



the convention.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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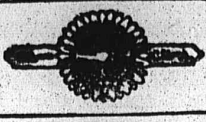
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

GAINS MADE BY CO-OPERATIVES IN TWENTY YEARS

A gain in volume of over 100 per cent was made by co-operative associations reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1913 and again in 1925. The exact amount of business reported by the 824 associations was \$81,647,000 for 1913 and \$164,284,000 by the identical associations for 1925.

The increase is due in part to increased membership per association, to increased business per member, and to a higher price level in some commodities in 1925 than in 1913.

Over one-half of the 824 associations reporting for the two periods were located in the West North Central group of states. The increase for this group was 94 per cent. The percentage gain for 51 associations in the three Pacific Coast states was 174 and for 14 associations in the South Atlantic states, stretching from Delaware to Florida, was 133 per cent.

The number of associations reporting in a number of the leading co-operative states and the percentage increase for each is as follows: California, 23 associations, 355 per cent; Florida, 9 associations, 285 per cent; Missouri, 18 associations, 258 per cent; Minnesota, 246 associations, 166 per cent; Wisconsin, 87 associations, 160 per cent; Michigan, 25 associations, 144 per cent; Iowa, 82 associations, 37 per cent; New York, 10 associations, 57 per cent; Washington, 25 associations, 19 per cent.

Six California associations marketing nuts made a percentage increase of 509 per cent. Associations handling dairy products show a gain of 186 per cent for the twelve-year period; fruit and vegetable associations, 149 per cent; livestock shipping associations, 75 per cent, and grain marketing associations, 40 per cent.

The average amount of business per association increased from \$99,096 in 1913 to \$199,373 in 1925. Increases in averages for some of the states were: Minnesota, from \$59,121 to \$157,479; New York, \$88,000 to \$135,400; Iowa, 145,695 to \$199,230; Washington, \$164,320 to \$195,240; California, \$149,652 to \$680,390.

The increases in business per association for some of the commodity groups were: Dairy products, \$59,931 to \$171,418; fruits and vegetables, \$106,000 to \$264,256; livestock, \$28,000 to \$224,615; grain, 140,876 to \$217,319.—Agricultural Co-operative.

The sales manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange reports that during the last week in May sales of lemons averaged over 92 cars a day; the first week in June, 73 cars a day; again increasing the second week to approximately 90 cars daily.

MACHINERY IN AGRICULTURE

The crisis in which agriculture finds itself today cannot be weathered without some constructive change in the marketing system that will enable the farmer to get higher prices for his crops. All other suggestions, no matter how far reaching they may seem, are makeshifts, palliatives, or salves that by proper application may remove some surface symptoms but can never cure the disease. A certain type of so-called farmers' friends are constantly harping about the disregard of business principles which they insist distinguishes our industry from every other in this country that is carried on with any measure of success. This is tough on men like Governor Lowden and Sam Insull who have sunk millions in farming and have always observed and practiced the most up-to-date business methods.

Then there is another group that is forever talking about the possibility of increasing the income of the farmer by reducing the cost of production through the use of more and more efficient power machinery. There may be a little merit in this last suggestion but in the past it has not worked out so very well. The high cost of power-driven farm implements has caused many a bankruptcy on Kansas farms and probably shares first place as an agricultural calamity with low prices of marketable products. The time has come, however, that makes farming without power tools quite impossible in a state like Kansas. Will it soon happen that the cost of production will be greatly reduced by the elimination of a large proportion of the farm hands, who work for pretty low pay but in almost every instance, on account of the low price of crops get more than their labor produces for their employers? The Washington Post foresees an era of cheap farm production and increased farm prosperity when power is more generally and more economically and effi-

ciently applied to farm work and predicts the new era in the following:

Complaint is often made that the immigration laws militate against the farmers. It is said that the tendency of restricted immigration is to increase farm wages and thus increase the cost of production of farm products, narrowing the margin of profit to the farmers.

In 1880 about 90 per cent of the people of the United States lived on farms or in agricultural communities. Today only about 28 per cent live on farms or in farm areas. Despite that fact the American food supply has not diminished, but has increased. This is due to the use of farm machinery.

In large agricultural areas a remarkable transformation is taking place. While farms and farm areas are diminishing, production is either on the increase or remaining steady. It is discovered that agricultural areas having the largest crop acreage per worker have the highest percentage of farm machinery.

This means that in a short time the problem of farm labor will be solved to a great degree. Machinery can do what thousands of laborers have been compelled to do. It is even said that before long 1,000,000 farm hands may be dispensed with, and machinery made to produce the same quantity of food products.

In 1919 farm labor, together with food provided, cost the producers some \$1,356,000,000. Much of this sum may be saved to the up-to-date farmers and added to the price they receive for their crops.

This might be called an agricultural miracle; but it is possible. When agriculture is made a scientific, machine-producing industry with the farmers marketing their products, there will be no farm problem.

One phase of the growing use of power and power machinery on the farms that is too often overlooked is that there are plenty of labor-saving devices to be used in crop production and mighty few for reducing the number of steps that the farmer's wife must take in the discharge of her daily duties. It is true, of course, that there are many washing machines on the farm but on the other hand there are mighty few ironing machines and ironing is, if any different, even more laborious than washing. But the biggest household job on the farm is getting in the water for domestic use. Nearly every farmer's wife still has to do a good deal of toting from the well or spring. If the age of machinery and cheaper production is at hand on the farms little will be done to increase the attractiveness of farm life unless someone invents a good home water plant that can be installed for a reasonable price.

Never forget for a moment that Kansas needs a new tax law, not for the purpose of increasing the burdens of property taxation but for the far more important matter of securing an equal distribution of the costs of government and the returns from industry.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND POSSIBILITIES

We got very much discouraged over the progress of the co-operative movement, but after all we are going along some in the right direction. About half the associations in the country make some sort of a report to the United States Department of Agriculture. More for the purpose of indicating possibilities than for bragging about accomplishments the following summary recently printed in Bulletin of Co-Operation is here spread before our readers:

Business to the amount of \$2,400,000,000 was transacted during 1925 by the 10,800 farmers' associations reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to a preliminary report by the Division of Co-Operative Marketing. This was an increase of more than \$1,700,000,000 as compared with 1915 when the 5,424 association reporting to the department handled a volume of business estimated at \$636,000,000. The largest gains, measured in dollars, were made by the twelve North Central states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. The increase for the ten-year period amounted to more than a billion dollars. Heavy percentage gains were made in the southern cotton and tobacco producing states. Co-operative business for the three Pacific Coast States fell a little short of doubling for the ten years. California was the leading state in regard to volume of co-operative business in 1915, Iowa was second in importance, Minnesota was third and New York was fourth. In 1925, according to the preliminary estimates, Minnesota led in volume of business, California was second in importance, Illinois was third, and Iowa, fourth. The change in relative importance of the states between 1915 and 1925 was caused largely by the great increase in the number of livestock associations and in farmers' grain elevators. The development of large-scale cotton, tobacco, wheat, and milk marketing associations were also important factors. The big increase in membership of associations marketing dairy products, particularly fluid milk, was another reason for big gains in amount of business transacted in 1925 as compared with 1915.

