

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

VOLUME XVII

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## PUT AGRICULTURE ON A FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND BASIS

Mr. P. E. Laughlin Writes Senator Capper Asking Why the Farmer Should Be the Last to Receive the Assistance That is Accorded All Other Industries. The Farmer is Not Asking That Any One Shall Suffer in Order for Him to Get His Share. Just That He Can Be Put on an Equal Basis With the Others

Kansas City, Mo., June 19, 1926  
Hon. Arthur Capper  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C.  
Dear Senator:

To a life long resident of the Missouri Valley, and for forty years intimately familiar with the agricultural situation here in the precise geographical center of the United States, I am much puzzled to comprehend the view point of certain of our influential fellow citizens in public life and in the important financial centers.

Every intelligent citizen is familiar with the pleadings of agriculture for relief, and, yet, splendid captains of industry and of statesmanship answer back that Agriculture should take care of itself and ask no relief, not viewed by the Eastern Advisor as "Fundamentally Sound".

Now, when you reflect that labor is organized, makes and procures its demands, and now receives a wage return three or more times that formerly experienced—when the Railroads are organized and now receive from two to five times the return formerly secured for a similar service—when manufacturing is organized and now receives a subsidy aggregating billions of dollars through protection of one kind or another—when merchandizers of all kinds have their organizations and follow uniform policies, which enables them to dictate the terms upon which the public shall deal with them—we must behold that, aside from the farmer, every other industry is organized and enjoys artificial stimulus of some sort and actually dictates the terms upon which it will do business; while the farmer alone has no voice any place. He must accept for his wage and for his wares whatever the purchaser pleases to offer, and he must in turn pay for everything he requires, purchases or desires, according to the terms set by the other fellow. He has become a ronettey, a sad and pitiful spectacle.

In other words, policies, "Fundamentally Sound," are suspended for the benefit of every other line of endeavor and farming is left out upon a "Fundamentally" naked basis, and strange it is, too, when farming itself is the "Fundamental Bulwark" of the Nation. Little wonder need there be at the exodus from the farm and the migration to the city.

Why should the farmer cling to the soil when the Captains of Finance in America are making it disrespectful to be a farmer? How long can any husband of the soil keep his sons and daughters there, when the supposed big men and leaders of the Nation decree that the farmer must be the "Untutored Chambermaid" of all other industries, and how one is impressed by the short-sighted vision of the big capitalists—the men whom fate has given the great opportunity of leadership—the men who should see far beyond the flickering storms of the moment—do they realize that, without a prosperous agriculture, no other industry in America can long flourish—that, if agriculture does not improve steadily, the skyscrapers in the large cities will be empty—that, without bettering farming conditions soon, even Liberty Bonds will depreciate—when the farmer has been "Fundamentally Sound," Patriotic and, at all times, the saving and conservative backbone of this Nation—that in his prayer for relief in the emergency of this time it is not the farmer, but the self-styled conservative National Leader, who is radical and whose false theory of conservatism is so unwise as to be lighting the fuses to the arsenals of dynamite.

But, cannot the representative of vast wealth and of the so called conservatism in the East realize that whatever betters agriculture, betters every creature, rich or poor, in all America, that every dollar utilized in stimulating the Nations vast industry is retained within America and continues to circulate and to build for ourselves?

Why should the big fellow be so penny-wise and pound-foolish as to fear the house down upon himself? How we would love to see a "Cool-

idge," a "Morgan" or a "Mellon" look far enough into the future to discern and then to proclaim that, after all, other industries and trades had been given everything they had sought at the hands of the Government—that it was high time to give the farmer all that he is pleading for—and that, when so given, the farmer, who is the most conservative of any class, can be depended upon to make good to the Nation and to all of its industries—and that the Nation can no longer tolerate a policy of favoritism to all other classes and a denial of the farmers requests—and that, even though the present demands may be out of harmony with what were regarded in former times as slightly wrong "Fundamentally," it cannot be so regarded today when the same interpretation is not likewise applied to the legislation and organization under which all interests, other than farming, now operate—and that upon the whole, the Nation and its One Hundred Twenty Millions of people will be profited by cheerfully granting the farmers petition—and that, while it is true that, "Fundamentally," the system whereby the same two cents carries a letter from Phoenix, Arizona to New York City that is required to carry a letter from Albany to New York is not sound fundamentally—yet this method has proven "Fundamentally" satisfactory and no one now advocates a change, and we have all been happy to see the Railroads get back upon their feet, and we all desire to see the Manufacturer and every other interest in America flourish, and since the prosperity of all interests rest primarily upon the farmer, it is the most inexplicable situation imaginable, when the interests which all depend upon the farmer are so reluctant to grant his requests, even after their own desires have all been fully attained.

Can you explain it—can any prominent business man explain it—can the big fellows who have thought clearly or deeply upon this subject? How would they be hurt if the farmer be permitted to have just what he asks for at this time? True the Police in New York City would arrest a man who would smash a fire plug, but of what use is the fire plug if we leave it locked while the house burns, and of what use is the machinery of government if we decline to take note of the conflagration devastating agriculture?

Financing the farmer is not, as a rule, a short term proposition as it requires at least a year and, in case of certain crops, several years within which to market production, and it requires a number of years to market the proceeds from a growing herd of cattle.

Commercial banks are not equipped nor should they, generally, finance such transactions of prolonged duration. Who would be hurt and why, harmed if the Government place five billion dollars in a fund to be used within the proper fortifications for this purpose? Would not the Nation be enriched—would not every dollar of this money remain in our Country, and ultimately, would not the big financier in the East be profited by such action?

Only today I encountered a little story which is a striking illustration of conditions. It is a true story. Facts, names and figures follow:

Mr. Byron Engle, a life long farmer at Sheridan, Missouri on the Iowa-Missouri state line, and in one of America's most fertile sections, told me that in 1921 corn was selling in Sheridan at \$0.25 per bushel and that an old friend with whom Mr. Engle had transacted much business in former years, Mr. R. Colbert, President of First National Bank, Stamford, Texas, decided to buy twenty-five cent corn at Sheridan, shipping it to Stamford, Texas where he had a lot of cattle, but learning that the freight on this twenty-five cent corn from Sheridan, Missouri to Stamford, Texas would be twenty-five cents per bushel, or equal to the purchase price

of the corn; both seller and buyer threw up their hands in disgust and gave up the undertaking.

What a story showing how the price of the farmer's efforts graduated downwards while the cost of transportation and everything else graduated upwards. I believe that story will exemplify the situation of the hour.

In conclusion, the agriculturist of the Central West is willing for the Railroad to have its own, is willing for organized labor to have its own, is willing for the manufacturer to prosper and is willing to work faithfully to advance the interests of all and the interests of every citizen in America should be an inseparable portion of the fabric of our prosperity.

So why not give the farmer a hearing?

Respectfully yours,  
P. E. Laughlin  
Pres. Federal Trust Co.  
111 E. 10<sup>th</sup> St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHAS. SIMPSON WRITES OF 3000 MILE TRIP

Since my last letter was printed in the best farm paper in the United States, I have concluded to offer you another one. We have driven over 3000 miles and settled many losses. We found them scattered all over the state, giving us plenty of chance to see it all. Both crops and people.

On the 24th of June Mrs. Simpson accepted an invitation to take a drive with me. We drove north east to Marshall county where we settle a number of hail losses. We called upon Mr. and Mrs. Traveler where we had a pleasant visit. We drove east going through Nemaha, Jackson, Shawnee and Jefferson counties. We ate supper at Lawrence and drove to Paola to stay all night. After a good night's rest at the hotel, we went out to Ed Kaisers. We stopped several other places on our way to Blue Mound. We called upon Mr. J. H. Laird. We found Mr. Laird well satisfied with the insurance company and the organization.

We then went west to Colony settled on loss, then on south to Neosho county. Found the Sunflower hotel at Erie a good place to rest over Sunday. Mrs. Simpson went to Sunday school and church while I went out to see the insurance company and settled losses for Geo. Johnson and others. I found all these men to be fair minded and left them satisfied.

We then drove northwest and called upon Mr. Hildenbrand who proved to be a very pleasant gentleman to meet. From Le Roy we drove to Yates Center calling upon R. R. Rose and several of his neighbors whose losses we settled. We left Yates Center with the insurance company and every one a booster for the Union.

