THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Organization *Education* — *Co-Operation*
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Kansas State Historical Society

TRUE COOPERATION TO RESCUE

Falun Will Try the Co-operative Plan. Single Selling Agencies Necessary. Eliminate Competition Among Growers. Farmers Union Elevators Must Not Speculate. Co-operation for Service to Members is Winning Plan

Operating for profit to the individual who owns an elevator or any other business is the basis of the privately owned industries.

The idea of making a profit comes first, then the rendering of a service to society comes rather as a consolation that you are as smart as you thot you were, than as an essential part of the business.

Before a sensible man goes into the elevator game he looks first at the possibilities of making money. The next thot is how much capital will it take to be successful. He must consider that it will take a given volume of business to pay operating expenses, interest on capital involved, taxes, take up depreciation on equipment, insurance, a surplus as reserve and wages for managing. These charges are mostly fixed charges and must be considered by the operator of an elevator regardless of who owns it.

Taking wheat as the commodity to be handled we can see that unless there is considerable wheat in the trade territory to be handled that the average handling charge is not sufficient to meet the fixed overhead and that the handling charge must be increased or a different method employed for handling the grain.

The local elevator at best is only a middleman. Of course the advantage that may be taken of the wheat producers depends upon how much the farmers will stand. The farmers will stand for an enormous "take off" if the elevator man takes it from them with their eyes open, but if he tries to steal off the farmer by short weight, or short test, he starts trouble.

The price of wheat is generally fixed at Liverpool because of the advantage of being the largest single buying center. Local elevator prices are the Liverpool price less all deductions of all nature.

If it takes a certain volume of business to pay all elevator expenses above enumerated and the price that the elevator man can get for the wheat bought, is fixed at Liverpool, we can see that the more elevators in the trade territory that the given volume of wheat must support the greater the handling charge must of necessity be, therefor the less the farmer gets for his wheat.

If we are to remedy the above condition (and we must remedy it) we must either have a single selling agency that has a greater advantage in naming the price than the single buying agency or we must eliminate the excessive local handling charge by using less elevators.

Which can be done the quickest? What methods shall be used? These questions may be answered by saying that it all depends upon the farmer himself. The only permanent remedy is the single selling agency controlled by the wheat producers themselves. Such an agency requires permissive legislation, education and co-operation on the part of the farmers and time. Time to organize and develop practical methods of handling, grading, testing, financing and selling.

Locally we can start at once. We must adopt a plan that eliminates competition among the growers themselves or in other terms we must adopt a method that is different from the profit system. That means that we must place service above profit. The principle thing necessary is for the farmer to understand just what that means. For years he has been trained to take what was given him for his wheat, the profits remaining in the pocket of the buyer of his grain. Dissatisfaction has caused him to patronize the different elevators to keep from being skinned. Elevator men have prospered while he has gradually been getting deeper in debt.

Farmers Union Elevators have attempted to beat the profit system by greater competition and more speculation. The result is more farmers dissatisfied and a growing suspicion that co-operation is also a failure.

Here is how the profit system works under a Farmers Union Charter.

Capital Stock is subscribed by the farmers who are the most dissatisfied with the margin of profit taken by the Private Owned Elevator. By-Laws adopted, directors elected and a manager hired. The office is opened and all the farmers can sell their wheat to the Farmers Union Elevator. It makes no difference whether a farmer is a stockholder or not he can sell to the Union Elevator the same as the stockholder.

Naturally the handling margin is reduced and all the farmers get the benefit of the better price for wheat. The privately operated elevator man sees his profits vanishing also the volume of wheat is going to the Union Elevator. What does he do to get some business? He pays as much or more than the Union Elevator for wheat and the farmers haul their wheat to him, especially the non-stockholders. Then the stockholder complains to his manager that he should pay as much or more than the Private Elevator never thinking that the price of wheat is fixed at Liverpool and that the manager must sell the wheat for more than he pays in order to pay operating expenses. A great many of the managers are so tender hearted that they listen to the pleadings of their bosses and pay up for wheat so close to the selling price that a drop in the Liverpool price finds them with their bins full of wheat bought at a loss to the elevator. In order to regain the loss, speculation is engaged in on the Board of Trade, with further loss resulting. Directors then sign notes to borrow money at the Bank with which to continue operations. The stockholder sees his capital stock dwindling in value. The outsider admits that the Union Elevator has raised the price of wheat to him but he remains outside in order to save loosing any capital stock. Books are juggled, money is borrowed and accounts are changed to save the managers hide. The Union Elevator is then sold or leased or reorganized and the outsider is the winner. He invested no capital therefor could loose none. He got the advantage of the small handling charge without taking any risk. He instead of having a profit made on his wheat by the Union Elevator has been protected by the Private Elevator to such an extent that regardless of which elevator bought the wheat it was handled for nothing besides paying a premium for the privilege. The outsider in the end gets the capital stock invested by his neighbors and he is happy. Sometimes he gets the capital of the Private Elevator also. Can such a plan ever be a success? The answer is no.