About 30 per cent of the business handled in 1925 was reported for associations engaged in the handling of grain, including rice and dry beans. Over 22 per cent of the total business was credited to associations marketing dairy products, including butter, cheese, fluid milk, cream, ice cream, and condensed and powdered milk. Total estimated business for the associations handling grain was \$750,000,000; for those marketing dairy products, \$335,000,000; and those marketing livestock, \$320,000,000. Sales by cotton associations amounted to \$150,000,000 and by tobacco marketing associations to \$90,000,000. The associations handling fruits and vegetables are credited with a total business of \$280,000,000.

So moves the co-operative world and it must be remembered this only includes what may be called merchandising organizations, except that the co-operative creameries of Minnesota contribute their share. If to this we add the volume of transactions of co-operative banks, insurance companies and building and loan associations we have after all a right respectable total.

FORD AND WAGE WORKERS

Henry Ford has learned one thing about business that few other men seem able to grasp. He pays more for wages and less for labor than any other man in the world. That sounds like foolishness but it is the simple truth. Ford pays his men more per hour and per day on an average than any other manufacturer in the world and he gets more returns from each dollar that he pays. His labor cost is low because his system has abolished clock watching, loafing and other time-killing and time-wasting practices that increase labor cost in other factories.

When Ford first announced that the minimum wage in his factories would be five dollars a day he raised a storm throughout the whole industrial world. Other manufacturers dreaded the effect on their men. The wise folks who thought and still think that the way to get a lot for your money is to pay as little as possible predicted failure for the new policy. But it has not failed. On the contrary it has increased the profits of the Ford Motor Company until its annual income equals the revenues received by anyone of more than half the nations of the world. Now he comes out with another startling innovation. He announces that henceforth his men will be expected to work but five days in the week. Details of this last plan have not yet been made public but it is reported that for the present, at least, the great manufacturer will not pay six days' wages for five days' labor.

It is difficult to figure out just how the new plan of working only five days in the week will affect the factory that has adopted it. Mr. Ford evidently expects that the extra day for rest, recreation, whatever it may be used for, will result in so much good-will, good health and good humor among his men that he will get six days' results from five days' labor. But as when he announced his minimum wage of \$5 per day there were doubters and there are those who believe that such a policy will have a bad effect on labor results in other factories. In the field of mechanical production, Ford has no superior and it is certain as any future event can be that he will make money out of his latest departure from regular labor methods.

Certain proposed amendments to the by-laws of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association are being referred to the membership for decision. The first proposition is to change the name of the organization to "Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association," in order to make the name representative of the territory served. The second change provides for representation of members in other states than Indiana on the board of directors in the same proportion that Indiana members are represented.

AGRICULTURE IS SAVED AGAIN

Only three or four years ago Sidney Anderson and Jake Preus, then governor of Minnesota, called and held an agricultural conference in Chicago that solved the wheat growers' problem by advising the consumers of this country to eat more wheat. The idea was that industrial workers and city folks generally would gladly eat more bread than they need if they could be assured their loaf for themselves and more income for the farmer. It was a fine plan that had the endorsement of Julius Barnes and other eminent patriots and economists, who are always interested in the prosperity of agriculture but it failed and now the whole business of saving the farmer from his own foolishness and incompetence must all be done over again and as always there are plenty of volunteers for the job.

A new group of agricultural saviors met in St. Paul the other day. It seems to have been suggested by the St. Paul Association which is the harmless sounding name of one of the most selfish and self seeking commercial organizations in the country. The arrangements for the meeting were made by the National Industrial Conference which is a new one to this writer. But new or old it appears to have plenty of money since the story of the gathering carries with it the information that the National Industrial Conference has already spent more than 25,000 in an economic survey of the farm situation. It was gravely announced that the result of that survey has convinced the business interests of this country that hard times are arising unless something is speedily done to restore agricultural prosperity.

It is worth something, of course, to have a body of business men, economists and bankers acknowledge not only that the situation of the farmer is critical but also that other industries are threatened with failure unless the farmer soon begins to buy goods in larger quantities than he needs at prices that he cannot afford to pay. The earnest gentlemen who attended the St. Paul meeting are quick willing to solve the agricultural problem which is fine of them. What is not quite so good is that it seems to be taken for granted that all the required work must be done by men who own no farms. Not a man there seemed to know that the farmer is the only man who can do any real service for agriculture and that he will do it, if at all, by organization, by the reduction of crop areas and by the absolute control of the movement and prices of his own crops.

After listening for a couple of days to men who know so little about farming that their ignorance is a reflection on the intelligence of our people the conference appointed a committee to carry out the purposes for which it was formed. Needless to say, Mr. Murphy of Wheaton, Minnesota and Mr. Peak of Moline, Illinois, were both there and each was very much gratified with the proposed relief plans. If nothing prevents and the prospect for campaigning for election votes for candidates for United States senator are good, Murphy will stay on the job.

The Cape County Co-Operative Livestock Shipping Association of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., has grown in less than four years to a membership of 750. The first shipments were made in the fall of 1922 when 18 cars were shipped from September to November 30, and the membership grew from none to 80. Jackson is the largest shipping point in the county and from this point alone 152 cars were shipped in 1925, with a market value of \$228,822. Only members of the county farm bureau are entitled to belong to the shipping association.

Comment On World's News For Week

Jury Room Proceedings

Are never disclosed to the public under our system of dispensing justice. We shall never know, therefore, just what transpired during the more than 60 hours that were devoted to the consideration of the case of Harry Daugherty by a dozen of his alleged peers. There was a rumor that the vote was six for conviction and six for acquittal in the case of Daugherty and two to two in favor of conviction for Miller.