Our next stop was near Wichita where we settled a loss for Miss Ella Hammond. Our visit with Miss Ella was the most pleasant.

After this we began to think of home, having been out almost a week. On this trip of 975 miles the crops are all good. The corn, oats, wheat and pasture are of the very best. We saw many herds of steers in Woodson and Greenwood counties that were as fine as I ever saw.

On other recent trips we find that the counties from Smith west are suffering the worst drought while in other parts of the state they are fairing very well. I think Kansas will have 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, this year.

Upon arriving home we checked up a little and found that the insurance company has saved \$50,000 since January 1, 1926. The hail insurance company will make a good showing this year. And everyone is buying Farmers Union Insurance, where insurance is needed.

Chas. Simpson, Fieldman.

RYAN SERVES NOTICES

ON THE FARMERS  
If the farmers of any community in Kansas desire to establish a bank during the next two years, they need not expect the vote of Frank J. Ryan, secretary of state, who is running for a third term. This member of the charter board has made it plain that they need not expect his help.

Mr. Ryan didn't hesitate to express his opinion on this matter a few months ago when 100 Farmers' Union members and their neighbors of Osage county asked the charter board to grant them a charter for a Farmers' bank at Lyndon.

Ryan told the Osage farmers who crowded into his office that he didn't care if they brought all the farmers of Kansas with them asking for a charter—they couldn't have a charter. He was insulting to these men, and his attitude and language is an insult to the great body of farmers of Kansas.

It is very certain that Mr. Ryan's sneering references to the farmers will be remembered when they and their families gather at the polls on primary election day, August 2d. This is a good time for the farmers to remember their friends, as well as those who sneer and offer insults. Forewarned is forearmed. The attitude of Ryan in the Osage county matter is notice to the farmers of Kansas that they need not expect his vote for a bank charter if he is renominated and re-elected for a third term as secretary of state.

DAIRYING

R. H. Lush  
Exhibiting good cattle at fairs is the best local advertising possible, but leading out thin undersized cattle is expensive advertising! Dairy cattle need only be in moderate flesh to show to advantage. Cattle to be shown should receive some grain, however, from now until fair time and large amounts of hay in order to develop middle. It will improve the quality of hide and hair to blanket the animals with burlap sacks for six weeks previous to showing.

## TAKE THIS UP IN YOUR LOCAL—FIXED CHARGES OF AGRICULTURE

The National Industrial Conference Board has reported on farm taxes. In 1913, direct and indirect taxes paid by farmers and farm property owners was \$824,000,000 or about nine per cent of the gross agricultural income for that year. In 1922 they amounted to \$1,436,000,000 or 13 per cent of the gross value of the crops. Direct taxes in 1914 were \$266,000,000 and in 1925 had mounted to \$891,000,000, an increase of 236 per cent during the 13 years, while the total agricultural income has increased 100 per cent. The figures are more startling when it is realized they are compared to gross income. Now, \$891,000,000 is within \$57,000,000 of the value of the entire wheat crop of 1925, based on the prices received by the producers. It is more than the combined farm values of flax, barley, rye and oats for 1925. So farm taxes Add to the \$891,000,000 the interest of the eight billion dollars of farm mortgages, at seven per cent \$563,000,000 and agriculture has what corporations call fixed charges of \$1,454,000,000. This without counting direct taxes at all. Is it any wonder there is an agricultural problem, or that farm population is decreasing?—Farmstead Stock and Home.

WHO WILL YOU VOTE FOR?

In order to vote intelligently, we voters must know the intentions, and just where our men stand we are voting for.

I, for one, believe it is time the township, county, and state trim down their expenses. Our president has given us a lesson in government. Are you in favor of the bond method, or the pay as you go method of raising money for hard surfaced roads, township halls, etc?

What is your attitude in regard to the farming conditions? Do you not believe they could be bettered by lower taxes?

Don't you know the farmer is paying more taxes according to his income than any other class?

Don't you think we could reduce our expenses considerable by making a 20 percent reduction in the salaries of our public officials, etc?

Also, by combining and discarding offices to the extent of 20 percent?

Isn't there something wrong when it takes one-third the income from the man who has improved a quarter section and is making his home there, for the farmer with a quarter section of land, with buildings and equipment to handle it, has an initial investment of around \$7000.

This farm will do well to produce an annual net income of \$500.

This is the wage the owner and his good wife have for a year's labor and a \$7000 investment. What if they have a mortgage?

Does the farmer have to compete with a world price, isn't it time that we have our township, county, and state work done by the men who can do it the cheapest? If the farmer earns his dollar by competing with a Jap, Russian or Chinese, is it any thing more than fair that he ask that the tax he pays be subject to just as keen a competition in its spending, as in its getting?

Do light taxes injure big business, how are we going to expect the farmer to function when we are confiscating his property by taxation?

The farmer is taking a 50 percent loss. He is selling the labor of his women folk, his daughters, his wife, his sweethearts at a 50 percent reduction. What about his overtime? and theirs???

How many of your farmers are making \$100 a month farming?

Blackburn, lets have a 20 percent reduction in taxes. A 20 percent reduction in the number of offices, by discarding and combining.

Also a reduction in improvement

valuation. Our improvements are deteriorating every year. They should carry a 10 percent reduction for wooden buildings especially, yearly.

Farmers, ask your men who are running for office where they stand. Do it now. Demand a reduction in taxes. We are entitled to it. We have got to have it. Lets vote for the men who are in favor of lower taxes and no bonds for hard surfaced roads, no benefit districts, regardless of their political standing.

Yours truly,  
C. O. Thomas  
County Secretary.

## THE FARMER IN POLITICS

If there ever was a time when the farmer was justified in using his power at the ballot box, that time is now. Various farm organizations have worked diligently to improve the standards of agricultural production, to better marketing conditions, to stem the tide toward land tenantry and to make farm life more attractive, but they have stood aloof from active participation in politics. They have accepted at 100% party platform pledges and the flattering promises of campaign orators as a guarantee of fair play in government, without investigating the records of the candidates or attempting to unite their voting strength. Perhaps this has been a wise policy, but recent events do not seem to bear out that conclusion.

When the farmers asked congress for relief from the unjust discrimination against them in the matter of protection from foreign competition and to be placed upon the same basis with industry and labor, it was found that those interests which are ever alert in politics won the battle and the farmers must be content with the creation of another bureau of high-salaried, swivel-chair experts as the relief offered for the most critical crisis in the history of agriculture.

When nearly a hundred of the most substantial farmers of Osage county went before the state charter board a few months ago and asked for the granting of a charter for a Farmers' bank at Lyndon, they were lightly waived aside and the application was denied for the reason (?) that there was already one bank in that vicinity.

The question of whether or not that bank was giving proper service or the advantages to be obtained from the establishment of the new institution were not given consideration. Mr. Ryan, a member of the board, plainly told this delegation that it would not make any difference to him if all the farmers of Kansas came before the board, he was against granting their charter.

I read with keen interest the front-page article giving an account of the chartering of the bank in a recent issue of the State Farmers' Union official paper and heartily agree with all that it said, but I would venture still further. I believe an ounce of action is worth a ton of resolutions or newspaper articles of condemnation, and to my mind the only effective remedy for such a condition lies at the ballot box. This state charter board consists of the attorney general, secretary of state and state bank commissioner. The first two above named are elected and the bank commissioner is an appointee of the governor. Mr. Frank J. Ryan is a candidate for re-election as secretary of state for a third term. The present attorney general is not a candidate for reelection. Would it not be the part of wisdom for the farmers to take a hand in helping to settle the question of whether or not Mr. Ryan shall continue to pass upon their applications for charters and to know something definite about the records of all the candidates for these two offices?

Respectfully submitted,  
Fred W. Knapp.

