meets every third Monday in the month. Fred Hindebrandt, Sec. Washington County.
SPENCE LOCAL NO. 951.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month at Limestone. John A. Martin, Sec. Washington County.
WOODBON COUNTY
CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 1085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with 6th. 1926. Margaret C. Saterite, Sec. Piqua.
PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2113.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. C. Gunnel, Sec.
PUNKIN COLG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, Woodston Gwatt.
PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2151.
Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Wm. Helman, Sec.

WEST KANSAS COUNTY
BEGINS CREAM GRADING
Western Kansas may yet show up the eastern part of the state if some recent developments in buying cream on a graded basis in Lincoln county become widespread. Under the direction of Walter Daly, county agent, every cream buyer in the county is tagging every can of cream that comes in, the result of Daly having whipped into line the producers, the local buyers, field men, and creamery companies. All are working together for production of better cream.
By making a special trip to Kansas City and meeting there with executives of the several creamery companies doing business in his county, Daly succeeded in getting them to agree on a 5 cent differential between first and second grade cream. First grade cream is to draw 2 cent premium above the normal market price of butterfat, while second grade cream will actually be docked 3 cents because it is not up to standard in quality.
When a farmer brings a can of cream to market in Lincoln county it gets either a red or a blue tag. The blue tag denotes first grade, the red, second grade. On the blue tag are printed these good words: First Grade Cream; You are helping to raise the standard of living in your county. Cream which will mean a higher price of butterfat. The sweeter and cleaner it is, the better it is! Lincoln County Farm Bureau.
The red tag, denoting second grade or inferior cream, admonishes the owner to produce first grade cream by: 1. Keeping all utensils clean—thoroughly clean separator immediately after using; 2. Cooling at once and keeping cool by placing in cold water and stirring; 3. Not mixing cream with cool cream; 4. Marketing at least twice a week—often is better; 5. Skimming cream to test about 40 per cent.
MAKING THE HOME SURROUNDINGS ATTRACTIVE
Where it is not possible to build the new house on a lot having good trees the first step toward attractive home is tree planting. Even with trees already established, plants of smaller growth are required in addition if a home atmosphere is to radiate from the home. A proper combination of these gives the most pleasing result.
Locating the walk and the drive, if there is to be one, is a necessary preliminary to planting the grounds. The less conspicuous they are