

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1926

FARMERS AND FRENCH FINANCES

The average American farmer is hard boiled about the debt that European countries owe to the United States. He believes that any man or any country should pay its debts and get on a cash basis as soon as possible. What most of our folks overlook is that most of the European nations are in exactly the same kind of a fix that American farmers are caught in, they owe more than they can pay. Their debts are greater than their resources. Instead of paying off they are adding on, that is their budgets never balance and so they go on encroaching on their constantly diminishing capital. Another thing that pay all their money on consider is countries that left with which to buy wheat, cotton, tobacco and other exportable products that are made on American farms.

France is just passing through another governmental crisis. Where it will all end no one knows but that eventually it must end in confession of bankruptcy as is certain as that the sun will rise. The Washington Post, reliable on financial matters, recently printed the following in editorial columns:

"For the ninth time Aristide Briand has resigned the premiership of France. Following the resignation of Finance Minister Peret, after he had labored in vain against one obstacle after another, the Briand ministry decided to resign in a body in order to give President Doumergue a free hand in providing for another ministry. The new government must be a coalition if it is to make any progress but the situation is such as to make it highly improbable that the new ministry, by whomsoever headed, will last long.

"The franc is falling ominously, in spite of makeshift measures. There are two commanding reasons for this collapse. One is the failure to provide sufficient revenue to balance the budget after refunding the foreign debt, and the other in the staggering payments required to carry the internal debt. France owes 520,000,000,000 francs, of which three-fifths is the internal debt and the remaining two-fifths the external debt, due principally to Great Britain and the United States. The budget of 1926 called for payments of 23,550,000,000 francs on the internal debt. The military expenditures will amount to at least 5,700,000,000 francs.

"The shrinkage of the franc has enormously reduced the value of national bonds held by the French people. The nominal value of these bonds is \$62,400,000,000, but they are now worth only \$8,370,000,000. Germany wiped out her entire internal debt by destroying the value of the mark. France might as well do the same, for the internal debt can never be paid in full. The cancellation of the internal debt is merely equivalent to taxing the people an equal amount, since practically all French persons are bondholders. The belief is quite widespread that Premier Briand has looked with equanimity upon the fall of the franc, well knowing that every point lost was a tax upon the very people who have successfully opposed direct taxation.

"But the wiping out of the internal debt will not suffice to put French credit on its feet. The external debt must be refunded. France can cancel its debt to its own people, but it can't cancel its debt to Great Britain and the United States without suffering disaster in many directions. It is surmised that possibly further shrinkage of the franc will be followed by approval of the foreign debt settlements. This species of financing, however, proved too much for German experts, and it remains to be seen whether France can succeed in "

WHAT OF CO-OPERATION?

If Colonel Brookheart never renders another service to the farmers and the workers of this country during the remainder of his life he has done so well in advertising co-operation that he will be remembered as long as agriculture is practiced. Most people have heard of co-operation in a sort of general way. Perhaps one American in a thousand has definite notion of what is meant by the Rochdale System. A slightly larger number know something about co-operative marketing on the modified Danish plan that has been adopted for use in this country. The average man, however, knows less about co-operation than he does about the siege of Troy or the doctrines of Dr. Cui.

In a sort of superficial way many of our public men and not a few of our business men have approved co-operation and advised the organization

of co-operative enterprises. They were not and are not honest in their support of this means of self help for farmers and co-operators. They preach co-operation because they do not believe the system will be generally adopted by those who would get benefits from it and they do believe that most co-operatives have failed and will fail.

There are many kinds of co-operation. The limited intelligence of those who are trying to check the movement comprehends only the small attempts, many pitifully weak and ineffective, that have been made in the field of distribution. The big co-operative successes of this country have been through service associations for marketing, insurance and savings of other sorts. The big insurance companies that call themselves Old Line are really co-operative enterprises. All the mutuals whether fire or life belong to the same category. Building and Loan associations are co-operative. There are about a thousand commodity marketing associations in the United States with an annual volume of sales that runs to three or four billions of dollars. In a certain sense the mail order and chain system mercantile establishments are co-operative or at any rate they are a splendid example of the economies and results that can be secured through co-operation properly organized and efficiently conducted.

Colonel Brookheart now has the public ear. He is more widely known than almost any other advocate of the Co-operative System. He can do the movement a world of good. Already the fair weather friend of the farmer and the wage worker who have been advocating the new movement are looking for a safe and respectable line of retreat. They are not for co-operation if the thing is going to succeed.

WATCH THE MORTGAGE

The Federal Farm Loan Board sold some bonds in New York last week, a mere trifle of \$60,000,000. The whole bundle was disposed of in less than an hour and the fixed charges against agriculture were thereby increased in the annual amount \$2,700,000 for the next 30 years. The interest rate on these securities is only four and one half percent and they were all taken at 101.

It appears that there is plenty of cheap money for investment in farm mortgage bonds and that the opportunities for such investments are increasing daily. Although the federal farm loan system is only a little more than ten years old it has already supplied the farmers of this country with about a billion and a half of money. There is every reason to believe that the funds advanced by this farmers institution will continue to increase in amount until practically all mortgages on American farms will be held by it.

Assuming that farmers must continue to dip into their capital for operating expenses it is true, of course, that the Federal Farm Loan Banks are saving the people a lot of money. The sorry part about the whole business, however, is that so far it has simply encouraged farmers to get deeper into debt and has done nothing to educate them as to the beauties and satisfactions of getting out of debt. There will always be plenty of facilities for placing a mortgage on the old farm. What we need is some plan that encourage and assist in lifting mortgages.