Inasmuch as every man is regarded as innocent until a jury has pronounced him guilty no man has the legal right now to say that an attorney general of the United States conspired to break the laws that he has sworn to enforce. The public, however, is not apt to pay much mind to such fine distinctions. The result of the trial was a Scotch verdict, that is the charge was not proved but the accused was not cleared and we are left exactly where we were before the case was tried except that we now know the evidence upon which the government relied to secure a conviction.

It is reported that the trial, which lasted several weeks, cost the United States more than a half million dollars and that the district attorney who tried the case is in doubt whether to try it again with another jury.

A modern surgeon has just completed a new diagnosis of the throat trouble which ended the life of George Washington late in the year 1799 and announces that an operation might have saved the life of the patient. Even if this is true it is altogether likely that something else of a serious nature would have happened to the general long before this time.

Killing Human Beings

Is rapidly becoming the most popular of all American outdoor sports. In Chicago gangs of bootleggers and other law breakers parade through the streets in motor cars equipped with machine guns and seldom fail to bag a half a dozen or more peaceful citizens every time they engage in a man hunt. Last week there were two forays of this sort, one in a suburb celebrated for its lawlessness and the other in the very heart of the downtown business section.

In Washington a detective was shot to death one night last week just as he closed his garage door after putting up his car. The killer used a 32 caliber pistol with which he ended the life of his victim with one shot straight through the heart. As this is written there has been no arrest and so far as the public knows there are no suspects. The dead man was to have been married the next day and there is a good deal of speculation as to whether the deed was by a disappointed woman or a jealous rival.

The most alarming phase of all this homicidal lawlessness is that few murderers are ever punished in this country. The proportion of convictions to killings being in the ratio of about one to one hundred. On the record no one can dispute the statement recently made by Senator Borah that this is the most lawless country in the world.

Harry Daugherty was not convicted of conspiracy to defraud the republic of the disinterested services of two public officers and Alvin Karpis may not be convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the processes of justice but their respective trials have given the world so much information that neither of them will ever again look quite the same.

Pershing Was a Good Soldier

Now that his fighting days are over he is proving that he is a good citizen. In a recent address to the boys of the American Legion, the assembled in annual convention at Philadelphia he made this sane and timely comment on the peace time duties of the men who risked so much for the republic in time of war: "It is a fine thing for us to meet annually and to renew our associations made during the war," he said. "We do not believe just because a man does a uniform in time of war that he is made thereby a permanent warrior. I want to say to you that you need no advice as to your conduct in civil life. Men who are willing to defend their rights in time of war are always patriots in time of peace, and they are the ones who shall give advice to others."

"We are not a political organization, but local affairs must interest us, especially members of the American Legion, because they are the ones who stand for the things that are right. You must see that our public officials are honest, upright citizens and that they are not slackers or demagogues."

At any rate General and Vice-president Dawes is consistent. In a recent address to the American Legion he insisted that voting at the polls is just as important as final roll calls in the body over which he presides.

Philadelphia Is in the Deepes

Despair. The Sesqui-Centennial has not won the appreciation of the country that the show deserves by reason of its great beauty and merit as an exhibition of what people are doing throughout the world. Also there is a little natural disappointment over the failure of the big show to attract enough paying customers to repay the city and the guarantors some part of the several millions that they have invested in the enterprise. Discussing this matter the New York World says editorially:

"Mismanagement, mistakes, and politics—these are some of the things said to be responsible for the failure of the Sesqui-Centennial. The attendance has been 4,000,000. Instead of the 25,000,000 now said to have been estimated last June at the opening of the exposition. On the 20th of last June, Mayor Kendrick made a speech, in which he said that if more than

50,000,000 persons didn't attend the Sesqui, "the aims and purposes of the patriotic men and women who have made it possible will have failed." And "The Coming Tower of June 22 said, in part: "Translated into English, it probably means that if more than 50,000,000 persons don't attend the exposition, a lot of investors are going to lose some money; and how the men and women—as the men and women who have sponsored previous expositions know—who have made the Sesqui possible are going to explain that to the investors is something to worry about." And, as exclusively forecast herein, the patriotic men and women are now worrying."

The Sesqui-Centennial is losing \$25,000 a day and it is still a long while until final closing time on November 30. It takes a lot more than the biggest exposition ever organized in this world to persuade the average American to visit Philadelphia except when there is a championship prize fight between two heavyweight pugilists.

Minnesota Is in a Most

Peculiar political situation. Very few of the voters of that state care much for the Grand Old Republican Party. The Farmer-Labor combination seems to have fallen to pieces of its weight or weakness. The Democracy has practically disintegrated since the election of Senator Shipstead four years ago. So we have a great state that has no political party that has the confidence of any considerable number of its voters.

Word comes from St. Peter, Red Cloud, Madelia, and other country communities that pressure is being brought to bear on the Farmer-Labor candidates to persuade them to withdraw in favor of the Democratic ticket. This may not be done and if it does may have very small influence on the election but its suggestion confirms us of the conviction that this is a two-party country. The sensible course for patriotic citizens who believe that the Republican party has fallen down on the job is to support the Democratic candidates and contrariwise. If Magnus Johnson and Shipstead and all their followers had gone into the Democratic ranks six years ago Minnesota would now be a well-balanced two-party state instead of a commonwealth with no party in which the people have any confidence.

In the debate now in progress in the Prussian Diet over the bill to pay off Kaiser Wilhelm and let him stay in Holland the Communists are five ink wells, six spittoons, a dozen dictionaries and quite a number of rotten apples ahead of their nearest competitors in the practice of the fine art of advancing striking arguments. Only three serious casualties have been reported to date and no member has changed his mind on the merits of the Kaiser and the proposition to vote him \$20,000,000 out of the public treasury.

Kansas, Like Minnesota,

Is a fine illustration of what happens in a state when a large number of good citizens fall out with their own party and yet lack the intestinal invigoration to go over to the other camp. If Victor Murdock, William Allen White, Henry F. Allen, Arthur Capper and Sheffield Ingalls had cleared over to the democracy when they bolted the Republican party in 1912 and 1914 they could have taken charge of the Democratic organization on their own terms. No state is likely to be well governed when it remains for many years in the undisputed control of a party greatly in the majority. If the Progressives had joined the Democrats of this state twelve years ago we would have had two parties almost equally balanced and every election since would have been so close and uncertain that yellow dog politics would long since have gone out of style. Also the gentlemen mentioned above, all being good men, would doubtless have held as many and as important offices as they have since acquired.