Co-operation for service to members is the plan that will win. How does it work? Here is how it is being tried out at Falun Kansas.

The Farmers Union Elevator is to buy wheat from its stockholders only. Each stockholder signs a contract to sell all of his wheat to his own elevator for a period of one year. As a matter of good faith and a guarantee that he will fulfill his agreement he agrees to pay a penalty of ten cents to the elevator for every bushel that he sells to any other elevator. The elevator agrees to handle the wheat and pay (at the time of delivery) the full market price less a handling charge of six cents per bushel. At the end of the year after deducting all of the fixed charges from the profits accrued, each stockholder is rebated the unused profits, in proportion to the business did by him.

For the purpose of securing capital with which to purchase the wheat of the stockholders, each stockholder agrees to deliver a load of wheat to the elevator as soon as he threshes, agree on the price but not draw the money until he has completed hauling all of his wheat. In other words he agrees to sell his last load first and wait for the money.

Such a method of finance saves paying interest on the money borrowed at the bank. Each stockholder is furnishing capital enough to buy his own wheat. As there is no business done with the outsider it is not necessary to have capital to handle his business. He can sell to the Private Elevator that is operating for a profit as the door is closed to those who do not wish to help themselves. The Union Elevator does not have to pay income tax on outside business for there is none. If the elevator looses money on its wheat purchases the stockholders have it in their pocket and can return it at anytime. The Private Elevator gets all the outside business at his own figure for he has no one to fight him. He feels good and has no room to complain about cut-throat competition. He will stay in business until the outsiders get wise like the ones who now have a share of stock in the Farmers Union Elevator. Having been thrown on the mercy of the other fellow he will be skinned delightfully by the very system that once made it possible for him to get the capital stock of his neighbor who had tried to do something for self protection.

No business can operate on a margin of profit that is not sufficient to cover necessary expenses. A cooperative business doing business with only its own members should by all means take plenty of margin for in the final settlement the member gets back all that was taken from him except the cost of handling his business.

A great many are still trying to argue that the local handling charge for handling cattle, wheat, cream, poultry and farm products should be only sufficient to pay expenses and in a great many cases even less.

Such argument only shows that the competative idea of "business for profit" is still clouding the issue of co-operation which means "business for service on a margin sufficient to guarantee expenses and a rebate dividend."

The principle of "Self Help" will win when the desire to co-operate displaces the desire to make a profit off your neighbor who is blinded by his selfish desire to make a profit off of yours.

True co-operation points the way. Follow it if you wish to win.

M. O. Glessner.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM KINNEY

Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1926
Mr. A. M. Kinney, Pres.,
The Farmers Union M. A. of Ks.,
Huron, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Kinney:

As president of your association we are sure that you are interested in the better market program being furthered by the National Live Stock Producers Association as regards to livestock. During the past year we handled over $125,000,000.00 worth of livestock totaled better than 75,000 cars through Producers' terminals. We are leaving nothing undone to further the best interests of the livestock producers at our terminal markets.

While your association is probably patronizing a co-operative marketing agency of the terminal market, we sincerely hope that at any time you should change you will give us an opportunity to handle your business.

We are sending you under separate cover copy of our last publication of the National Live Stock Producer.

Will be glad to have you drop in and see us when in the city.

Very truly yours,
Producers Commission Assn.
By W. T. Angle, mgr.

Huron, Kan., May 12, 1926
Mr. W. T. Angle, Manager,
Producers Commission Association,
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. Angle:

Your letter of the 11th. at hand, and in reply will say: That the Farmers Union have several very successful Cooperative Commission Companies, and I believe you will agree with me that they were successful and going concerns before you folks entered the livestock commission business.