## SCHEDULE FOR KANSAS DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

July 19 to 30, 1926		
Meeting Starts		Meeting Closes
Monday, July 19		
Ableene	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Minneapolis	1:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Concordia	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Tuesday, July 20		
Osborne	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Lincoln	1:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Salina	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Wednesday, July 21		
Newton	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Valley Center	12:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Wellington	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Thursday, July 22		
Anthony	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Harper	12:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Medicine Lodge	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Friday, July 23		
Ashland	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Protection	12:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Coldwater	3:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Coats	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Saturday, July 24		
Kingman	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Hutchinson	1:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Sterling	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Monday, July 26		
Stafford	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
St. John	12:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Kinsley	3:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Dodge City	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Tuesday, July 27		
Cimarron	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Garden City	12:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Scott City	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Wednesday, July 28		
Dighton	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Ness City	12:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Rush Center	3:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Great Bend	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Thursday, July 29		
Jelmora	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Larned	1:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Ellinwood	7:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Friday, July 30		
Lyons	8:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Little River	12:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
McPherson	3:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

## FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

The Haugen Bill a Test for Desire to Do Some Thing for the Farmer. A Fine Chance That Was Allowed to Slip By, Without Results. Tait Butler in Progressive Farmer

(Tait Butler in Progressive Farmer)

The vote on the Haugen Agricultural Bill in the House, May 21, may be taken as a test of the sincerity of the often expressed desire of Congress to "do something for agriculture."

There were 99 Republicans and 65 Democrats, as shown by their votes and pairings, for the bill, and three members also voted for it, showing a total number of 170 congressmen who favored the measure.

Against the bill were 124 Republicans, 89 Democrats and two others, making a total of 215. There were 48 members who did not vote and there are two vacant seats, which accounts for the 435 memberships in the House of Representatives.

Of the members voting or paired 55.6 per cent of the Republicans and 56.7 per cent of the Democrats were against this farm relief legislation. Of the total number voting or paired 55.87 per cent were against the measure and 44.13 per cent for it.

If only 23 of the 121 Republican members or 23 of the 39 Democrats who voted against the Haugen Bill had voted for it, it would have passed the House. It is apparent, therefore, that the vote was not along party lines, but no one need conclude that "politics" did not play an important part in the defeat of this attempt to do partial justice to agriculture.

A varied assortment of reasons or excuses, for so doing, have been given by and for those who voted against this farm measure. All of these can not be discussed in this article, but it may be of interest to our readers to point out a few of these and examine into their soundness. Notwithstanding the professed desire of the government to "do something for agriculture" more congressmen voted against the Haugen Bill for political reasons than for any others. Probably the most potent influence against the passage of the bill by the house was that the president, secretary of agriculture and the administration as a whole, were actively opposed to its passage. Because of this opposition to the bill, the House of Representatives have an effective majority in Congress the responsibility for its defeat plainly rests on the Republican party and the present administration.

But there were also Democrats who voted against the Haugen Bill for political reasons. They did not want the Republicans to get credit for any effective farm legislation, believing that if nothing effective is done by the present administration to more nearly equalize the opportunities in agriculture with those of industry and labor, it will mean the defeat of the Republican party in the next election.

Republican supporters of the Haugen Bill claimed that it would do for agriculture what the protective tariff had done for manufacturing. On this basis many Democrats refused to vote for it, because they said they could not support a principle applied to agriculture, which they had always opposed when applied to industry. Being opposed to what they termed subsidies or special privileges to industry they would not vote, as they erroneously stated, to subsidize agriculture. The inconsistency and fallacy of this position on the part of Democrats would be ludicrous if it were not fraught with such serious consequences to agriculture. The absurdity of the position of these Democrats is at once seen when it is recalled that there have been 16 years of Democratic administrations since the special privileges of the protective tariff were given to industry and yet the protective tariff has been continued the same in kind and with only trifling differences in degree, throughout these Democratic administrations. The protective tariff has been fixed upon us, as a National policy of aid to manufacturing and it goes on and on, no matter whether Republicans or Democrats administer the government.

The position of those Democrats who opposed the Haugen Bill, because of their opposition to the protective tariff, would have been less inconsistent if they had made any serious attempt when in power to take from industry these special privileges; or if they had offered any other measure, themselves, calculated to give to agriculture what the protective tariff has given to industry.

We believe our readers ought to know which of their congressmen voted against the measure advocated by practically all farm organizations as the method which they wished to try out, for the solution of the problem of farm surpluses.

Oh, well, I'll never forget it again," said the aviator as he found he had jumped out of the plane without his parachute.

HIS LUCK

THE PROBLEM will never be solved except by the adoption of the best method that can be devised and then working out the operation of the same by experience. No method will ever be perfected, except through experience and as long as congress refuses to permit such experimentation, agriculture will continue under the handicap of giving special privileges to industry and labor.

Two places where you can buy baby chicks. If you have always thought you would like to live in Eastern Kansas, now is your chance because a man wants to sell his farm. There are several pieces of machinery for sale at a bargain, also some fixtures for an office that can be bought at a price that you can afford to pay for them. Also some alfalfa seed. These advertisers are all Farmers Union Men and reliable. Why not get their prices and try them out?

Don't forget to tell us if you get stung, or if you get a bargain, we will be interested.

Our want ads cost you 3 cents per word, why not make it a regular FARMERS EXCHANGE. Make it work for you.

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Box 48

Salina, Kansas.

## GOODS NEWS

Topeka, Kansas, July 10, 1926

John Tromble

President Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas:

Just received favorable decision of Supreme Court regarding Farmers Bank at Lyndon.

Peterson and Irwin.

10:50 A. M.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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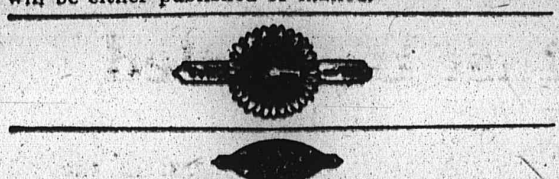
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926

### SURPLUS AND UNPAID DEBTS

The United States treasury closed the fiscal year, June 30th with an apparent surplus of nearly \$400,000,000. Most people assume that we collected that much money in excess of expenditures in the regular course of business. They are mistaken. More than \$350,000,000 of the so-called surplus resulted from the collection of back taxes, taxes that were imposed and due in previous years but were not paid because there were disputes with the treasury as to amounts or the methods due or the computation. There was only a very slight and puny surplus of current receipts over current and regular expenditures.

Congressmen and senators know quite well that there was no actual surplus of receipts over current expenses but distinguished statesmen of each of the great parties indulged in a good deal of talk about further tax reduction for the purpose of checking the great flood of revenues that they would have us believe is very likely to overwhelm the treasury and at the same time impoverish the people. Such talk is for effect. There is no reason for congress to consider the remission of another four fourth of the personal income taxes, nor is there any ground for the assertion now being made by many politicians that it is possible to trim another \$400,000,000 from our annual tax bill.

In the first place, even if there was an actual excess of current receipts over current payments it is folly to talk about surplus while the country still owes nearly \$20,000,000,000. The only honest, economical and sensible thing to do with debts, either public or private, is to pay them as soon as possible and save the interest for other purposes. Neither the nation nor the individual conducting financial affairs on any other theory will ever be independent of the money lenders and neither a people nor an individual is free in any true sense of the word as long as a great part of current income is used in paying interest on expenses incurred in the past.

The farmers are the last group in the country that should now ask for a further reduction of federal taxes. Under the Revenue Act of 1926 most of the federal receipts now come from taxes on corporations, estates and large incomes. Comparatively few farmers have incomes equal to their exemption. Their estates are not usually sufficient large to be affected by the inheritance taxes. Their principal share in the burden of federal taxes is in the amount that can be shifted on to them by reason of the fact that agriculture so far has failed to work out and adopt any system of marketing that will enable farmers to fix the prices of their own products.

All the big commercial and financial interests insist that business is good and that we are certain of a number of years of great prosperity. If so there could not possibly be any better time to pay debts. If any of our American taxpayers or statesmen are still deluding themselves with the notion that we are going to collect any considerable part of the debts due us from European nations they might as well get rid of that idea at once. England and a few of the smaller countries will pay for awhile but sixty years is a long time. Within ten years no European statesman, not even in England, who advocates the payment of the American debt will be able to get enough votes to carry an election for constable in a back township.

The candidates for congress and the senate who are asking for votes this fall should be required to go on record on at least two things. They should be asked to vote against any further tax reductions and any increase in federal appropriations.