When all citizens recognize that even the best political party is only an organized agency through which to serve the republic and the commonwealth we shall have much better government in the republic and in the states.

The great grandfather who recently beat his wife to death with a three legged stool because she had been nagging at him for nearly fifty years doubtless had extreme provocation but it is now quite evident that his atrocious deed was failed to his neighbors. Anyhow this incident occurred in a state that still maintains the ducking stool for incurable scolds and the old gentleman would have done much better had he permitted the law instead of his own evil nature to take its course.

St. Louis Now Has Something

In which its own people can take a just pride. After 38 years of waiting the Worlds Championship baseball has finally crossed the Father of Waters and settled down amidst the smoke and fog of a near great city that was on the verge of being forgotten by the rest of the country. In discussing the famous victory of the Pukes over the Yanks a New York paper says:

"New York can be gracious to a victorious opponent. It would have been nice if the Yankees, after their crucial seventh inning could have pulled the game out of the fire; but after Alexander had stepped into the box and struck out Lazzari, the New York crowd gave him a great ovation, for a New York crowd prefers drama to victory."

"And what drama it was! As the games went on it became apparent that the big figure of the series was another old man, or an old man age is computed in baseball. Most of us when the series opened had to scratch our heads to remember when we had heard the name Grover Cleveland Alexander. It was familiar enough, but it stirred queer recollections out of a dim and murky past; recollections of hobble-skirts, the turkey trot and Uncle Joe Cannon; recollections that reached back to the days before the great war."

"Yet this ancient gladiator performed more brilliantly than youngsters of half his years. Will one ever forget the excitement, when, in the ninth inning, with two down and but one run needed to tie the score, there stepped to the bat the unexcelled, the ne plus ultra, our own behemoth, leviathan Babe Ruth? There for a moment we beheld the irresistible force and the immovable body, the two great titans of the series."

"And did the old man quit? He did not. He pitched to the colossus, and the colossus failed to connect. True, he finally drew a base on balls, but it was not a gift, with the compliments of the whole team, that Babe usually gets. And then, as though the gods wished to avoid some flat anti-climax, they had the Babe thrown out on his way to second—and the game was over."

"Well, it was a big night in St. Louis, and it will be a bigger night when the team comes home. May the noise be loud, long and joyous. New York can afford to miss a year. And after waiting thirty-eight years, St. Louis deserves it. We have an idea how the citizenry feels."

Six barbed beaves, an open air dance six blocks long, the cheers of the populace, the music of bands, the smiles of corn-fed maidens and an address of welcome by the mayor of the city awaited the return of Alexander the Greater to his more or less western but never again humble home. It can no longer be truthfully said that republics are ungrateful to their heroes.

Royalty Will be in America

In the gracious and beautiful person of Queen Marie of Romania a few days before this paper reaches the customers. Why should I write about this wondrous event when a more gifted and much better paid editor has released the following from his inner consciousness:

"When a real honest-to-goodness Queen avows to visit a democracy, and especially when this Queen happens to be as gracious and captivating a sovereign as Marie of Romania, apparently anything the lady may say or do for a fortnight previous to her departure is bonafide news. First-page stories for a week and more have been supplying last-minute bulletins on the details of Queen Marie's new permanent wave ("something between a shingle and a bob"), her new traveling gown, her new evening gown, her decision to take no wine aboard the good ship Leviathan, her latest comments on American manners, American movies, American generosity and the wide range of things American which she has seen and heard. "Marie of Romania is new to-day, and quite certain to remain new from this time forward till her triumphant journey through America is finished. She has a way of being news even when the most unimportant of a trans-Atlantic voyage; for she does things with a flourish. When she travels, it is not incognito but as royally as possible. When she is crowned, she is crowned with the biggest crown in Europe (it weighed four pounds). When she writes, it is in no dull reminiscent mood but in a strain of lively, up-to-date conjecture. It was Marie of Romania who upset all traditions of Queens as journalists when, in a series of syndicated chapters, she drew a picture of her "ideal man," his tent, his fire, his food. "I want to ride through the great waste spaces with him. "I want to share his tent, his fire, his food. "I want to lean my head on his shoulder and hear his strong, faithful heart beat. "I want the delicious old-fashioned thrill of being mastered and overruled. "But I have never met my man of the great wastes, my pioneer."

"It is no mystery that over a period of some twenty years Marie of Romania has been so often in the headlines. She knows what makes a story."

It now develops that Harry Willis, the alleged "Brown Panther" was no more than a very tame sort of house feline when he was at last forced into the prize ring to fight a real bear-cat. That ancient darkey will pass into oblivion as the man who got more see than fighting and delivered a smaller return in real goods than any other four flusher, black or white, that ever lived.

Cotton With a Record

Cro are facing the hardest winter that has happened to them in many years. They are now trying to get the United States to loan money in Europe with which the spinners over there can purchase a part of their surplus product. An agricultural surplus is always a curse to the group that makes it. There is only one sure cure for the evils that flow from the production of a bigger crop than the world wants and that is to see to it that the world is never offered quite as much of any commodity as it really needs.

That little thing can be done in either of two ways both of which are easily within the powers of production. The first is to organize the crop so that its producers can say when and on what quantities it shall go to the market and then instead of dumping on a congested market, ask the converters to come to the farms and buy what they need at prices determined by the cost of production. The other is cut acreage and so reduce crop yields to a little and once in a while to a good deal below actual needs.

Of course the cotton planters have a third remedy. They may pray for Providence to permit the boll weevil to prosper and multiply and if their prayers are answered they may then plant their farms in crops that are needed.

The Panama Canal collected \$22,931,762 in tolls during its fiscal year just ended June 30.

The Country Woman

MY DAD'S HIRED MAN
I'm my Dad's hired man,
And I work every day.
Just as hard as I can—
So the other men say!

I help milk the cows
And feed the old hens
And show 'em how to
Run rigs in the pen.

I'm getting so fat
I can wear my Dad's collar
And sometimes his hat
If he doesn't holler!

But my Dad is funny,
He can't understand
Why I want my money
Like a regular man.

I'm my Dad's hired man!
And I work every day,
Just as hard as I can
But it's mighty poor pay!

EXTENSION CLUB WOMEN

STUDY S. D. CEREALS
Cereals the world over are, "the staff of life," because they are economical, nutritious, and have a mild flavor that combines well with other foods.