I believe you are familiar with the fact, that some time before you opened your Kansas City house, your people were offered a full partnership, with equal controll with the Farmer Clubs of Missouri and The Farmers Union of Kansas in the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City, Mo., which was at that time a going concern, and a true Cooperative. You people did not accept this proposition; and you saw fit to establish your company in competition, which you had a perfect right to do, with a regular farmer company.

As we do not contemplate making any change in the shipping of our livestock, it is too early to figure where they would go if we did make a change.

Very truly yours,
President.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18, 1926
Mr. A. M. Kinney, President
Farmers Union Mgrs. Assoc, of Kan.
Huron, Kansas.
Dead Mr. Kinney:

I have considered what you had to say in your letter of May 12th very carefully and of course it is needless for me to go into all the details and steps which were taken here prior to the opening of this agency looking toward the establishing of a single agency in the place of two.

It suffices to say that we are both working for the best interests of the producers of live stock and, anytime you will be in the city, will be mighty glad to have a talk with you.

Very truly yours
Producers Commission Assn.,
By W. T. Angle, Mgr.

Huron, Kan., June 19, 1926
Mr. W. T. Angle, Manager,
Producers Commission Assciation
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. Angle:

I have your letter of the 18th., and will say in reply: That I am not at present, nor will I in the future put myself in the position of fighting any true cooperative concern; but I will repeat that we have our own Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, and we would be very foolish indeed if we failed to support it.

The men who established this Cooperative Marketing Agency were the pioneers in the cooperative marketing of livestock; and they sacrificed their time and money in order to make it a success. It is a success, and we, would be very ungrateful and shortsighted if we, the Farmers Union members of Kansas did not send our livestock to our own concern.

In conclusion, I have no quarrel with your company, but I shall continue to urge every cooperative shipping company, and every Farmers Union member in Kansas to support our own company.

Very truly,
A. M. Kinney, Preident,
Farmers Union Managers
Association of Kansas.

THE DECLINE OF INDEPENDENT AMERICAN AGGRICULTURE

(By Hon. J. H. Sinclair, Representative from North Dakota.)

At the present moment, the people of this nation are witnessing a fast vanishing agriculture. No statistics are needed to prove this. All around us we have abundant evidence of this fact in abandoned farms and a diminishing farm population. History is again repeating itself, for all that is occurring now in the Central West took place at an earlier date in the eastern part of the United States.

According to the Department of Agriculture, there was a net loss in the farm population of this country in 1925 of over half a million people. Actually, some 900,000 persons left the farms last year, but there were more than 400,000 births than deaths on the farms, which reduced the loss of farm population to about half a million.

Tenantry is on the increase. Probably not more than one-third of the farms of America are now operated by their owners. Mortgaged indebtedness is increasing at an alarming rate. Failure and bankruptcy among farmers seem to be the order of the day.

Now, all this economic loss and ruin does not just happen for no cause at all. Are farmers lazy and inefficient? Are they less intelligent and less business-like than other classes? Have they failed in supplying necessary food for the nation? To all of these questions we must truthfully answer, no. As a matter of fact, there has never been a time in recent years when the needs of the people have been more abundantly supplied. Agricultural productions are mounting, year after year. The American farmer is highly efficient along this line. We are told that he suffers from the evils of overproduction.

The farm women of this nation, side by side with the men, have contributed their full share in furnishing the food supply. On them has fallen the heaviest share of the economic burden. They are the home builders.

If an injustice is done to agriculture, the home is first affected. Consequently, it hurts the women most. Therefore, they should be at least as much interested as the men in a solution of the problem.

But, in a larger sense, the problem is not that of the farm men and women alone. It is one that touches the very foundation of our system of Government, and should command the thoughtful attention and earnest study of all statesmen and economists.

Unless the economic condition of the farmer, is placed on a par with that of the representatives of other lines of industry democracy itself must end. No free government can long endure with a peasant or tenant agriculture. An independent and prosperous rural population is essential to the atmosphere in which free institutions flourish. It is the very soil from which our great nation was reared and nurtured. The very nature of farm work breathes the spirit of freedom and representative democratic government.

The question confronting Congress is, how can the ills from which agriculture suffers be cured? It is well known that other industries flourish, partly because of special privileges granted them by law. Manufacturers enjoy the best of markets by reason of the protective tariff. Labor, through organization, and the immigration and Adamson laws, is able to maintain the highest wage schedule in the world. Railroad rates are kept at a figure profitable to the carriers through the assistance of Federal law. Banking is stabilized by the Federal Reserve System. Practically every business in the land prospers through organization or trade agreements fostered by law.