From all over the republic come the word that the farmers who are best organized are in the strongest position to protect themselves against exploitation. The peach growers of California have just met and announced that the price of their product this year will be \$50 a ton to the producers. The announcement itself would have small importance if it were not for the fact that the growers are so well organized for orderly marketing that they are certain to get their own prices, without reason, for their entire crop.

### IMPROVE THE BUSY SEASON

During the next three months ever farmer in Kansas will be much busier than a hen with one chicken. Corn must be cultivated, hay put up, wheat harvested and threshed and marketed, the soil prepared for another crop and a thousand and one other things must be done to take the farmers time and thought for long hours every day in the week. In the midst of this busy season we will have a primary election.

When primary day was fixed for early in August it was with shrewd calculation on the part of the alleged reformers who were back of that change in our election laws. The wise birds who had been running politics in Kansas since the days of the Wyandotte convention did not propose to share their responsibilities or their opportunities with farmers. So they put the primary election as nearly as they could figure out, on the busiest day in the year for the people who live in the country. That was bad but it is even worse that during the entire period of the primary campaign, from about the 21st of June till the first of August farmers are too busy to read the political dopes in the papers or to attend local gatherings for the discussion of men and issues.

It is time for the farmers to fool the politicians just once. It is important that they should be saved, wheat harvest and corn laid by during the next four weeks but it is ten times more important that the right men should be nominated for the offices of county commissioner and member of the legislature. Farmers should meet to consider the issues of the campaign and the merits of the men whose names are on the primary ballot. Every Union Local in Kansas should meet with all the membership in attendance at least once before the first of August. Doubtless it would be inadvisable to name candidates in Farmers Union meetings but it certainly would be all right to discuss the necessary qualifications of our public officers and determine that only honest and competent candidates should receive our support.

The crops of course should not be neglected but what is the use of making crops if it takes all the proceeds to pay taxes, interest and meet other obligations that have been imposed on us by legislation and that can be lightened by the right sort of men passing the best kind of laws.

If the name of your Local does not appear in the list printed on the fourth page you should learn the reason.

### WHO SHALL SPEND THE TAXES?

Taxation is the penalty that society must pay for the privileges of the modern state and the advantages of modern civilization. There are countries in the world that pass for civilized in which tax rates are low but a careful study of the emigration statistics will show that very few outsiders seek naturalization therein and that the emigration to other lands where taxes are high is continuous as well as considerable. Most men rail, and rave and rant against high taxes but few of us deliberately pick out low tax areas or countries as desirable places of residence.

Every right thinking man wants education for his children. It is his ambition that his boys shall have a better start in life than he ever had. He knows, that no matter what the conditions may have been in the past it is certain that in the present and the future most of the worth while prizes of life will go to the men and women who have well informed, well trained and well disciplined minds. Education costs money. The public school systems of our states entail a heavy expense, perhaps the heaviest single expense that society is called on to meet for a single social purpose. Notwithstanding the high cost of public schools there are few tax payers who voluntarily move into sections where schools cost little and tax rates are correspondingly low.

Then there are roads, now come to be the second costliest service that society buys with tax money. There are about 16,000,000 motor vehicles operated daily over the highways of the republic. They cost money and so do the improved roads over which they are driven but there are mighty few people in the United States who willingly remove to those few sections of the country in which it is impossible to drive a car over the public roads and where taxes are correspondingly low. Our investments in roads will continue to increase as will the services that we get from improved highways.

As a rule wherever taxes are highest there civilization, comfort and convenience have flowered most splendidly and there life is filled with joy, satisfaction and security. Still we kick about our tax bills and well we may because they increase beyond all reason. Tax paying will never be a popular pastime. Men willingly part with large parts of their income to be spent by others. That is why every state wants to control public expenditures within its own borders, why every country demands the privilege of spending all the funds raised by automobile licenses within its own boundaries and why every independent school district in Kansas is filled with folks who are determined to vote and use their own school money in their own way.

It is clear as daylight that there is a limit to the principle of expending all local taxes under the direction of local officers. Carried to its logical conclusion such a system would finally stop all taxation and all the social services that men get through society. It is just as logical for a man to refuse to pay school taxes because he prefers to use the money in educating his children at home as it is for him to object to the payment of road taxes unless he and his neighbors can spend all the funds so raised in their own township. Carried still further this principle would result in each man refusing to pay taxes for the construction and maintenance of any road not touching his land or the theory that he is perfectly able to improve and maintain his own roads.

Progress and taxation run together. So also, unfortunately, do graft and taxation, waste and taxation and incompetence and taxation. The answer to the manifold questions involved in taxes is in better and more conscientious citizenship. The bulk of all our taxes are paid for local or home services. Therefore the place to begin reform is at home. The district school board and the township board are just as important taxing bodies as are the legislatures and congress and each year vote and spend more money than all the legislatures and congress put together. The people must soon make a survey of the tax situation and decide what services now bought with tax dollars are unnecessary. Then they must select the best men and women to serve on local taxing administrative boards. In no other way will we ever be able to attain the reasonable and satisfactory condition of getting at least a dollar's worth of service for each dollar of taxes.

Tax reform, like charity, should begin at home. It is time to begin abusing congress and the leg-

islature when the school and township boards function properly.

### NO AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

As this is written it is quite evident that congress will adjourn without passing any laws for the relief of agriculture. The Haugen bill has been defeated in each house by substantial majorities and is dead for the session and probably for all time to come. The procedure provided in that measure will not be accepted at Washington.

Following the final defeat of all plans involving the so-called equalization fee the president asked that congress consider and pass the administration measure for the assistance of co-operative marketing. Just what will be done about that plan cannot be forecasted at this moment but it is fairly certain that it cannot be enacted this session if at all.

There are lot of people who believe that much would be accomplished if congress would lift the stigma of "adulterant" from corn sugar and authorize farmers to manufacture industrial alcohol from products made by themselves. Neither of these propositions has a Dutchman's chance to get through. The sugar trust stands in the way of justice to corn farmers and the Standard Oil Company and the Anti-Saloon League working together will easily be able to ward off any legislation likely to threaten the profits of the oil people or subject Uncle Reuben to the temptation of drinking the power out of his own automobile.

If we could have just one session of congress free to act along lines of common sense and public necessity without giving any thought at all to political considerations a lot might be accomplished. We shall never have such a congress and so, in all the circumstances, nothing remains except for the farmers themselves to participate in the politics of the situation. All the representatives and one third of the senators must be elected or reelected this fall. If the farmer is half as wise as the men who are engaged in other callings in this country he will be a right busy politician until after election day. In more than half the states and in about the same proportion of the congressional districts agriculture can elect or defeat any candidate for senator or congressman.

Why not get busy with something more important than the production of crops that cannot be sold for enough to pay wages to the labor employed in making them?

### A MILLION DOLLAR BANK

The Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City is a sound and growing concern and for the co-operative farmers of Kansas, a highly necessary institution. When its statement is made up on December 31 of this year it should show resources far in excess of a million dollars. If the members of the Union will do their part in the support and patronage of the bank it will have more than \$2,000,000 of assets at the end of this year. Brother Emory Trull who is our hired man as president of the bank wants us all to adopt the slogan, "A million dollar bank by January 1."

There are so many ways through which our bank can serve co-operation that it is amazing that any one in our organization hesitates for a moment in giving it that support which their own best interests require. Whenever it becomes generally known that we have a strong, aggressive, successful and well managed bank of our own in Kansas City it will become much easier for farmers in every part of the state to get the banking service that their co-operative and personal business requires.

It is not possible for all of us to use the Kansas City bank for all our deposits and checking accounts but there is none of us that cannot keep some sort of an account down there. If you are a member of the Farmers Union you should be a patron of the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City. Come on boys. We can do lots better than the million that President Trull says. We can make it at least two millions by simply doing what we should to strengthen the most essential co-operative institution that we have in Kansas.

### LEGISLATORS AND CITIZENS

During the past twelve months more than a half a million new laws have been proposed in congress and the state legislatures. Probably somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 such proposals have passed and are now on the already overploded statute books. Outside of the necessary appropriation bills most of the new laws are worse than useless. Thousands of them simply reenact forgotten provisions of statutes already in effect. Other thousands confer special privileges on some class, group, interest or municipal subdivision. A very considerable number originate with reformers and are passed under the mistaken belief that society can be saved from its sins by mere legislation.