GASOLINE AND ALCOHOL

It may be quite a little while but entire exhaustion of our domestic supply of petroleum and some of gasoline for motor fuel is certain to come. Even now we are importing a considerable percentage of the gas and oil that we are using with so much reckless disregard of present day expenses and future scarcity. Nature supplies us with two sorts of resources. One that is exhausted and destroyed by use as the minerals and mineral oils, and another that can be and is replaced by natural processes. It follows therefore that we must eventually use all the metals and other minerals and that the part of wisdom requires that we plan to shift our consumption to those forces and materials that can be replaced by old mother nature if intelligently assisted by us.

Senator Hefflin of Alabama has used as much senate time to no purpose as any man who ever served in that body but he said something last week that is so meaty and wise that it makes up for a lot of the opportunities that he has wasted in the past. In discussing the possibilities of assisting the corn growers to get better prices for their product he suggested that farmers be, under government supervision of course, to distill their surplus grain into alcohol for industrial purposes. The suggestion need not be limited to grain or the privilege of distillation to farmers. A long time ago this paper pointed out that enough raw material for the production of many times the power fuel needed in this country is wasted on our farms.

Corn and all other grains, fruits, potatoes and scores of other natural products can be converted into power at nominal expense. Alcohol is a far better motor fuel than any one has ever been able to get from petroleum. It delivers more power and miles to the gallon, it forms no carbon to reduce power and increase expense in a dozen different ways, and it leaves no poisonous gases behind in sufficient volume to endanger life.

The only reason that we are not actuating all our motor engines with alcohol is because there are a lot of folks in the country who doubt whether it would be wise to permit farmers or any one else to go into the distilling business even for such a necessary purpose. They are afraid that some one might drink up all the alcohol in the tank of his car and have to be hauled back to town.

OVERLOOKING OPPORTUNITY

Congress has devoted a lot of valuable time to consideration of measures for the relief of agricultural distress. Adjournment is almost at hand as this is written. Members and senators are anxious to get back home and learn exactly what the situation is about being elected. They cannot be held in Washington later than the first of July and they might as well have gone home before the first of June. Secretary Mellon has destroyed the last hope of the enactment of the Haugen bill or anything like it. Nothing will be done.

The pity of the whole thing is that while congress has been wasting time and money in the consideration of propositions that to say the least are of doubtful value it might, in an hours work, have passed a couple of bills that would do ten

times more for agriculture than all the plasters, panaceas and alleviations that have been suggested.

There is now pending a bill to put corn sugar on an equality in interstate commerce with cane and beet sugars. No one doubts that corn sugar is sweet, wholesome cheaply manufactured but it cannot be sold as sugar because the trust that dominates that industry has succeeded in securing discriminatory legislation in the interest of the refiners of imported raw sugar. The bill will not get through this session of congress because the lobby of the sugar trust will be able to get it smothered in committee or talked to death on the floor of one or the other houses.

The second thing that could be done and that would afford immense relief would be to authorize farmers to distill industrial alcohol for their own purpose as power fuel and for sale to their neighbors and to the folks in the cities and towns. In addition to its possibilities for power production alcohol, if cheap enough, could be used in thousands of ways. The restrictions that prevent capital from engaging in the manufacture of industrial alcohol should be removed. But if congress really wants to do something to boost farm prosperity it should give the farmers an absolute monopoly in the production of alcohol for use in the arts and as motor fuel. This will not be done. The oil interests and the Anti-Saloon League will work together to prevent the enactment of any such sensible proposal.

So there you are. Two simple measures that very greatly enlarge the opportunities for profitable farming cannot get past the opposition of the sugar trust, and the oil companies and the bone dry forces while weeks of time, millions of money and unlimited opportunities to serve agriculture are overlooked in the discussion of half baked proposals that might do far more harm than good even if they had any chance of being enacted.

HIGHLY EXPENSIVE PRIMARIES

Pennsylvania has just had a primary election. There were three candidates for the republican nomination for United States senator and various candidates for state and congressional offices. There seem to have been three fairly well defined groups asking for votes. Governor Pinchot offered himself as a candidate for senator on his record as a public official and public spirited citizen. Senator Pepper asked for renomination on the fine achievements of his present term in office. Congressman Vare offered himself to the voters on the short and simple declaration that "Every American is entitled to his rights." Each of these men gathered about him a group of other candidates and of supporters and set about getting support from the free and independent voters of the second most populous state.

Long before the campaign was over it was intimated that money in rather unusual amounts was being used unique and effective fashion by at least two of the groups. Senator James A. Reed of Missouri thought the campaign expenses of the Pennsylvania and other primary elections would bear a little looking into by himself and other inquisitive members of the great legislative body that would soon be called upon to admit a man to all the privileges of the club who had spent at least a million dollars in getting there. There are a lot of senators who cannot afford to spend a million or any substantial part thereof in an election campaign. They do not want to see the cost of senatorships so greatly increased that they will be shut out. Nor do they want the word to get about that just any body can be elected to the senate if he has plenty of money and believes that we should all enjoy all our rights, including the God given right of drinking up everything in sight on the way home after having been paid off on Saturday afternoon.

So there is an investigation. Already it has been proved that more than \$2,000,000 was spent by the campaign committees of the three aspirants for the senatorial nomination. Senator Pepper is the Abu Ben Adam of the bunch. His friends admit that he kicked in with a little more than a million which was used in places and ways to do the most good but resulted in only second place in the balloting. Vare came next. Either he did not spend so much money or he is more expert at hiding the shells. He admits, however, that his committee used a little more than \$700,000 in their bold and successful efforts to bring home the Bacon. For the first time in his life Gifford Pinchot is shown up as a sort of piker. He confesses that he and his friends and kinsfolk spent only \$195,000 in the contrast in which the best that he could do was to finish last. Of course that is a good deal of money from the standpoint of the average sovereign squaw of this free republic. It is more than the amount that won and then lost a seat for Newberry. It is the salary of a senator for 19 years.