Agriculture, to be restored to prosperity, must be accorded the same privileges in the way of legislation, or all existing advantages of law must be removed from other industries. All would then be on an equal footing. But to attempt the latter course at this date would be almost impossible.

All sections and industries are in Congress with their own Representatives. They would oppose to the uttermost any attempt to reduce or remove their advantages. The privileged classes are well organized; farmers are, in the main, unorganized. Less than one-third of the national population is rural, and it would be well nigh out of the question to attempt to apply the old Jeffersonian doctrine of "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

Another proposed remedy is paternalistic legislation such as is now before Congress in the various farm relief bills embodying the export corporation idea. This, if enacted, would afford immediate but temporary relief. The stimulus to over-production as a result of the legislation would finally defeat its purpose.

The real solution is the passage of such intelligent guidance legislation as will hasten the organization of farmers in one big marketing union that will enable them to deal more directly with consumers. When producers and consumers can be brought to see that their interests are just the same, to the end that marketing waste shall be eliminated; when they arrive at the realization that they must join together in casting their ballots to accomplish this, it will be possible to repeal all privilege legislation.

Then will farmers and producers come into their own. The women of America, as the controllers of the family budget, can bring about this new era. It will never come to pass without their intelligent study and cooperation.—Farmers Magazine.

RECREATION AND FARMING IN DENMARK

By Otto T. Mallery

The Danes are a happy people. They take no interest in the "melancholy Dane." In Elsinore, when I asked for Hamlet's castle, nobody knew where it was. They are interested only in pleasant people. The Danes are a great people at singing. They know all the words of a song up to the fifteenth verse. No Dane ever falls to the level of singing "tra la la." I was on an excursion steamer all afternoon and they sang song after song and the only words that were missed in any song was in "John Brown" which were dropped off at the end of each line!

The reason why they know such a vast number of songs is that nearly one-half of the agricultural population have been to the folk high schools. At these schools singing is part of the culture. It was chosen by the founders with the purpose of saturating the humble man with the love of his country and its lore. Something, most people say it is the folk high school, has changed him from the inarticulate self of yesterday to what he is today—one of the most up-and-coming persons in Europe.

Denmark is a singing country. The farmer sings so much that the cows and sheep have quit in his favor. Farmers' meetings are always opened with song. Lectures on the boll weevil and the white pine rust, if there are such pests in Denmark, are opened with song. A meeting of the stockholders of a bankrupt farmers' bank was opened with song. The chairman remarked, "There may be nothing to sing about, but we will sing anyhow." Singing together did not spoil the chance of getting new subscriptions to put the bank on its feet. Whistling for your money is common enough but singing over lost money has a kick in it. The next time an American bank cashier absconds with the cash and the pretty stenographer the, Board of Directors' meeting might well be opened with "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean.'

In the summer several rural high schools invite city people to come out to the country for an eight-day high school course. You may think this reduces tabloid treatment close to zero, but not at all! It is conquering the city for the ideals of cooperation, for the ideas of the right use of leisure and for a richer common life. These eight days open up a new world of interest to thousands of city people and cause a big jump in the membership of winter lecture courses, and of gymnastic and singing societies in the city. The General Board of Strategy which plans through these folk high school for the advance of Danish culture and happiness feels, I suspect, that our American system is trying to make school masters out of the American people, while they are trying for something more subtle—a people with something to express and the instrument with which to express it; a people with eyes open to the richness of life, keen to appreciate that life is full of a number of things; that you may take your pick, for your job is only one window from which you can look out on the scenery and select any avocation.