After the adjournment of a session of congress, or of the state legislature the air is immediately filled with two different and contradictory protests. One group of well meaning citizenry condemns the lawmakers because they spent ten weeks of precious time and no little of public money and accomplished so little in the way of making new laws. Another equally sincere and patriotic group, even more numerous, denounces the legislators for doing too much.

Just now we are confronted with two great legislative problems. The first is how to reduce the number of laws and the second is how to make better laws of the few that should be passed. There is only one answer to both questions and that is to enlist the cooperation and earnest and thoughtful work of all the better citizens and a few of the worst citizens of the country. Laws should originate with the people. The populace as a law making body is, or should be, in continuous session.

The legislature assembles only once in two years and it might be better if the sessions were still further separated. No bill should be introduced and considered unless its principles and objects have first been submitted to the people and discussed for at least two years. The initiative is the jest and joke of many law makers but those who oppose it are either men who are too indolent to do their duty as citizens or self seekers who want to write the laws for their own advantage regardless of the public good. If the legislature could consider no laws other than appropriation acts that had not first been considered by all the people we would have fewer and better new statutes.

## Comment On World's News For Week

### Congress Adjourned at

Three o'clock on the afternoon of July 3 after one of the shortest long sessions that body has held in many years. Most of the senators and representatives went right away from Washington to meet their constituents face to face in campaigns for re-nomination and re-election and gosh how most of them hated to think of what they must do and say during the next three or four months.

One-third of the senators and all the representatives who desire to return must have their records passed on by the voters of the states and the districts who were all but forgotten, apparently, while the statesmen and politicians were busy in Washington. Of course there has been some passing on done already. The republican voters of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, and Oregon have decided to try and struggle along for the next six years without Senators Pepper, McKinley, Cummins and Stanford. Voters of the same party have expressed their approval of the republican governor of Indiana, Nye of North Dakota and Norbeck of South Dakota.

Up to date it is plain that the men back home have split about even in the matter of endorsing the policies of the administration.

### Senators Who Must Yet

Submit their records to republican voters in their states are Bingham of Connecticut, Cameron of Arizona, Curtis of Kansas, Ernst of Kentucky, Gooding of Idaho, Harrell of Oklahoma, Jones of Washington, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Means of Colorado, Moses of New Hampshire, Shorridge of California, Smead of Utah, Wadsworth of New York, Weller of Maryland, Williams of Missouri and Willis of Ohio.

Only a few of this number will face any serious opposition in their own party primaries. Lenroot will probably be defeated by Governor John J. Blaine. The republican wing of the party in Wisconsin, Shorridge is facing strong opposition in California but is very nearly certain to be re-nominated. Wadsworth will be opposed by a dry republican in New York but will win the nomination in a walk. Williams has a hard fight ahead in Missouri with the result in doubt by reason of the intersection of the wet and dry issue in the campaign.

There may be local opposition to some of the others that is not known in Washington but apparently most of them will have no primary opposition.

### Nomination Is Only One Thing

And the election is something else again and quite different, especially this year. Cameron of Arizona, Ernst of Kentucky, Harrell of Oklahoma, Odde of Nevada, Weller of Maryland and Williams of Missouri represent the democratic nominees. They are normally democratic and that are very likely to return to the political faith of their voters at the coming election. If they all send democratic senators and no changes are made elsewhere the republicans would have a majority of only two in the next senate.

That very slender margin would be a majority in name only for it would include Norris and Howell of Nebraska, Brookheart of Iowa, Nye of North Dakota, Norbeck of South Dakota, La Follette and Blaine of Wisconsin, Johnson of California and Borah of Idaho who are republicans only when it suits their purposes and views to vote with that party.

But the picture does not yet portray all the grief that may yet portend the republican party after the November elections. The democrats always have a chance to carry Indiana, New York and Connecticut and will almost certainly elect a senator or two from that bunch of states. Then there is Pennsylvania which has not sent a democrat to the United States senate since before the civil war confronted with the practical certainty that Vane will not be re-elected. The alternative is William B. Wilson, congressman for many years and in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson for eight years. In the circumstances it would seem that Wilson might be the first democratic senator sent to Washington from the key stone state since the days of James Buchanan.

Iowa Now Has the First Democratic senator elected by that state since the Civil war. Stock is a senator because the regular republicans refused to vote for Brookheart two years ago. If they feel the same way about it this year there may be another democratic member of the senate from the Hawkeye Commonwealth although at this writing it is not likely.

Unless all signs are worthless the farmers of Iowa are practically a unit against the policies of the regular wing of the republican party. They have always been almost solidly republican. They will vote for Brookheart and they will be assisted by almost the entire labor vote of the state. The present outlook is that Brookheart will be elected by a majority so large that the suggestion of a contest to prevent his service would be supremely ridiculous.

### Ohio Is Usually

Reliably republican. But Senator Willis must fight for his political life this year. Atlee Pomerene, an able democrat who represented the state in the senate for twelve years will be the democratic nominee unless the unexpected happens and he is defeated in the primary by Miss Florence Allen who is now serving on the bench of the supreme court of the state to which place she was elected as a democrat.

Whether Pomerene or Miss Allen is nominated it is certain that Willis will have a hard time in convincing a majority of the voters that he has made good. He wobbled around a lot on farm legislation, voted for the world court and otherwise conducted himself in such a way as to raise the presumption in the minds of many Ohio

voters that he may be a misfit in the senate.

Pomerene will find a good deal of opposition on account of his views on prohibition and labor legislation and a lot of folks are not yet ready to vote for a woman for the senate. All of which is good luck for Willis who has more than an even chance to return.

### Democracy Is Sitting Pretty

As to its senators whose terms expire next March. There are only seven democrats in that group. Underwood of Alabama decided some time ago that he cared for no further service and announced his retirement. He has purchased a beautiful country estate a few miles from Washington, over in Virginia, and is getting ready to live in ease and security for the balance of his life. He is enormously wealthy and can afford to do as he pleases for the remainder of his days.

There is a keen contest on in Alabama over the nomination of Underwood successor. The choice is to lie between John Bankhead, the very able and upright son of the deceased senator, John H. Bankhead and former Governor Tom Kilby. Bankhead is much the able of the two men and should be Underwood's successor but Kilby is the type beloved by the voters of Alabama and is very likely to win the prize.

The other democrats whose terms are expiring are Caraway of Arkansas, Fletcher of Florida, George of Georgia, Broussard of Louisiana, Overman of North Carolina and Smith of South Carolina. Fletcher and Overman have already been re-nominated. Smith is facing considerable opposition but is likely to win his way. George and Broussard will have no opposition in the primary election and but little if any in November.

### Democrats Seem Quite Likely

To control the next senate which will not be good either for the country or the party. The voters decided two years ago that they wanted the republican party through President Coolidge and a majority in each house of congress to run this republic for the four years between March 4, 1925 and March 4, 1929.

It is perfectly proper for the voters to change their minds but unfortunately or fortunately they cannot change the facts that they themselves brought into existence by their ballots. Coolidge will be president until March 4, 1929, and in all probability there will be a republican majority in the next House of Representatives. To have a democratic senate blocking the policies of a republican president and house is not one of the things likely to conduce to good government. It would be far better to let the party entrusted with power two years ago keep control until its commission expires and then let the voters decide for their failures and credit it with its achievements in the campaign of 1928.

One thing is certain, however, even if a democratic senate comes in next March, it will be forced to step lively if it makes any more trouble for the president than has been cooked up by the present republican membership of that body.

### Edwards Of New Jersey

Introduced a resolution providing for the submission of an amendment to repeal the prohibitory amendment just before adjournment and asked that it be over until December then to be taken up and debated on its merits. There were a good many reasons why the senator did not ask for a vote at the session just adjourned. As the first one is that such a resolution was certain to be defeated the other was not important but just a little about them anyway.

The voters are going to have a good deal to say about prohibition in a good many state elections this fall. Pennsylvania and New York are certain to go wet. New Jersey and Maryland already sopping. Illinois may send Brennan to the senate with orders to work for the repeal of the prohibitory laws. There may be quite a lot of very damp congressmen elected. More important than changes in membership from wet to dry are the changes in views of members and senators that may result from the increasing of the wets.