"South Dakota Cereals" is the subject of a demonstration study being made this month by thousands of farm women in many parts of the state. If there is a women's extension club in your neighborhood, it is not yet too late to join the group and learn many new ways to serve the cereals that are produced in South Dakota.

"All cereals contain some protein," says Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist, who prepared material for the demonstration. "Though it is not as efficient as the kind found in milk, eggs, poultry, fish and meat, its efficiency is greatly increased when milk is used with it. Starch is the most abundant food material in cereals, and it is used by the body to provide energy and warmth."

"Cereals also contain fat, which is mostly found in the germ. In addition, cereal foods having the outer layers of the grain and the germ supply minerals, vitamins and roughage. Whole cereals have a place regularly in the diet as a source of these elements. This is especially true if the diet is at all lacking in vegetables and fruits."

"The production of cereals or grains plays a large part in the agricultural program of South Dakota. The cereals raised are of high quality, as are the cereal products manufactured within the state. Every homemaker should study the market and give preference to South Dakota products when all other factors are equal."

COMMITTEES FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Now that fall has come, grange, church, and other organizations are thinking of community suppers and wondering just how to go about staging them. The following suggestions are recommended by Prof. Elmer Stewart of the department of institutional economics at the Kansas State Agricultural college:

1. Select a general chairman to take complete responsibility of the supper.

2. Concentrate responsibility in five or perhaps six chairmen working under the general chairman.

Duties may be divided in somewhat the following manner:

General chairman—organizes work, divides duties, checks upon others, cares for things left undone.

Food committee—are responsible for menu, marketing, preparation of food, getting extra kitchen equipment and dishes, and service in the kitchen during the supper hour.

Service committee—put dining room in shape, arrange and place tables, attend to actual serving, ventilation, and determine the type of dining room service—whether it is to be cafeteria style or a supper with waitresses.

Cleanup committee—tends to washing dishes, secure necessary cleanup materials, clean the kitchen, and leave the room in order.

Finance committee—have tickets printed—if there are to be tickets—see to ticket selling, collect tickets at the supper, apportion money for decorations, entertainment and help, keep other chairmen informed about tickets, attend to advertising, printing of menus, and pay bills.

Social committee—meet people at the door, take wraps, introduce strangers, plan seating arrangement and

placing of guests, plan program and entertainment, and care for entertainers. This work may be divided between the service and decorations committees, thus dispensing with a social committee.

Concluding with the "Do's," remember to "organize well, place responsibility in the hands of a few capable people, and then everybody co-operate." But it's a good plan to shift jobs during the year and not overwork the persons who always take the helm.

WASHING WALLS
Walls and delicate woodwork may be washed with water, white soap and a little ammonia added to the water. Be sure to change the water as soon as it becomes dirty, and wash every inch of the surface.

THOSE LEFT-OVERS
A delicious way of using left-overs of vegetables and meat is to combine them together with a few cracker crumbs in a casserole.

OTHER WAYS
When a child dislikes milk, it is often possible to give it to him painlessly in the form of cocoa, milk desserts and creamed soups.

USE SOUR CREAM
Always save all sour cream and use it in the place of milk and shortening in muffins, cake, cookies and waffles. Half a teaspoon of soda should be added to each cup of the cream.

USE MEAT STOCK
Creamed or scalloped vegetables may be prepared with evaporated milk diluted with meat stock if the supply of cream or milk is limited.

PIANO KEYS
Clean piano keys with a soft cloth dipped in alcohol and wipe with the grain of the ivory. Dry thoroughly with a clean cloth.

SUBSTANTIAL
Several different cooked vegetables may be combined with white sauce and cooked in a casserole to form a substantial luncheon dish.

STALE CAKE
Sponge or pound cake that is no longer soft and fresh may be used as a base with ice cream or steamed fruit served over it, and a delicious dessert results.

WRITING THAT PAYS
"So you're going to be an author. What do you expect to write for a living?"

CROQUETTES
Left overs of rice, macaroni, meat sauce for croquettes, or flat cakes, and fried in bacon fat.

Self conquest is the greatest of victories.—Plato.

The boll weevil is estimated to cause an annual damage of more than \$2,000,000 in the United States.

GOOD MORNING:
Today's receipts in Kansas City were 33 cars of Alfalfa, 23 cars of Prairie, 3 of Timothy and 1 car of Straw, a total of 60 cars. This is about twice as many as a week ago, and a little more than a year ago.

Prices are somewhat higher at this time than they were two weeks ago, when we issued our last market letter. Prairie is steady, with sales ranging as high as \$16.50 per ton. Alfalfa is selling at firm prices, with a keen demand for Dairy Alfalfa which is well cured. There is no doubt but that the Kansas hay crop is considerably below normal, and we cannot help but think that prices at this market will remain good throughout the fall and winter.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS—OCTOBER 15, 1926
ALFALFA:
Select Dairy\$23.00-25.00
Choice21.50-22.50
Number One20.00-21.00
Standard18.00-19.50
Number Two16.00-17.50
Number Three13.50-15.50
PRAIRIE:
Number One15.50-16.50
Number Two13.50-15.50
Number Three10.00-13.00
Packing8.00-9.50
CLOVER:
Number One18.00-19.00

HEMSTITCHED SCARFS AND SETS NO. 1752, 1753 and 1756
Three beautiful scarfs are hemstitched and stamped on finest quality Indian head and can be matched in entire sets that contain center-piece, buffet set, luncheon set, vanity set and the pillow cases if desired. The observant housewife will be keen to sense the value of securing these attractive designs in such a variety of pieces.

Scarfs—18x45 inches, 65c; scarf—18x54, inches, 82c; centerpiece 18

inches, 28c; centerpiece 36 inch, 88c; centerpiece, 44 inches, \$1.25; centerpiece, 54 inches, \$1.75; luncheon set—one, 36x36 inches, luncheon cloth and four 13 inch square napkins, \$1.60; napkins, 14 inch square, per dozen, \$2.20; buffet set, three pieces, 65c. Vanity set, three pieces, 45c. Pillow cases, per pair, 42 inches long, \$1.32. Pillow cases, 45 inches long, per pair \$1.40. In ordering be sure and specify number and material desired. All sent postpaid on receipt of price.