The folk high schools have made for community spirit and solidarity. The Danish farmer does not sell his eggs to the wicked middle-man even in midwinter, no matter how high the price, but delivers every egg to the Cooperative according to the contract made with the people he sang with. A sung contract is more binding than a written one, and no lawyer can drive a horse and wagon through its loopholes. Singing is also a feature of gymnastics, the Dane's greatest love. The king decorated the Danish gymnastic teacher, Niels Bukh, and every Dane thought that is was a bright scheme of the king to get for himself the honor of Niels Bukh's acquaintance. Niels Bukh is as well known in Denmark as Babe Ruth is in America, and relatively as many Denmark people turn out to see his farmer lad and lassie gymnasts only three months removed from the farm. The Copenhagen boys no longer look down on the country boys for they need Bukh's country boys to draw the big crowds. I saw the female cooks in his high school, after a heavy day in the kitchen—and every day is a heavy day in the Danish kitchen—practicing exercises until the lights were put out. I saw young men working all day in the hot sun with a minimum of clothes, carrying mortar for Niels Bukh's new swimming pool and then giving a gymnastic exhibition of cartwheels and other such relaxations at a distant place that night. This pool is the first covered swimming pool in all Denmark—which is a series of peninsulas and islands as watery as the South Sea Islands, where few can swim. And no swimming prizes were ever won at the Olympic games. Niels Bukh plans to change all this. These gymnastic laborers evidently find something restful in rhythmic movement, no matter how strenuous, after the body has been made into a perfect instrument. Just as "Merton of the Movies" was willing to make great sacrifice, to do fine and serious work, so the Danish youth, without pay or reward, craves the opportunity of going on Niels Bukh's exhibition tours. These are the boys with no professional or commercial interest in gymnastics who a few months later will be back on the farm.—From June Playground Magazine.

THE MODERN SLAVE DRIVERS

When, because of disobedience to the Lord,
From Eden driven by the flaming sword,
Adam was sentenced to a life of toil,
He wrought his living from the virgin soil.

What he produced was his; no Board of Trade
Could gamble in the wealth which Adam made;
No middleman was there with sticky hand
To grab a toll from products of the land.

But as the race increased and multiplied,
A class whose greed is never satisfied,
Traders, gamblers and trafficers in food,
Arose to power and ruled with haughty mood.

And ever since the men who till the soil
Have been the victims of these gamblers' spoil;
They sow and harvest in a dreary round
Until they rest at last in friendly ground.

And this rich crew whom they support in ease,
Who live their lives exactly as they please,
Crack their sharp lash o'er these dumb slaves of gold,
As did the men who drove the serfs of old.

They hold a mortgage on the farmers' lands;
They hold the reins of finance in their hands;
They own the men who make the peoples' laws;
They throttle Justice with their greedy claws.

A. M. Kinney.

LIVE STOCK SHOW AT WICHITA

The tenth annual Kansas National Live Stock show will be held, at Wichita, Kansas, November 1 to 6, inclusive. All exhibitions and programs, will be held in the Forum buildings. Frank M. Arnold, Emporia, is president of the show association, Dan C. Smith, secretary, and C. M. Casey, show manager.

Dates originally announced listed the show time as November 3 to 10, but at a meeting of the board of directors recently the date was changed to the first week in November. The dates as officially set permits an open week between the closing of the Texas State Fair, at Dallas, and the Kansas National opening, and a week between the closing of the Kansas show and opening of the American Royal, at Kansas City. These three dates give livestock exhibitors plenty of time to get ready for each succeeding show.

There will be no poultry exhibit in connection with the stock show this year. Space formerly used for poultry will be utilized to help care for the unusually large number of cattle expected this year. Classifications and premiums on cattle and hogs have been increased for the anniversary show.

The night horse show will again be the chief feature of entertainment. More than $10,000 will be awarded in prizes. Livestock awards will exceed $25,000, with a substantial amount for Boys and Girls Clubs.

In connection with the show there will be stage productions, bands and orchestras, parades, contests of various kinds, and dancing.

Premium lists and other information will be furnished on request to C. M. Casey, Wichita, Kansas.

TALE OF THE TWO WATCHMEN

A Fable Founded Upon Facts. A Farmer Who Hired a Servant to do His Worrying for Him. A Good Idea but Mr. Farmer Should Be Careful Who He Hires. A Servant, to be of the Greatest Service, Must Be on the Job All the Time.

Once upon a time there lived a Farmer who had 57 different kinds of trouble. And every day he fought them from daylight to dark. Which was to be expected. And then he worried about them from dark to daylight. Which was very bad for his business. And his nerves got jumpy and his bean misfired a good deal of the time and the doctor and the undertaker and the sheriff began to take an interest in him, but his banker couldn't see him at all.

But one day, when the gloom was thick enough to cut with a knife, a stranger wearing a white collar and patent leather shoes drove up in a fine automobile and said: "My name's Toflico. I'm a sure-fire specialist on cases like yours. All that ails you is that you are trying to do two men's work. You work your farm all day, and then turn your plain and fancy worrying over to me at night, and see how much better you'll feel."