What will congress do about this exposure? A few misguided souls say that nothing can be done without further legislation. They are wrong. Each house of congress is the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members. The senate and qualifications of its own members. The senate can, as in the Newberry case, overlook the whole thing, or it can act solely within its constitutional authority it can refuse to seat any man who is not able to reach the vernal voter and make a decent citizen of him but it can and should reach the candidate who pays the money. There can be no purchased votes unless there are buyers with the cash.

If the senate of the United States will just adopt and enforce a rule that no member whose election cost him or any one else more than \$10,000 shall ever be permitted to take his seat in the body the whole problem of corruption in senatorial elections will be solved. The senate is the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its members and has ample authority to stop an excessive election costs without a single line of additional legislation.

Iowa Voters Are Not Proserous

If we accept as truth the stories that are coming out of that state but it would seem that a good many of them, though poor, can be reached and influenced by vote for paid watchers and but little for postage, printing and radio service. The reports of the various campaign committees helped to organize and enlighten the voters of Iowa in the recent senatorial primary have not yet been given to the public but we know enough about what was done and spent to be quite certain that the man who used the least money got the most votes.

Colonel Brookheart is doubtless quite hard up. He has made four primary and two general election campaigns for the senatorship from his state during the past six years. He ran

Money

Plays an Important Part in the game of politics in Pennsylvania and for that matter in a great many other states of this is understood of course that a democracy is a country in which the people rule. Just now the United States senate through a committee of which Senator James A. Reed of Missouri is chairman is investigating the charges that money was used in rather excessive quantities in the recent primary election that resulted in the nomination of Congressman Pinchot over either Governor Pinchot or Senator Pepper as the republican candidate for the United States senate from Pennsylvania.

Pinchot charged that the managers of his opponents used too much money in the pre-primary campaign. He and his supporters were the first witnesses called. They admitted that the Pinchot managers spent at least \$195,000. As that was about the same amount of money that was used in the Newberry campaign and condemned as excessive the country began to wonder what the governor was kicking about. As the investigation proceeded it was obvious to all that he was kicking about a plenty.

The investigation is not finished as this is written it has already been disclosed that the Pepper managers put their man across. The cost of the campaign is not yet known but Mr. Vare has filed a statement in which he admits that he spent a little more than \$71,000 out of his own pocket while he is going fairly strong for a candidate who was milking cows for a dollar a day or less only a few years ago and who has never engaged in any money making occupation except being boss of the republic through party in Philadelphia and a congressman at pay only about half large enough to pay his own living expenses.

\$300,000

Is A Lot of Money

Is But that amount was contributed by one citizen of Pennsylvania who was anxious to have a certain candidate nominated for the senatorship. Suppose a man who has spent or is going to spend a million dollars to secure his election is finally chosen to go to the United States, who will he represent? Will he stand for, work for and vote in the interest of the Iowa who spent a million to get him elected or will he be the spokesman of the voters? The question of course answers itself. Even a dog is smart enough to know his masters voice even though heard through a horn of a talking machine.

Many inquisitive folks would like to know how a campaign committee spends more than a million dollars in a single state in the interest of one candidate for the United States senate. It appears that "watchers at the polls" were employed in great numbers in the recent Pennsylvania contest. One witness who appeared to be very well informed declared that very nearly one third of the voters of the city of Pittsburgh were paid an average of a little less than \$5 apiece to stand around the voting places and watch what was going on. In that city alone there were more than 50,000 paid watchers on election day.

No one has charged that the votes of the 50,000 paid watchers were bought. Those men and women were not employed to vote but to watch each other and the rest of the folks as they voted. The question naturally arises as to how many men employed at \$5 per watch out for the interests of a certain candidate are going to vote against their employer.

Voting

In Many Large Cities

Is controlled by party organizations that he money or favors for distribution. A college professor of Pittsburgh who is familiar with election practices in that city declares that there is no way to prevent voters from being influenced, by the use of money. He has no confidence in the independence and the integrity of the voters of his city and of other like communities and is certain that they cannot be prevented from accepting the money or other inducements for the vote. Having some slight knowledge of the quality and intelligence as well as the patriotism and integrity of the average city voter this writer is inclined to agree with the professor. Nothing can be done to prevent a worthless and dishonest voter from taking money. The good professor overlooks another possibility in the field of prevention. The law may not be able to reach the vernal voter and make a decent citizen of him but it can and should reach the candidate who pays the money. There can be no purchased votes unless there are buyers with the cash.

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COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Washington

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, is greatly concerned over the quality of the candidates that are being nominated for United States senator. He thinks it a great pity that Vare should replace Pepper in Pennsylvania and he may be right. He thinks it a threat to our respectability as a republic that Brookheart should replace Cummins in Iowa and he is certainly wrong about that.

What Brother Kent and other of the highly intellectual commentators on present day political conditions do not seem to understand is that this government of ours is a representative democracy. In selecting senators the people of the United States very properly choose men who represent them and may be expected to pay but little attention to the possible effect that their action may have on the level of respectability, intellectuality and aristocracy that some folks believe should be maintained in our august so-called upper house of congress.