5600. Ladies' Dress
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size as illustrated requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material, with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. If made without the jabot 3/4 yard of contrasting material is required. The width at the lower edge of the dress is 2 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

5242. Child's Coat and Cap.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 54 inch material for the Coat and 1/4 yard for the Cap. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our 1926-27 Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 600 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's fashions. A Complete and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (Illustrations of the various simple stitches) at valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

TIMOTHY:
Number One16.00-17.00
Standard15.00-15.50
Number Two13.50-14.50
Number Three11.50-13.00

There is not much hay being consigned to this market from Kansas because of the fact that there are so many localities buying hay, and those which have hay need it all for their home demand. However, when you have hay to sell or consign please give us a chance to work with you. Any information which we can give that would be of help to you in regard to the marketing of your hay will be gladly given. Please let us hear from you.

ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS

The bureau of education, U. S. department of the interior, is in receipt of a notice of a school directors' convention called by a county superintendent of schools in the state of Arkansas. The program prepared for discussion centers round two topics, school building plans for the county and new school legislation. Associations of school directors now found in a large number of our states are a powerful means of improving school facilities, especially in small and isolated communities. The responsibility of school directors or trustees to the children of the community is a most important one. The directors employ teachers, thereby determining to a great extent the kind of instruction the children receive during the school year. They have charge of the building in which the children live six hours a day eight or nine months of the year. The school building is a comfortable, sanitary, pleasant place for children, or it is not any of these, according to the interest and responsibility directors assume toward its upkeep. Have the teacher and children adequate educational materials, that is, tools with which to work, that they may make the best possible use of their school days? The answer depends in a large measure on the interest and intelligence of the school directors.

Meetings and conferences of school directors offer an opportunity for these officials to discuss matters of importance to the proper discharge of their duties. Often experts in school building plans, in lighting or ventilation schools, and the like, demonstrate good schoolroom practice in these particular areas at such meetings. Sometimes the authority called upon for discussion is an educational expert, the county superintendent or an instructor from a nearby normal school or other state institution, who explains the value of modern methods of teaching and managing a school. Better schools are almost sure to result when the directors responsible for them become familiar with modern school ideals through directors' associations.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCES

In-service training for county school superintendents through intensive short courses is becoming more and more extensive and the courses offered more and more professional in tone. Last July a conference for these officers, three weeks in duration, was held at Laramie, Wyo.

MORE BOOKS NEEDED

If you have surplus books in your library, the State Reformatory would appreciate your sending them here for the use of the inmates. We would gladly pay transportation charges on proper books for the library or send for them if your home is in Hutchinson. Discarded school books could be used to great advantage as our supply is exhausted and our school classes are larger than ever before.

E. E. Frizell, Superintendent.

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.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Chickens cockerels Single Comb Rhode Island Red Thompsons egg laying strain from prize winners. \$5.00 each.—Victor Kirk, Bazaar, Kans.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12 lbs. \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe Free. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

New Book on Rheumatism
Explaining how all rheumatic conditions can really be permanently corrected, has just been published by Dr. Ball's Health School, Dept. 1140, Excelsior Springs, Mo. This remarkable book can be obtained free by writing them.

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County superintendents from 13 of the 23 counties were in attendance. Among the topics for discussion were the replacement of eighth grade examination questions by objective tests; preparation of really programs in one-teacher schools; time allotment for civics, agriculture and hygiene; county school organization. A similar conference was held at about the same time, of one week's duration, for the county superintendents of North Dakota. Considerable time in both these conferences was given to the instructional supervision phase of the county superintendent's work.

THE MANAGERIAL CROWD

When Kinney takes the gavel, and all is ready to begin, Jack Stevens pulls his mustache, and smiles at all he meets.

Then we listen to the roll call, wondering who has joined our ranks. We smile with smiles to greet them. Both conservatives and cranks.

There is a power slowly gathering. In co-operations crowd. When our managers take a hand, they talk out long and loud.

They can reach the idle fellow in no kinder kind of way. When he comes with stuff to market And tries to have his say.

They can tell how Lew and Harry Sell wheat down on the Board; How Vesceky and the Wheat Pool Sell the wheat its members stored.

How ten thousand loyal Union men Insure in Union Company, And have built a mighty building In Salina all can see.

How the livestock boys are waiting, For your cars of stock to come; Of the lies old dealers try to tell To put us on the bum.

And the bank is working overtime To gather in our cash; Each time we start another bank, The old "system" gets a smash!

How Seemans and old Augustine Are making Union Gold; How old line "wild cat" creameries Are growing very bold.

How the day is surely coming With the Rochdale plan made true, That the earning on your business Will all come back to you.

So our managers are telling, These meetings one and all, How they run elevators and stores, Union business great and small.

Each fellow has a little "thor," What helps the other man to think, Well put them all together In Co-operation's chain and link.

And all go home and try them out, And help a "bit" each day, To show the bums and profiteers, The Union's come to stay.

So, speak up men! Tell us your plan: The way you run your "biz." All have merits, all have faults: Let's discuss, think and "quiz."

And when the meeting's over, We go back to our den, We know that all the managers Are better Union men.

You can whip the other fellow, But you can't do it alone; So go back to your locals, And help the boys keep it goin'.

Let our motto be: "Our Union, All for each and each for all." We'll show the bums and profiteers, Mammon then will surely fall.

—O. M. Lippert.

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Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
No. 36
(L. 1925, ch. 192)

A proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: Sec. 3.

The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of eight dollars per day for each day's actual service during any regular or special session and five cents per mile for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars for any regular session, nor more than two hundred and forty dollars for any special session, and such sums shall constitute all of the compensation of members of the legislature for all purposes whatsoever.

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

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

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 36, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State
52-131

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Would she have to sell at a sacrifice what you and she had been several years accumulating—the property you had expected to leave to your children? Or, would she be able to meet the crisis without financial embarrassment—without taking your children out of school?