There are going indications that the liquor question is not yet settled in this country and if the wets are willing to risk their whole case on a referendum of the amendment to the voters the drys should not object. In the first place it is an impossible task to try to get 36 states to vote against prohibition. In the second place it should be true that not even the most radical dry would insist on any further attempts at prohibition if it were voted down by a majority of the voters in three-fourths of the states. We assume that no citizen of the republic hates rum enough to insist that the majority has no right to rule.

If Edwards and his crowd will agree to abide by the results of the election and submit congress should not hesitate to adopt the resolution.

### Andrews.

The Gallant General Who so confidently undertook to enforce the prohibitory law when he was selected for that little job only about two years ago, is discouraged over the out look and declares that he will resign and is ready to step aside as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury is able to find his successor. The last straw, so far as the General is concerned was the refusal of congress to appropriate sufficient money for all the expenses which it is necessary to incur in the abolition and destruction of the rum demon.

Congress came across with a mere \$31,000,000, an amount which Andrews is convinced is wholly inadequate to maintain the army of agents, spies, enforcement officers and others needed on the job. There must be something wrong some where. A federal police regulation that cannot be applied without the expenditure of half a hundred million dollars and the

use of a body of spies, informers and agents far more numerous than was employed by the Czar of Russia in the palmiest days of his power must be some sort of a misfit. It is just possible that the people in those states where all this force is required do not care to have the law enforced.

What congress must do eventually, if the alcohol fiend is to be banished forever from limits of this republic is to enact laws against the production and marketing of corn, rye, barley, wheat, grapes, peaches, apples, watermelons, elderberries, honey, molasses, sugar, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cows milk, hops, persimmons, or any other animal, vegetable or mineral product from which alcohol can be made or that can be used in the construction or operation of any machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of the evil spirit.

It is not necessary to consider the farmer in the enactment of the measure suggested. He would be better off if congress would prohibit him from making any crops for sale for the next two years.

### Legislation Is Very Rapidly

Becoming our most popular American indoor sport. During the session of congress just ended 17,812 bills were introduced by members of the senate and the house of representatives. By working diligently from the first Monday in December until late in the afternoon of the first Saturday in July our congressmen and senators succeeded in enacting 759 new laws. That is a pretty good record and would be much more reassuring to the country if we could be certain if the 17,063 bills that were introduced and not passed are all dead and buried beyond any hope of resurrection.

Unfortunately the most of the 17,000 are still on the calendars with full right to consideration when the short session of congress begins next December. Consider for a moment what nearly 18,000 bills mean. Each proposed new law is of a length that averages not less than five pages of compactly printed matter, that is at least ninety thousand pages in all. A good active man in the full enjoyment of first class mental and physical health should be able to read and in some cases understand at least 15 pages of proposed new statutes in an hour. It would therefore take only 6,000 hours of continuous application for duty devoted congressman to read all the new laws proposed since last December.

From these observations it is evident that it would require all the working time of a congressman for at least three years to enable him to go to the bills introduced in a single session of a half year and read them cursory once over. How would it do to ask every candidate for the two houses of congress to make a solemn pledge that if elected he will introduce no bills and make no speeches?

### Laws Of Some Importance

Were passed by congress during the session just over. Just what they all were about no man can know until the results are assembled and printed. It seems certain, however, that the restrictions on the use of corn sugar were removed despite the screams of the sugar trust and the pure food fanatics who are afraid that some one will be sold cake sweetened with starch sugar instead of the orthodox article made from cane or beets. No one argues that corn sugar is impure, poisonous or in any way injurious to human health. The whole fight was against its right to be called sugar no matter how sweet and wholesome it may be. It is admitted that there are a thousand uses for sweetening in which the corn product will be just as effective as cane sugar or beet sugar but the fear is that folks may be fooled into buying one when they want the other.

The business of protecting the people in the interest of big business of one sort or another has been a good deal overworked in recent years and it may be a good thing if the corn growers succeeded in putting one over on the sugar makers. It will not be worth much, however, unless some one gets busy increasing the annual production of corn sugars and sirrups.

### DO YOU KNOW?

That 75,000 cherry trees, imported from France, are being planted in northwestern Kansas?

That \$720,000,000 was spent for advertising in 1925, of which amount \$500,000,000 was spent for local advertising?

That there are 45,000 rural letter carries in the United States?

That 4,000,000 people moved into new homes May 1, 1926, at an estimated cost of \$68,000,000?

That, according to a agricultural economist, the United States can support a population of 350,000,000?

That 135,000 Americans migrated to Canada from 1921 to 1925 inclusive?

That 21.6 per cent of all livestock shipped to the Chicago market in 1925 was consigned by co-operative shipping associations?

That a bald-headed man shaving a heavy growth of beard is an illustration of what's wrong with farming? The production is good, but the distribution is poor," says Farm Life.

That wheat pools of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska are selling through a single agency—The Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Association?

That real estate, which makes up 40 per cent of the wealth of Illinois, pays 85 per cent of the direct taxes, according to The Prairie Farmer of Chicago?

### Plant Pathology

L. E. Malchers Missing hills, decay, scab and potato vines with few potatoes, are an indication that seed potatoes were planted which were not treated. Certified seed which has been treated is the best assurance of a satisfactory crop.



## EARLY PLOWING AND ROTATION HELPFUL TO WHEAT GROWING

Under Average Conditions, Wheat Farming Is None Too Profitable.  
What Is Needed, More Than Anything Else, Is An  
Increased Yield Per Acre.

By H. M. Bainer, Director  
The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association.

As far as cost of raising wheat is concerned, it makes very little difference when or how the ground is prepared; whether the crop is grown in rotation or continuously, but "when and how" have a great deal to do with the results.

Should Get Wheat Ground Ready Early.

Wheat ground should not be too loose at sowing time, and in order to give it time to settle, the seedbed should be prepared as long before sowing time as possible. Besides making a compact seedbed, early preparation saves moisture and makes more plant food available. Experiment Stations in the winter wheat territory of the Southwest, as well as the best wheat farmers, have clearly proven that land prepared for wheat in July will produce from 5 to 9 bushels more per acre than land with the same kind of work in Sep-

tember. but they become "wheat-sick." Every bushel of wheat and every ton of straw removed from the land without any provision for returning the fertility represented means just that much loss to the soil. Continuous cropping to wheat not only decreases the yield but increases the risks of damages by insects, plant diseases and weeds.

Rotation should include a Legume. A good supply of nitrogen in a soil is essential to successful wheat growing; it not only controls the yield but also has a great deal to do with its protein development. Legumes are the only crops that will restore nitrogen to the soil and for this reason every rotation, as far as possible, should include a legume. At Manhattan, continuous wheat for 10 years reduced the yield to less than 7 bushels per acre and during the same period, land that had been rotated



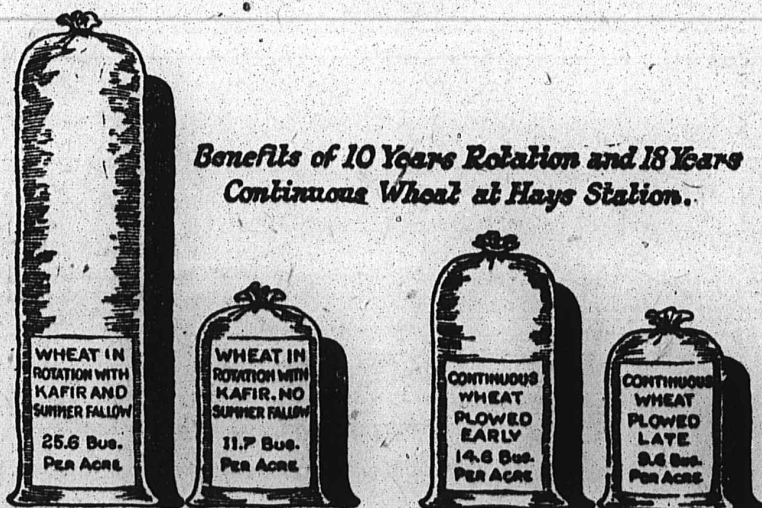
tember. See results of experimental work following:

Experiment Station	Number of Years	Gains per acre
Manhattan, Kas.	15	9.0 bu.
Hays, Kas.	18	5.1 bu.
North Platte, Neb.	14	6.4 bu.
Stillwater, Okla.	7	5.0 bu.