Never Had Much

Money. He is a lawyer who farms a little or farmer who practices a little law, just which I do not know nor is it material. Either calling is a jealous mistress and no man who divides his time and mind between the two is likely to accumulate great riches, especially in Iowa where the land is not so highly considered and where farming has been a losing game for a generation or so. It is reported that the Brookheart committee had the greatest difficulty in raising the \$1500 that had to be paid before their candidate could get "on the air" for his final appeal to the voters and that the entire expense incurred in the interest of the successful candidate was less than \$4,000. It seems certain, therefore, that there is one senatorial constituency in the United States that will vote very generously for a man who is financially unable to employ "watchers" to protect his interest at the polling places.

The next senate may again fire Brookheart out on his neck but it will not be on account of excessive amounts of campaign funds used in the interest of the "Wildman" from Iowa.

Co-operation

Is Attracting Much

Attention throughout the country. Shortly after the Iowa primary election Colonel Brookheart made a speech at Mason City in which he told the working folks of that town that he is sure that they could help themselves a lot if they united in an organization to maintain a distributive co-operative enterprise based on the Rochdale plan. In his address he very properly outlined the principles of the now famous and successful English system of co-operation that serves more than 4,000,000 families and has a turn over of something like a couple of billions of dollars per annum.

Every man should now know that a co-operative enterprise is an organization not of capital but of men and that its purpose is service to men rather than to money. To secure its aims men rather than money do all the talking and voting in such an organization. In his discussion of the Rochdale plan Brookheart said that the capital invested should not draw larger returns than the bank rate of the community and that in his judgment it is a fair cent for a fair return. He said that the capital invested in such concerns.

It was at once telegraphed all over the country that Colonel Brookheart had come out squarely for distributive co-operation, every other man that ventures to suggest that men may be better employed in this world than in working about two thirds of their time to earn enough money to pay interest on the ever growing debt of fixed charges that is a matter of such grave concern to all men who have sense enough to get under a roof when a rain is threatened. Notwithstanding the fact that the co-operative movement over the whole country is now around \$5,000,000 a year there are still many millions of otherwise intelligent Americans who never heard of Rochdale and class co-operators and socialists in the same category.

It will be pointed out that the distributive co-operative movement is determined to destroy all capital investments by limited return on money to five per cent. At the same time it is very much will be said about the Cummins law that infinitely at least determines the returns of capital invested in railways.

Distribution

Is the Greatest of All

Modern business problems. Retail price for most commodities is many times the cost of production. The living cost bears no fair relation to the producers' income from the sale of commodities. There are far too many distributive agencies and we know far too little about how most of them work for a very large proportion of all such operations are carried on in the dark.

We know that the cost of labor and materials, with fair return for use of the manufacturers capital and brains added, amounts to less than one fourth the retail price of a pair of shoes. I know that I sold tomatoes in one state last year at \$8 a ton and bought tomatoes at the rate of 30 cents for three small slices in a Washington restaurant.

The tolls taken by over organized distributive deprive producers of all hope of profit and prevent the great mass of consumers from saving any thing against the needs and dangers of old age and unemployment. It would be bad enough for us to go on paying such heavy charges to necessary agencies of distribution; it is infinitely more stupid for us to keep on contributing to the easy living of a lot of unnecessary drones who contribute nothing to the welfare and comfort of society.

Cooperation for marketing and for purchasing is advocated by a lot of folks who never heard what the Soviets want. Instead of being socialistic co-operation is a form of self relief for those who practice it that asks nothing from government except to be left alone.

Kent

Washington

There have always been senators and representatives that the self styled brainy folks of the country were ashamed of. Matthew Lyon disgusted many of his fellow legislators in congress but he suited his folks at home. Abraham Lincoln was not an ideal congressman from a far eastern point of view but he made a fair president and his name will be growing in fame for some time after all his critics are remembered only because they found fault with him.

The voters may make an error once in a while but they do not yet come to the point where they are willing to surrender their right to be represented in congress even if their choice of senators and representatives does not raise the intellectual level of the body. There will always be plenty of members of our national legislature with more brains than sense.

Americans

Have Less Sense

About many things than most any other folks in the world, not excepting the Hotentots. The evidence of this does not necessarily consist in proof of wastefulness, of the fact that we donate two thirds of our earnings to distributive agencies as unnecessary as they are costly, or of any other conditions that it has a hard time to explain in a country inhabited and to a certain extent ruled by folks who keep out of the crazy house of this world. The papers report that men, women and children were killed in automobile accidents all over the country while they were out riding yesterday, presumably for pleasure. In the course of a week we will more in the course of the public highways of this country than the Germans were able to destroy for us in two years of war. The automobile should be the greatest blessing of modern times unless we show a little sense and self control in its use it is certain to become a curse more destructive to human life than any pestilence now possible in this day of enlightened civilization. Disease, healing and living conditions. If a single personal habit threatened the destruction of one tenth of the lives that are annually sacrificed to the foolish mania for speed that is the evidence every where on our public roads it would be promptly prohibited by statute if necessary by constitutional amendment. We are spending \$40,000,000 a year in an ineffectual attempt to regulate individuals who believe that a fair cent for a fair return is a fair thing but are unable to check the wholesale slaughter that makes our highways far more dangerous than any other section of the country. If we are not loony about speed who is?

Democrats

Will Abolish

The two thirds rule in the conduct of their next national convention. There are a great many old reactionaries in the party who will not approve the abandonment of rules that have been in effect for almost a hundred years but it is quite certain that good sense requires both changes.