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REQUEST

E. E. Frizell, Supt.

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AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180.
 Meets every second Monday in the month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec'y.
BRILLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
 First and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.
CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2149.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Horne, Anderson County.
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
 Meets every two weeks. C. H. Montgomery, Sec'y 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.
 The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, 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 every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec'y Anderson County.
INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.
IANTHA LOCAL NO. 2140.
 Meets the second and fourth night of each month. A. F. Thowe, Sec.
LITTON LOCAL NO. 2064.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Wilson, Sec'y.
MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2135.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec.
MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec.
PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
 Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec.
SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2083.
 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'y. Barton County.
TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
 Meets the second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Kiefer, Sec.
WELDA LOCAL NO. 2054.
 Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. H. F. Ferguson, Sec.
ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.
ATHOLSON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1838.
 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'y Barton County.
STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2173.
 Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossard, Sec'y Barton County.
CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec'y Chase County.
DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1891.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Charles L. Timmons, Secretary Chase County.
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Volma E. McCandless, Sec'y.
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944.
 Meets every two weeks on Saturday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec.
CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 1907.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. John H. Muecher, Secretary.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Jas. Vittore, Secretary.
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1025.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.
COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie F. Hughs, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
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CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Anderson, Secretary.
COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1738.
 First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.
COWLEY COUNTY
BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1917.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Harold F. Osburn, Sec.
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec'y Cowley County.
FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec'y Cowley County.
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'Neill.
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'y Cowley County.
MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
 Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley County.
ODessa LOCAL NO. 1871.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Burr Russell, Sec'y Cowley County.
SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.
SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.
TISDALE LOCAL NO. 1986.
 Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Abildgaard, Sec.
CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUMB BEL LOCAL NO. 1811.
 Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
 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. 2004.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec'y Crawford County.
STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2050.
 Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec'y Crawford County.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert T. Meyer, Sec'y Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.
DIST. NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 853.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec'y.
CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1058.
 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regier, Sec.
COWLEY COUNTY
EAST CRESSWELL LOCAL NO. 1559.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. W. J. Pollock, Sec.
DECATUR COUNTY
AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
 Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.
PRAIRIE LOG LOCAL NO. 1886.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.
DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec'y.
CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec.
NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1852.
 Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kitzing, Secretary.
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BLUE MOUND LOCAL NO. 1855.
 Meets the first Friday in each month. John Bowman, Sec'y.
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 Meets first and third Thursday of each month. E. B. Thud, Sec.
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 Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec'y.
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PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 652.
 Meets the third Thursday of each month. E. H. Hill, Sec'y.
PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1854.
 Meets on the first Friday of each month. A. McPeeters, Sec.
SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1889.
 Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec.
VERSPERTINE LOCAL NO. 1817.
 Meets every other Wednesday night. Fred O. Rhoades, Sec.
WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
 Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec.
ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
 First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank C. Ebert, Sec.
HAYS LOCAL NO. 844.
 Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec'y Ellis County.
MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. E. A. Leiker, Sec'y.
SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 2131.
 Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month at some members home. F. O. Herman, Sec.
ELLISWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1880.
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. P. Svoboda, Sec'y.
ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2098.
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Frank Mog, Sec'y.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 993.
 Meets every second and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schults, Sec'y.
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 878.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Husar, Sec'y.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1218.
 Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.
HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1815.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 9017.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 58 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec'y Franklin County.
SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. L. L. Carpenter, Sec'y.
WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2152.
 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. R. Wren, Sec.
GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1891.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.
LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
 Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar, Sec'y.
MORE SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1801.
 First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec'y Geary County.
GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1892.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.
PARK LOCAL NO. 809.
 Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Holm, Sec'y Gove County.
GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1838.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318.
 Meets the first and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.
SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1498.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Spide, Secretary.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec'y 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. Dettler, Sec. Harvey County.
JACKSON NOTICE
HARRISON LOCAL NO. 1108.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. T. J. Cross, Sec.
JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESSCROFT LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.
JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 430.
 Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Winkle, Sec'y.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
 First and third Wednesday. W. T. Felm, Sec'y Jewell County.
ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601.
 Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolley Gasky, Sec.
JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744.
 Meets the first Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec'y.
LINN COUNTY
NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec'y Linn County.
NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
 Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Moore, Sec'y Linn County.
PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2085.
 Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec'y Linn County.
LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. C. E. Bedrag, Sec'y.
MARSHALL COUNTY
ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
 Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Fincham, Sec. Marshall County.
BLANCHE VILLE LOCAL NO. 1962.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Dea, Sec.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
 Meets second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Muel, Sec. Marshall County.
BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2129.
 Meets every third Wednesday of each month. W. C. Fraire, Sec. Marshall County.
DISTRICT NO. 57, LOCAL NO. 1232.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. Ernest Brauch, Sec'y.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
 Meets the second Friday in each month. Florence Secor, Sec. Marshall County.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 944.
 Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.
LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Secor, Sec. Marshall County.
MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary.
RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 1874.
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y.
SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets every other Friday night. Russell Clancy, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. E. Hays, Sec'y Marshall County.
SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hal Saathoff, Sec'y.
MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y.
HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196.
 Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. P. Schick, Secretary.
LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 188.
 Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec.
PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
 First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec'y Marion County.
MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1763.
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.
BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192.
 Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.
BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami County.
FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
 Meets first and third Thursday. W. H. Styler, Sec. Miami County.
HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
 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. Herbert Joyce, Sec.
OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec'y Miami County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.
ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
 Meets first and third Thursday. S. J. Lehr, Sec'y Miami County.
SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1735.
 Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barwick, Sec'y Miami County.
UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
 Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.
VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1847.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec'y Miami County.
MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721.
 Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tidlow, Sec'y.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1802.
 Meets first and third Thursday. Frank Friend, Sec'y Morris County.
MCPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1868.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Galt, Sec'y.
COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec'y.
JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adal Peterson, Sec'y.
NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 716.
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec'y.
NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1041.
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec'y.
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. 1152.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson County.
MITCHELL COUNTY
CUSTER LOCAL NO. 806.
 Meets the first Monday of each month. Henry Fuerer, Sec'y.
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 802.
 Meets every other Thursday. Leonard E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.
LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
 Meets second and fourth Wednesday. P. E. Roy, Sec. Mitchell County.
NEMHA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.
SUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.
MAJAC LOCAL NO. 911.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.
 Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec'y.
EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec'y.
HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec'y Nemaha County.
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. 640.
 Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.
ROCK LOCAL NO. 923.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec'y.
NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 889.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.
BROGAN LOCAL NO. 238.
 Second and fourth Thursdays. L. L. Vanman, Sec.
CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 384.
 Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec.
ERIE LOCAL NO. 562.
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec.
NORTON COUNTY
FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1947.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Chas. J. Minna, Kansas. M. M. Schelberger, Sec.
MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec'y Norton County.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Norris, Sec'y Norton County.
SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.
 Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec'y.
UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec.
NESS COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1729.
 Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam Mont, Sec.
OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.
JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1486.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Geo. A. Warren, Sec.
SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
 Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary.
PHILOM LOCAL NO. 1189.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Mrs. A. P. Rhelon, Sec'y Osage County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1434.
 Meets the first Thursday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec'y.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. E. E. Hays, Sec'y Osage County.
RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.
VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1270.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Flamm, Sec'y Osage County.
VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
 First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, Sec'y Osage County.
OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec'y.
BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
 First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec'y.
GROVER LOCAL NO. 108.
 Meets the first and third Friday at members' homes. Mrs. Catherine Shivers, Sec'y.
MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
 Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelsen, Sec'y.
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1402.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y.
SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
 Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788.
 Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec.
OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1254.
 Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.
SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thier, Sec'y.
PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 578.
 Meets the first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Boethlin, Sec.
TOWNSHIP LOCAL NO. 569.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. W. F. Kinsley, Sec'y.
WALNUT LOCAL NO. 811.
 Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.
REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.
ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687.
 Meets every second Tuesday of each month. John A. Isaacson, Sec.
GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1211.
 First and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec'y.
LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec'y.
RYDALL LOCAL NO. 768.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y.
RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
 Meets second Tuesday of the month. R. Bendings, Sec'y Riley County.
ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1860.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr., Sec.
BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1880.
 Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Carrie Foltz, Secretary.
DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1790.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec'y.
GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.
 Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Bush, Sec.
CAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801.
 Meets every other Friday evening. A. Falge, Sec.
LEER LOCAL NO. 1545.
 Meets first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle E. Johnson, Sec.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
 Meets first and third Friday. Albert Spooner, Sec'y.
RICE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1473.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. H. E. Jansen, Sec.
ROCKS COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Virgil McMahon, Sec'y.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792.
 Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marotte, Sec'y Rocks County.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 793.
 Meets the first Tuesday after the first Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal, Sec.
RUSH COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 995.
 Meets the second Wednesday evening and fourth Saturday afternoon of each month. S. G. Lewis, Sec.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec'y.
SALINE COUNTY
BAVARIA LOCAL NO. 1978.
 Meets at the call of the president. C. A. Olson, Secretary.
RURAL LOCAL NO. 2139.
 First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowser, Sec'y Saline County.
SCOTT COUNTY
MODOC LOCAL NO. 1604.
 Meets the first Wednesday in each month. Mrs. E. C. Douglas, Sec'y.
SHERIDAN COUNTY
CRESCO LOCAL NO. 917.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.
HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. Ross Meigs, Sec. Sheridan County.
SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1958.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.
SMITH COUNTY
OAK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1185.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec'y.
STAFFORD COUNTY
LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
 First and third Friday. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1888.
 First and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.
NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
 First and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. L. Brown, Secretary.
BURNER COUNTY
I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199.
 Second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taubee, Sec. Burner County.
REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
 Meets the first and third Thursday at the elevator at Cleora. B. N. Burrows, Sec'y Burner County.
TREGO COUNTY
HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.
OGALLALA LOCAL NO. 2046.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. W. A. Tawney, Sec.
VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
 Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec'y Trego County.
THOMAS COUNTY
PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1205.
 Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.
WABANUSSE COUNTY
FREEMAN LOCAL NO. 2014.
 First Friday in each month. A. W. Eismenger, Sec.
LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 1854.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Arnold Nehring, Sec.
MILL CREEK VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1878.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Albert Tanenbach, Sec'y.
PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Wm. Leitz, Sec.
PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
 First and third Wednesday. C. M. Saxe, Sec'y Wabunussee County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
 Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec'y.
RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabunussee County.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Wertzberger, Sec. Wabunussee County.
SPRING GLEN LOCAL NO. 1976.
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. R. Christian, Sec'y.
TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1891.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzman, Sec'y Wabunussee County.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 312.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at Washington County.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 574.
 Meets every first and third Monday of the month. Christena Stettnich, Sec'y Washington County.
DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec'y Washington County.
EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783.
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. A. Washington Co.
HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec'y Washington County.
HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010.
 Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec'y Washington County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sedlacek, Sec.
ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 648.
 Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington County.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
 Meets every first Monday in the month. Fred Hindebrandt, Sec'y Washington County.
SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
 Meets the last Wednesday of each month. Limestone. John A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.
WOODSON COUNTY
BURT LOCAL NO. 2089.
 Meets the fourth Tuesday night in each month. W. A. Suber, Sec.
CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
 Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 8th, 1926. Margaret C. Barteis, Sec'y.
MT. PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2118.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. G. Gunnels, Sec.
PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodston County.
PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2125.
 Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Wm. Heiman, Sec'y.