Weeds Take Moisture and Plant Food.

It is said on good authority, that a crop of weeds will take as much moisture and plant food as many of the wheat crops. One big sunflower or Russian thistle, in its development, will rob the soil of a barrel of water. It requires as much moisture to produce a pound of dry matter in a weed as a pound of dry matter in wheat. The early preparation will kill the weeds and save the moisture.

Early Disking Advisable. Where wheat is to follow wheat and time does not permit plowing or listing immediately after harvest, no better plan can be followed than to



disk right after the binder or harvester. Wheat ground at Manhattan that had been disked following the binder and was plowed later, yielded 8 bushels more per acre than wheat sown on land plowed the same time but without the previous disk.

Plow or List, Which.

Listing may look like a slovenly way of preparing land for wheat, but it provides a satisfactory means of getting over the ground quickly. For eastern Kansas, early listing, with the ridges worked down early, gives almost as good results as early plowing, but for western Kansas, early listing has produced better yields than early plowing. At the Hays Station, for 18 years the average yield of wheat on early listed ground has been 18 bushels per acre and during the same period, early plowed ground produced an average of 16 bushels per acre. Wheat land should be plowed or listed every year in eastern Kansas but for the western part of the state, once in two or three years is often enough. For best results a depth of 6 to 7 inches is sufficient.

Rotation a Necessity.

The farmer who depends pretty much on one cash crop like wheat, which is removed from the farm when sold, is unconsciously selling a little of his farm fertility each year. Farms handled in this way not only grow poorer and poorer each year

but they become "wheat-sick." Every bushel of wheat and every ton of straw removed from the land without any provision for returning the fertility represented means just that much loss to the soil. Continuous cropping to wheat not only decreases the yield but increases the risks of damages by insects, plant diseases and weeds.

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Need a Safer System of Farming.

No farmer can afford to depend on wheat alone or any other single crop. While wheat is the leading Kansas crop, it is not as dependable or profitable when grown by itself as when it is included in a rotation with other crops. Much is being said about "Diversified Farming" and this is exactly what much of Kansas needs. For Western Kansas in particular, the farmer who rotates his wheat with feed crops and summer fallow, disposing of his forage through livestock, is establishing a more dependable system of farming. To diversify, at least enough to produce one good cash crop like wheat and plenty of feed for livestock, will not only bring in good returns, but will help distribute labor and assist in keeping the land free from weeds, insects and plant diseases.



5437. Ladies' Morning Dress with Slender Hips. Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated in the large view a 42 inch size, will require 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch plain material and 3/4 yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, revers, cuffs and pocket. If the Dress is made with long sleeves it requires 4 1/2 yards of the plain material. The width of the skirt at the foot with pleats extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

5118. Misses' Dress. Cut in 8 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material for the Dress, and 1 1/2 yard for the Blouse. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring-Summer 1926 Book of Fashions, showing color plate, and containing 500 designs of ladies, misses and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some pointers on the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address: Pattern Department, Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

### AN ITCHING QUESTION

Chiggers, chiggers, everywhere, I didn't know I was so big, Itch, scratch and burn, Wells, bumps and bumps. Will they never cease? You say these monsters are what the farmer sies on city slickers? A puzzle then, to me do tell, 'Till the city folks appear? And then they ever make mistakes And nab the farmers folks as well? Ethel Whitney.

### MAN

(Ethel Whitney) It is said that man is naturally religious and the cynic has paraphrased it and said that it would be more truthful to say that man is naturally and inherently superstitious. However, there is some truth in both statements. Man is superstitiously religious and religiously superstitious. It has ever been the custom with the race, since they had any ideas that could be held religiously to accept, with out reasoning and investigating, the forefathers and to regard with fear any new ideas along that line.

He sort of wrapped his religion in cotton batting, fearing that the cold light of reason would be harmful to himself or his religion. Thought and reason are dangerous to blind faith. There is a vast difference in religion and creed and its dogmas. Theology has always warred on new and startling scientific discoveries and has denounced such investigators as Galileo and Copernicus, among others.

There is just as definite a change in religious thought taking place in the world today as there was at different times throughout the writing of the Bible, and at the birth of the Protestant church, and if those changes were right and reasonable, it can reasonably be assumed that man is not at the worst stage of deity in this modern quest to more fully understand and comprehend God.

Not all new ideas are truthful and good, any more so than that all the old conceptions are false and harmful. It is not and never has been a finished revelation. God is revealing himself in new ways all the time. Paul realized this when he admonished his church to "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good."

### THE HOUSE IN SUMMER

Keeping cool, I've heard, is largely a state of mind. Writing this on a July day when heat waves are dancing over Manhattan hills and my heels sink into soft spots in the pavement, I'm inclined to believe that the person who originated the foregoing neat statement did not live in sunny Kansas.

But hot as it is, we can keep ourselves fairly good-natured by eating cooling foods, wearing thin clothes, doing the heavy housework in the early morning, and making certain changes in the house.

First, there's the furniture. The sofa which has been making a "group" with the fireplace all winter should be moved near a window, or better, a group of windows. Heavy, upholstered chairs should also spend the summer near the windows. Dark holsters makes a room look hot, but chintz-slip-covers can transform the most staid rocking chair into a frivolous, summery piece of furniture.

Chintzes may also take the place in the living room of somber window draperies which shut out elusive breezes. If slip-covers and window curtains are both of chintz, it is well

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE. If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 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.

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Free. THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS. 215-217 G St. N. W. Dept. XX, Washington, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY. Whereas Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove by death from our midst Mrs. Clara Dearsmith, Whereby her husband has lost a faithful wife, her family a kind and loving mother.

Be It Resolved, that we, Burmeister Local 945 extend to the bereaved husband and family our deepest sympathy in their time of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Union Farmer for publication and a copy put on the minutes of our meeting.

Will Hunting, Sam Wild, Ed Vogue.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY. Whereas our Heavenly Father has taken from our midst Elizabeth Biddleman, Be It Resolved, that we, the members of these Valley Local, of which she was a member, extend to her family and relative our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Furthermore, be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to the Kansas Union Farmer, and a copy be kept in the minutes of our Local.

Theron E. Frost, Sec.

to use different patterns. Bedroom windows are cool and inviting if curtained with dotted swiss or white voile. Side drapes and valances may be made of plain or ruffled muslin, dainty cotton print, or colored voile.

### MANY EXPERTS WILL BE ON WHEAT SPECIAL

Manhattan, Kan.—Affording an opportunity for Kansas farmers, especially wheat growers, to meet with others interested in the same industry and to learn the many practices of better farming is one of the basic reasons back of the Kansas Wheat Train which will tour the state this month and next.

On the train will be the following specialists in agriculture and allied industries who will explain to the farmers the five-year program now in its first year of operation: President F. D. Farrell, R. I. Throckmorton, L. E. Call, H. Umberger, Chester E. Graves, E. A. Stockdyk, W. E. Grimes, R. M. Green, George Dean, J. W. McCulloch, E. B. Wells, and H. R. Sumner, all of the Kansas State

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### Farmers Union Business Association

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

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Instructive talks by wheat specialists, portable demonstrations, and wheat raising contests make up the program for the "Golden Grain Limited."

Towed over Santa Fe and Rock Island lines through fifty counties, from July 19 to August 7 the train will make a two-hour stop in each county to exhibit its wares. Chief among these will be the lectures on the five-year program of crop and marketing improvement promoted by the Kansas State Agricultural college and co-operating agencies. By means of graphic and pictorial exhibits on the three cars of the train they will show methods to use in taking the forward steps.

Higher acre-yields of quality grain and use of better marketing methods are the aims of the long-time program. The public address system, amplifying sound so that the speaker can be heard easily six blocks from the train, will enable crowds as large as 10,000 to hear the talks comfortably.

After the specialists' talks, and before at some stops the exhibit cars will be thrown open. Through this will show marketing information, methods of Hessian fly control, of smut eradication, of rye extermination, of tillage methods, recommended wheat rotations, and a chart of adapted varieties. All information in the light of the most recent experimental results. A smut treating demonstration will be given on a flat car so that all may witness the new method. Fifty bushels of seed wheat will be treated at each stop.