The ordinary citizen supposes that the two thirds rule was adopted and has been retained to insure that nominations shall never be made by less than that proportion of the delegates. That of course is what the record shows but as a matter of fact the real result of the two thirds rule and its real object has always been to lodge actual control of nominations in the minority of the delegates. More than half the candidates named for the presidency by democratic conventions have been the choice of a persistent and well organized minority that would permit no other man than their own to be named.

If the two thirds rule ever had any real function its usefulness is gone and its abolition will be a fine thing for good party government.

PUSH OR GO

There are a good many people who go like a wheelbarrow—that is, they go just as far as you push them, and when you stop they stop. You tell them to do a thing and they do it, and that is all they will do. If you want a thing done again, you must tell them to do it again. If you want it done forty times, you must tell them forty times, to do it.

There are other people who, when you set them going, can keep on themselves. They have some "go" in them. If you tell them today that you want a thing done, tomorrow you will find the same thing done without telling them. If you complain that a thing has been neglected this week next week they will see that it is not neglected.

To which class of people do you belong?—New Zealand.

By a process of reorganization, the Dairy Marketing Association, Marion, Ind., has become the Producers' Creamery. This is a manufacturing sales organization owned by six county cream associations and is doing business amounting to \$30,000 or \$40,000 each month. It manufactures the cream from the county associations and sells the butter under two brands, "Producers" and "Cloverleaf."

The Country Woman

A BARNYARD JINGLE

Sing a song of cackles, berries,
A pocket full of jack
Four and twenty chicken eggs
Brings a full four bits or more
When the four bits are done and spent
The farmer doesn't worry much
Because he knows the dad burn hens
Will lay some more, by gosh.
The farmer was in the garage,
A cranking up his lizzie
The wife was in the milk house
A packing up the butter
You see it keeps them all fired busy
To do the things they must.
Ethel Whitney.

SUN-COOKED PRESERVES

Strawberry and cherry preserves, sun-cooked, are a delicacy any housewife may be proud to have on her table. The rich color of the fruit is retained and the taste enhanced by this sunshine recipe, approved by the Department of Food Economics and Nutrition, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Wash the fruit, drain quickly and thoroughly, pick over, stem, and weigh. For each pound of fruit allow one pound of sugar and one-half cup water or fruit juice. Add the liquid to the sugar and cook until the syrup spins a thread. Remove the syrup from the fire. With a skimmer remove the fruit from the syrup and lay it on platters, trays, or flat dishes. Cook the syrup again until it threads. Pour the hot syrup over the berries, cover the platter with cheesecloth, fine-meshed mosquito netting, or grass and place in the direct sunlight. A glass cover hastens the process. Allow the fruit to stand two or three days in the sunshine, or until the syrup is thick and jelly-like in consistency. Pack in clean jars and seal.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH

(By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)
1. A New Discovery and an Old Power.

The treatment of disease with sunlight, known today as heliotherapy, is as old as the science of medicine, but the scientific use of sunlight for certain forms of tuberculosis and for rickets is as new as the 20th century. If we look into historical medical literature we find, now and then, references to sun baths for the sick, but we find almost no mention of prevention of disease with sunlight. On the island of Cos in about the year 400 B. C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, advised sun baths and built a temple to Aesculapius, the god of medicine, to serve as a sanatorium for his patients. From the time of Hippocrates until the years of the dark ages, Greek and Roman physicians continued to recommend sun baths for the cure of disease. In modern times heliotherapy has been practiced more or less in France since the end of the eighteenth century. The first specific use of sunlight for the treatment of tuberculosis was made by the physicians of Lyons about 1840, but it was not put on a sound scientific basis until 1903 when Rollier opened his clinic in Switzerland. Today many hundreds of children and adults with bone and gland tuberculosis go to Switzerland to be treated with sun baths.

After many years of experience Rollier has established a system of graduated sun baths which have as their ultimate goal thorough pigmentation of the skin of the whole body and not sunburn. The altitude in Switzerland insures a coolness of the air as well as great intensity of sunlight. The heat of the sun is useful in heliotherapy only in the winter and must be avoided at midday in summer when in the mountains. The best heliotherapy consists of light baths and not of heat baths, and may be practiced at any altitude or in any place where the sunlight is clear. This method of treating tuberculosis became so successful in Rollier's clinic that it has been initiated in all parts of Europe and this country. Switzerland is no longer the only place where tuberculous children may be seen playing naked in the sun or lying on outdoor sun porches. In many parts of this country, whether at the seashore or in the mountains, just such scenes are common today.

MIND

(Ethel Whitney)
Entirely too much attention has been given to the body and its care and not enough to the understanding of mind and its functions, work and behavior.

By the use of mind, we determine how circumstances affect us, each reacting in a different way, if placed in the same environment, and each thinking differently on the same subject. This is as it should be, as we are individualized expressions of the Divine Mind and therefore could not be alike.

The body is only a machine or instrument, built up and nourished by material substance, and each thinking, (could it you please), uses its mind, of expression in this material plane. Mind controls its movements and performances.

Mind, in its three-fold phases, determines how perfectly this body,



5473. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 1/2 yard of contrasting for sash trimming, and facing on collar and cuffs, if made as illustrated, in the large view. Without the sash trimming 1/4 yard of the contrasting material is required. If sash trimming is made of ribbon 3 yards 3 inches wide will be required. Price 15c.

4910. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of one material 32 inches wide. 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 points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address: Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

With all its different organs and systems, shall carry on its building and repair work. The unconscious mind takes care of this work and does it perfectly, if it is not hindered or interfered with by the conscious mind.