WORLD-WIDE POOL ORGANIZATION TO MEET IN MARCH
 The International Wheat Pool Conference committee that met in Winnipeg on August 18th including C. H. Burnell, chairman; E. R. Downie, John Manley, A. J. Scott and S. J. Farmer, made arrangements to have the next International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City, Missouri, on March 16, 1927. A very interesting and educational program has been prepared and contents of the program some of the world's most noted men in the work of co-operative marketing.
 The committee took up the matter of publicity while in their conference at Winnipeg and the matter of misrepresentation of the Canadian pools in the United States newspapers and trade journals was discussed. It appears that there has been an organized system of the interests opposed to wheat pooling and those opposed to International co-ordination of wheat pool activities to spread around the world the different news agencies and other avenues through which news is distributed to the newspapers so that the U. S. press would print reports as they were received and not be prejudiced by the wheat pool movement in general. To counter act and curb this condition it was decided that the United States pools should be asked to send clippings of such articles to Mr. Farmer to spread around the world the different news agencies and other avenues through which news is distributed to the newspapers so that the U. S. press would print reports as they were received and not be prejudiced by the wheat pool movement in general. To counter act and curb this condition it was decided that the United States pools should be asked to send clippings of such articles to Mr. Farmer to spread around the world the different news agencies and other avenues through which news is distributed to the newspapers so that the U. S. press would print reports as they were received and not be prejudiced by the wheat pool movement in general. To counter act and curb this condition it was decided that the United States pools should be asked to send clippings of such articles to Mr. Farmer to spread around the world the different news agencies and other avenues through which news is distributed to the newspapers so that the U. S. press would print reports as they were received and not be prejudiced by the wheat pool movement in general. To counter act and curb this condition it was decided that the United States pools should be asked to send clippings of such articles to Mr. Farmer to spread around the world the different