CRAWFORD COUNTY. Crawford County F. E. and C. U. of A. meets on the last Tuesday of each month over the union store in the A. H. T. A. Hall in Girard. Every local ext. your delegates to attend these meetings. It is to your interest.

Geo. W. Hamm, Pres. G. W. Thompson, Sec'y-Treas.

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Operated by the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe Railway Company in cooperation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, under authority of the Kansas Public Service Commission, the train will be in

SALINA, Tuesday, July 20, at 7:30 p. m.

The purpose of running this train is to give the Agricultural College an opportunity to present to farmers in the wheat belt suggestions for a five-year farming program, based on the results of experiments made at the state experiment station.

SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AND THE SPEAKERS

"Quality in Kansas Agriculture"—Dr. F. D. Farrell, President, K. S. A. C.; J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture; William Cochel, editor, Kansas City Weekly Star; L. E. Call, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, K. S. A. C.; H. Umberger, Director of Extension Service, K. S. A. C.; William B. Dalton, State Grain Inspector.

"Production Costs and Market Trends"—E. A. Stockdyk, Agricultural Economist, and Roy M. Green, Professor of Agricultural Economics, K. S. A. C.

"Higher Yields Per Acre"—H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; R. I. Throckmorton, Head Agronomy Department, K. S. A. C.; E. B. Wells, Extension Agronomist, K. S. A. C.; E. P. Barnes, Superintendent, Colby Experiment Station; H. R. Sumner, Extension Agronomist, K. S. A. C.

"Hessian Fly, Cut Worm and Insect Control"—George Dean, Head, Department of Entomology; E. G. Kelly, Extension Entomologist; and J. W. McCulloch, Professor of Entomology of K. S. A. C.

"A Quality Product for Market"—H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association; H. R. Sumner, Secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

"Control of Smut"—C. E. Graves, Extension Plant Pathologist, and L. E. Melchers, Head, Plant Pathology Department, K. S. A. C.

All of the speakers, of course, will not talk at the meeting, but a sufficient number will appear to present the subjects fully.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Miss Vada Watson, of Reno county, the Kansas Wheat Girl; and Misses Loretta Pease and Leonica Fisher, both of Bourbon county, the state champion bread baking team, will be on the program; also Geo. W. Catto, Agricultural Commissioner, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

A cordial invitation is extended to farm women and farm boys and girls to attend the meeting. Miss Edna Bender, Assistant State Club Leader, and Miss Connie Foote, Nutrition Specialist, K. S. A. C., will address them.

The exhibits with which the lectures are to be demonstrated will be shown near the Santa Fe station, and the lectures will be given from a flat car on the train. Electrically controlled loud speakers will be used.

J. F. Farrell, Manager of Agricultural Development for the Santa Fe, will be in charge of the train.

COME PREPARED TO ASK QUESTIONS

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# Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

**BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

**CHASER MOUND LOCAL NO. 2148.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Horck, Anderson County.

**CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2086.**  
 Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

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

**EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLendon, Sec. Anderson County.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.

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

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

**IANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.**  
 Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thowe, Sec. Anderson County.

**LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2084.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

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

**MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec. Anderson County.

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

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

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

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

**ALLEN COUNTY**  
**DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

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

**ATCHISON COUNTY**  
**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1558.**  
 Meets on the first Wednesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

**BARTON COUNTY**  
**ODIN LOCAL NO. 2053.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.

**STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2073.**  
 Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.

**CHASE COUNTY**  
**COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1813.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Les Graham, Sec. Chase County.

**DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.**  
 Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. C. L. Zimmerman, Secretary. Chase County.

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

**CLAY COUNTY**  
**FACT LOCAL NO. 1906.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

**FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Mueller, Secretary.

**MARINE LOCAL NO. 618.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vitteco, Secretary.

**WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

**COFFEY COUNTY**  
**CENTER LOCAL NO. 2148.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Nellie F. Hughes, Secretary.

**SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Collier, Sec.

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

**COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788.**  
 First and third Monday. Ethel Berds, Sec. Chester County.

**COWLEY COUNTY**  
**BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1968.**  
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

**BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.**  
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

**GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.**  
 Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

**KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1468.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.

**MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley 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. 1573.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

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

**MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 4714.**  
 Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Moore, Secretary.

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

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

**WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1908.**  
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

**CLOUD COUNTY**  
**BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

**DINT. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coits, Sec.

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

**CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1956.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

**AURORA LOCAL NO. 581.**  
 Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al. Bruksman, 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. 1930.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec.

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

**NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1853.**  
 Meets every first Tuesday of the month. C. E. Killian, Secretary.

**CARGY LOCAL NO. 2138.**  
 Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tutcher, Sec.

**DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1016.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Sec. Rutli, Sec. Douglas County.

**BUDDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.**  
 Meets every third Friday of the month. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

**FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1833.**  
 Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. E. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 753.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday. Chas. J. Glason, Sec.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1832.**  
 Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

**PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1834.**  
 Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McChesney, Sec.

**SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1851.**  
 First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

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

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

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608.**  
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec.

**HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.**  
 Meets first Friday of each month at 3 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

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

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

**ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 1839.**  
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

**ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.**  
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hoog, Sec. Ellsworth County.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 235.**  
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 992.**  
 Meets every second and third Monday of each month. L. E. Schults, Sec.

**TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.**  
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

**WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 978.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

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

**HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1415.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.

**PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 1017.**  
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 33 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.

**WILLIAMS LOCAL NO. 2153.**  
 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. R. Wren, Sec.

**GEARY COUNTY**  
**GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.**  
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hottel, Sec. Geary County.

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

**LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.**  
 Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

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

**HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1892.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Geary County.

**PARK LOCAL NO. 809.**  
 Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Geary County.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY**  
**LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1812.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

**NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. C. J. Graves, Sec.

**SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1498.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. D. Soule, Secretary.

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

**ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 1134.**  
 Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.

**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. 1917.**  
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Styles, Sec. Jefferson County.

**JEWELL COUNTY**  
**COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.**  
 Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.**  
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.**  
 First and third Wednesday. W. J. Phipps, Sec. Jewell County.

**ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601.**  
 Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolley Caskey, Sec.

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

**LINN COUNTY**  
**NINETY-SIX 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 Moon, Sec. Linn County.

**PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2056.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn Co.

**MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.

**ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.**  
 Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.

**BLANCHARD LOCAL NO. 7562.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Hays, Sec.

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

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

**DIST. 57 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. Scholtz, Sec.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 864.**  
 Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Buton, Sec.

**HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1004.**  
 Second and fourth Friday. 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 the first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griawold, Secretary.

**RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 985.**  
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.

**SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 934.**  
 Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

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

**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468.**  
 First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec.

**HARMONY LOCAL NO. 195.**  
 Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Secretary.

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

**PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.**  
 First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Miami County.

**BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.**  
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

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

**BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keith, Sec. Miami Co.

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

**HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1689.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

**HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec.

**INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1877.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vaddar, Sec. Miami County.

**OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1688.**  
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

**PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.**  
 Second and fourth Friday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.

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

**SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Sec. Miami County.

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

**VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1867.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

**MORRIS COUNTY**  
**LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1789.**  
 Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Talow, Sec.

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

**COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.**  
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec.

**JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.**  
 Meets the second and third Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec.

**NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 716.**  
 Meets the second and third Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec.

**NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

**PIONEER LOCAL NO. 658.**  
 Meets four Mondays of each month. 1st Monday, smoker, 2nd Monday, business meeting, 3rd Monday, social, 4th Monday, open meeting. C. O. Johnson, Sec.

**SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1179.**  
 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. Ritts, Sec.

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

**LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.**  
 Meets first and third Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

**BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 322.**  
 Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Chasman, Sec. Nemaha County.

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

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

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

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

**KORBER LOCAL NO. 814.**  
 Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 183.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

**PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 540.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. O. Oplinger, Sec.

**ROCK LOCAL NO. 395.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec.

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

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

**BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228.**  
 Second and fourth Thursday. L. L. Veneman, Sec.

**CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 384.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Irene Hays, Sec.

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