The conscious mind was never meant to have charge of this routine work. Its function is to think, reason and decide, thus furnishing protection

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

DON'T STOP
When someone stops advertising.
Someone stops buying.
When someone stops buying.
Someone stops selling.
When someone stops making.
Someone stops earning.
When someone stops earning.
Everybody stops buying.
—Rotarian, December, 1925.

INVESTMENT
INVESTMENT—Oil investment, new safe plan, land at agricultural value. Close to producing wells. Moffatt, Co. Colo. Small investment. Address "48" Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kas., for particulars.

POULTRY
CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, 1c up. Prepared, live delivery. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

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

FARM EQUIPMENT
WANTED—FARM EQUIPMENT Will trade a new house (well located) equity for farm equipment. L. O. Taggart, Salina, Kansas.

SITUATION WANTED
HOUSE KEEPER ON FARM BY WIDOWER with three small children. State wages in first letter—Lew Schirmer, Rt. 4 Marysville, Kan.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED—Local territory. Must have auto and qualifications for building year round repeat trade on lubricating oils and roofing cement from farmers and industrial users in 25 mile radius. We handle credits, collections, shipments, from nearby branches. Age limits 28-50. Interview arranged. The Atlas Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.

to the individual and his affairs. If one stops and considers the wonderful intelligence that brought the universe into being, that governs and controls each star and planet with its solar systems, that brings us seed time and harvest, that has carried man onward in his upward climb, then will he be filled with the knowledge and belief that this same intelligence

can be fully trusted with his petty affairs, when aided by his own best efforts.

Remember that "All things come to those that wait,—if they hustle while they wait."

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W. C. Landon, Lecturer Salina, Kan.

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643 Board of Trade Building
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Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association
M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas.
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kas.

(By John William Summers, Representative in Congress from Washington.)

When I was a boy down on the farm we planted a few acres to corn, we sowed a few acres to wheat and oats and grass. We milked a few cows, we sold an occasional calf, we fattened a pen of hogs; a heterogeneous flock of poultry ran everywhere. A small band of sheep supplied blankets and socks; mittens, "paw warmers" and red, white and blue "comforters," and hoods for the girls.

The "Summers boys" worked early and late six days a week and cared for the stock all day Sunday. Any additional labor was procured at "fifty cents a day and board" or seventy-five cents a day if the laborer boarded himself.

We took a few sacks of wheat to mill twice a year—that furnished flour and bread for the family for the entire year. We shelled a bushel of corn occasionally and took it to a near-by mill, waited for it to be ground, and returned with the "makings" of our corn bread and mush for winter evenings.

We swapped bacon for jeans and copper-toed boots. We swapped butter, at eight to eighteen cents a pound, and eggs, at seven to fifteen cents a dozen, for sugar and coffee and rice and calico.

When we went courtin' we rode a mule or a stray colt. Those were the good old days our eastern friends still have in mind. No freight problem. No auto. No gasoline. No hard roads. No telephone. No radio. No phonograph. No piano. No organ—only a Jew's harp and I couldn't play that. No electric lights nor gas nor electricity.

We cut our own fuel from our own or our neighbor's "woods" without restraint. No "store clothes" for Johnnie. No reaper. No mower. No "header." No "combine." Those were the days of the "scythe and cradle." No movies. No soda fountains. No nothin' for a boy down on the farm but work, fishin', huntin', trappin', the old swimmin' hole and school and "spelling bees" and games.

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LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Salina, Kansas

CANVAS COTS
Durable and compact. Supports made from seasoned hardwood, reinforced at joints with steel, well riveted. Covering is double filled. Olive Drab, duck, 6 1/2 feet by 27 inches. Teated to 1000 pounds. Folds to a small bundle. A very necessary article for your trip. Special price, each \$3.00

OVERALLS FOR BOYS
Regular 220 weight, white back denim with bib and suspenders. Will fit boys from ages 12 to 16. 98c
Special price, per pair 98c

LEATHER GLOVES
Horsehide leather gloves, well made, roomy, soft and pliable. Just the thing for use on the farm, driving and rough work. Special prices, per pr. 43c to 88c

Hold Your Grain for Highest Market
The MIDWEST enables you to store grain and hold for the best price. Actually improves quality of grain. Packed this extra profit. We pay freight, F. R. E. — Read more today for descriptive literature and complete details of how easy it is to own this modern MIDWEST GRAIN BIN.
MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO. 278 N. 2nd St., Kansas City, Mo.

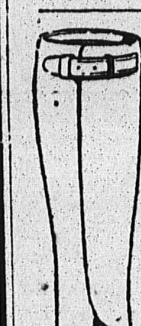
HARVEST SALE!

Greatly Reduced Prices for the Month of July ONLY

Tire and Tube Bargains

Standard 33x4	Wt.	Tire \$12.60	19 lbs.	Tube 3.00	3 lbs.
Standard 34x4	Wt.	Tire \$13.00	20 lbs.	Tube 3.15	3 lbs.
Oversize 34x4	Wt.	Tire \$16.55	27 lbs.	Tube 3.30	4 lbs.
Oversize 32x4 1/2	Wt.	Tire \$20.15	29 lbs.	Tube 3.95	5 lbs.
Oversize 33x4 1/2	Wt.	Tire \$21.05	30 lbs.	Tube 4.05	5 lbs.
30x3 Grey Tube		\$1.00			
32x3 1/2 Grey Tube		\$1.97			

These Tires and Tubes Will be Sold Under Our Regular Mileage Guarantee



Chain Harness

This Harness is well made with good material throughout and although it is low in price, will give you service far in excess of its price indication.

Specifications
Bridles: Open style; 1 1/4 inch adjustable crown.
Lines: 1 inch by 20 feet, made from heavy webbing.
Belly Bands: 1 1/2 inch single strap, adjustable.
Back Bands: 2 1/2 inches wide, double and stitched; 1 1/2 inch market strap attached going around trace.
Traces: 7 feet long; 3/4 inch steel wire with swivel.
Back Straps: 1 1/2 inches, running to top home strap, adjustable.
Hip Straps: 1 1/2 inch adjustable; trace carrier double and stitched.
Brest Straps: 1 1/2 inch double and stitched with slide; snaps on each end.
Hames: Lone Star; adjustable draft; Size 17 to 22 inches.
Shipping Weight: 60 lbs.

No. H3 Price, per set, without collars \$19.85

TIRE TESTIMONIALS

I have kept a speedometer register of this Overize Tire No. W172627 and swear it has given me 23,500 mile service. Tire has been in service for two years.
C. A. EVERHART,
Route 2, Bennington, Kansas.

SHOE TESTIMONIALS

Your men's Comfort Shoes are sure good ones. I'm wearing my second pair. The first ones wore more than a year.
CHARLES W. MOORE,
Route B, Springfield, Colorado.

Low Prices on Collars

SAVE
During July, we are offering our leather Collars for \$3.75 each. Two or more Collars on one order will cost you only \$3.50 each. We give you this additional saving because we can pack and ship two or three Collars for the same expense as one. You can always use an extra Collar. Sizes 17 to 22 inch 5" Face or Half Sweeney style.

READ
These russet all leather Collars are a \$6.00 value. They are cut from first grade stock, 6 oz. weight with oversized Hame Rim. Extra wide reinforced throat, 1 1/4 in. buckle and billet, thonged on. 12 in. ribbon seam. Curtis top pad. Full 17 inch draft. Cushion face that will remain soft during life of the collar. A wonderful value. One-half usual retail price.

1 Collar \$3.75—2 or More, each \$3.50 Shipping wt. 9 lbs. each.

COLLAR TESTIMONIALS
I received the two Collars and am more than pleased with them. If I had bought them here, they would have cost me \$14.00.
ALBERT L. ANDERSON,
Route 3, Carlisle, Indiana.

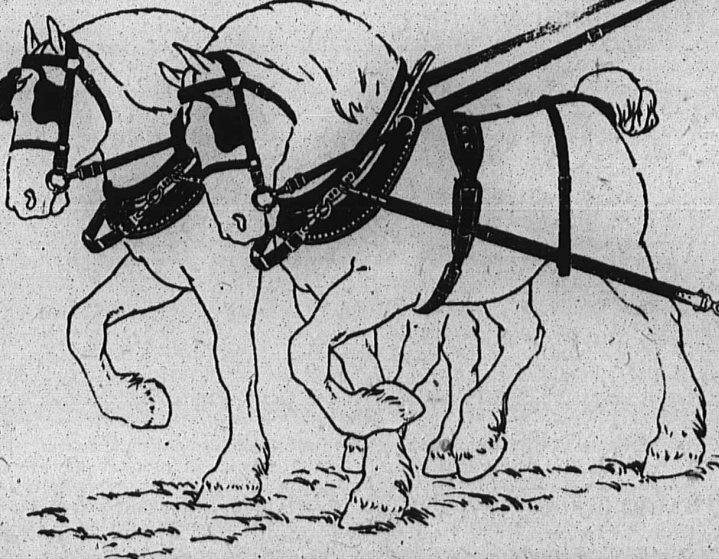
OUR COMFORT SHOES

These high quality shoes are built for service. Goodyear welt soles, either oak leather or composition rubber. Goodyear rubber heels—can't pull off. Uppers soft and flexible. Barnyard proof. An unusual bargain at pair \$3.25

SCOUT BRAND

Outing bal shoes of Elk retan uppers, green chrome leather soles, well constructed, soft and pliable. Can't be beat for comfort and service. Special prices from \$1.98 to \$2.39

Received the Harness and other goods ordered from you. The Shoes are worth a \$5.00 bill.
F. P. BALDWIN,
College View, Nebraska.



WRITE FOR CATALOG—PHONE OR WIRE YOUR ORDER AT OUR EXPENSE
THE U. S. FARM SALES COMPANY DEPT. NO. 200
SALINA, KANSAS

and "exhibitions" and church and Sunday school and "singings." That was the simple life! Those were "the good old days" down on the farm! There was no farm problem then.

SOLILOQUY OF A SUCKER

As I pause in retrospection and jog up my recollection, I can not recall an instance when I failed to be a mark, for a guy with voice like honey who was out to get my money; I have always proved a victim to the man with conscience dark. Once, I purchased land in Texas; and my poor old solar plexus got a jolt which took my earning for a dozen year or more; I have owned stock in refineries, bought outover land in pines, and I've grubstaked honest miners and prospectors by the score. Once, I took a little ramble to the place where people gamble on the future market prices of the products from the farm; there I took a husky flier that May corn would sure go higher; and the sequel to this business was, I kept my watch and chain. I have purchased wheat and cotton; then the market would go rotten, and I watched my margins vanish in the other fellow's purse; I have sold salt pork and spare-ribs and like cannibalistic Caribs, the big speculators left me nothing but a feeble curse. Some folks might insist I'm plucky; but I know I've been unlucky every time I've risked my dollars on the other fellow's game; it would seem as I grow older, I would learn to tuck my shoulder; but it's hard to break a habit, though the

habit keeps you lame. Now, of late, I'm getting humble, and it maybe I will tumble to the fact that it is foolish to bite hard on every bait; but if some get-rich-quick schemer tells me he has got a screamer, I suppose I'll play the sucker and will meet the sucker's fate.

A. M. Kinney.

IDAHO CREAMERY PROGRESSING

Approximately \$500,000 was paid to producers by the Dairymen's Co-operative Creamery of Boise Valley, Caldwell, Idaho, the past year, according to a recent report from the association. This association celebrated its first anniversary on May 15. At the beginning of operations a \$20,000 butter manufacturing plant was built with modern machinery of sufficient capacity to produce 300,000 pounds of butter a month. After a year, this capacity was doubled. Several thousand dollars have been spent recently in adding floor space, ice cream equipment, ice manufacturing apparatus, motor driven pasteurizers of 800 gallons capacity, and a churn that turns out 1,200 pounds of butter every two hours. New refrigerating apparatus is capable of producing 30,000 pounds of ice a day.

SOLVED

The question of the weaker sex is settled every day (says "Bachelor.") What man would be able to survive if he walked down a snowy street in a short skirt and silk hose?

Serve Your Binder and It Will Serve You

Help weave a Farmers Union net over Kansas wheat fields by threading your binder with Farmers Union Twine.

The unwrapping of Farmers Union Twine strands in your field will spell binder success thru saving of time, annoyance and elimination of waste.

A stock of F. U. Twine is being carried at our Salina Branch to take care of late requirements.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.

Kansas City, Missouri

By Shipping to Your Own Firm

YOU Co-operate with your neighbors
YOU Save money on your own shipments
YOU Exercise good business judgment
YOU Pave the way to success.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK

to
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Stock Yards Kansas City

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Members—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas. Your Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas
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Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

Farmers Union Business Association

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

Farmers Union State Bank
Elks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2181.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. Sec. Anderson County.

BEILVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Sec. Anderson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2145.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2095.
 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. Sec. Laura Carter, Sec. Anderson County.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
 The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLinden, Sec. Anderson County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2085.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.

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

INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Sec. Anderson County.

LANE LOCAL NO. 2140.
 Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thow, Sec. Anderson County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Mrs. Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

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

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2073.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec. Anderson County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 1055.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Minnie Carls, 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. 2140.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588.
 Meets on the first and second Tuesday of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 2023.
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Barn, Sec. Barton County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2173.
 Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossard, Sec. Barton County.

CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
 Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Cimmmons, Secretary Chase County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1322.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 2066.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

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

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vittetoe, Secretary.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1052.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Smith, Sec. Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie E. Hughes, Secretary.

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

CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
 First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

COWLEY COUNTY
BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1959.
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy M. Osburn, Sec. Cowley County.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1553.
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley County.

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

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

KELOLOG LOCAL NO. 1800.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neill, Sec. Crawford County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of every month. Mr. G. R. Rimb, Sec.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.

MARLE 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. Lloyd W. Peak, Sec.

CHAWFORD COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 1452.
 Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.
 Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2064.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.

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

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

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1877.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coste, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1118.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1056.
 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Reniger, Sec.

DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1830.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2125.
 Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tatcher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1034.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas County.

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

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. J. A. Gleason, Sec.

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

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
 Meets on alternate Thursdays. Bertha A. McChesney, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
 First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

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

DECATUR COUNTY
AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
 Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1865.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1922.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 406.
 Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. Frank E. Erbert, Sec.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 861.
 Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MINOR LOCAL NO. 181.
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec.

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

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE 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 Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
 Meets every second and last Monday of each month. Ed Mos, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 922.
 Meets every second and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schuler, Sec.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Husmann, Sec.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1132.
 Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1915.
 Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 school house. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. J. L. Carpenter, Sec.

GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1331.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1322.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 909.
 Meets first and third Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1438.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secretary.

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

GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
 Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.

HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Snyles, Sec. Jefferson County.

JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 620.
 Meets the first Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
 First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

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

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1714.
 Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.

NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Johnson County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1540.
 Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Johnson County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2085.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Johnson Co.

LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1461.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrans, Sec.

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

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. P. Fraile, Sec. Marshall County.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
 Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 454.
 Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 864.
 Meets the third Friday in each month. Mrs. Delphis Buton, Sec.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

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

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Garwood, Secretary.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 948.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets every other Friday night. Russell Canby, Sec.

SUNSHINE LOCAL NO. 1238.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.

MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
 First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Smetzel, Sec.

HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196.
 Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schlick, Secretary.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 485.
 Second Saturday of each month. H. M. Sullivan, Sec.

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

MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1765.
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1132.
 Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

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

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1659.
 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. 1677.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1682.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. 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. 1735.
 Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barticklow, Sec. Miami County.

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

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1687.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721.
 Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tallow, Sec.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1302.
 Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.

MCPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1863.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

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

JOINTSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. McPherson County.

NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 716.
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. McPherson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1081.
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

PIONEER LOCAL NO. 656.
 Meets four Mondays of each month. 1st Monday, smoker. 2nd Monday, business meeting. 3rd Monday, social. 4th Monday, open house. C. O. Johnson, Sec.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
 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. Ritz, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 338.
 Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Haupt, Sec. Mitchell County.

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

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

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Melner, Sec.

DOWNEY LOCAL NO. 1127.
 Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

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

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

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883.
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.
 Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Opfinger, Sec.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 939.
 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. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 989.
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
 Second and fourth Thursday. I. L. Venneman, Sec. Marshall County.

CLIVELAND LOCAL NO. 984.
 Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 652.
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Wm. J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho County.

FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
 Meets the first and third Friday night in the Union Hall, Neosho, Kansas. M. M. Elcheberger, Sec.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Chas. Mancke, Sec. Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025.