Now the farmer didn't know how he was going to raise the money to hire someone else to do his worrying, but the stranger was a smooth talker and the contract was signed. And it came about even as Toflico had said. For when the farmer went out in the morning to scrap the chinch-bugs, and the dry weather, and low prices for cattle, he had a good night's sleep under his hat, and the old bean was hitting on all 4 cylinders. And the doctor and the undertaker and the sheriff lost interest in him, and his banker said "howdy!" when he met him on the street.

But the new hired man didn't really care much for country life. And as soon as he had had his breakfast, he would beat it for the city and work in a bank or a factory until suppertime. And then he came back for supper! And what an appetite he had! Now Toflico was making good money, and was saving it. And the farmer had many debts. So he tried to borrow from his Hired Man, and offered to put up his fine farm for security. But Toflico laughed loud and long at the idea. "Not much," said he. "I loan all my money to your banker, and you can get it from him, after he has jacked up the price, to pay him for his trouble.' But on the whole, things were very much better than they had been before.

A little way down the road, there lived another farmer, named C. O. Operator, (altho many of his nearest neighbors didn't know his full name, and simply called him Mr. Operator). And when he saw the big change that had come over his friend, he inquired and learned the cause thereof. And he told the partner of his joys and sorrows that he believed he needed a good nightwatchman in his business, but he would be everlasting darned if he would put up with some of the monkey-business his neighbor stood for. And then the brains of the family came to bat. "Why on earth don't you read the advertising in the Kansas Union Farmer?" queried she. And he did. And there he read about a Nightwatchman named Fumlico, who wanted a job in the country, and wouldn't work anywhere else. And he hired him.

And when breakfast was over, the new hired man went out and shocked wheat all day and then worked all night at his regular trade. As a nightwatchman he couldn't be beat, and he was a full-hand about the farm every day. And when Charley Operator asked him to lend him some money, he replied, "Certainly, old man, that's one of the things my money is for," and he loaned him the money he needed at a lower rate of interest than he had been able to get elsewhere. And when the third payday came around, Fumlico took some of his small change and dropped it into the kiddies' banks. And each payday thereafter, he gave back more and more of his wages. And Mrs. C. O. Operator smiled and said, "It is a pleasure to feed a gentleman like you."

Have you guessed who these Nightwatchmen are? Fumlico's full name is—Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Toflico is The Other Fellow's Life Insurance Company, and this is the

MORAL: Toflico is a good scout and well worth his wages, but Fumlico has him skinned 9 ways.

A. Claude Hopper.

FINDINGS

By Oscar Ameringer

The 57 varieties of trouble from which the American farmer is suffering can be boiled down to one word—isolation.

Ever since we knew anything of Homo Sapiens, he lived in groups and herds. Group life brought about specialization. Specialization begot co-operation, co-operation begot civilization.

Thus, it came about that the farmer of the stone age evolved into the peasant of the old world and the latter survived in spite of the kings, warriors, saints, soothsayers and robbers who feasted on him.

Give the European peasant 20 acres of land and he will make a good living, pay a dowry to his daughters and retire at the age of fifty. Give him 160 acres of average land and he will blossom out a grossgrundbesitzer (a landed gentleman) sporting flunkies, coachmen, parks and game preserves.

Well, how come?

Living together in villages, the European peasants were able to think together and work together. The bulk was stupid enough. But being in daily contact with each other, one man with brains was often sufficient to permeate the whole mass of yokels. Thus developed peasant co-operation and peasant leadership which reached the highest development in the rural life of Denmark.

However, the farmers of most European countries have evolved a degree of co-operation which is entirely absent in this country.

When America was settled every farmer grabbed all the land he could lay his hands on. The 160 acre farm became the average. In order to live in communities and yet farm these principalities, the farmers would have been compelled to spend most of their time traveling between farm and village. This was obviously out of the question, hence every farmer developed his own establishment.

The five hundred thousand year old group life was torn asunder. The result of five hundred thousand years of social evolution went on the scrap heap. The trend toward larger and larger social activity in economic events was reversed. In an age, where everything else moved rapidly toward specialization, interdependence and co-operation, American farm life went back to a period which was outworn before Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

I doubt, if in the whole experience of the human race, there has been a more violent reversion in the process of social evolution than the slipback of American farm life to pre-Adam times.

Isolation on his quarter, half or whole section threw the American farmer back to family economy and thus developed the rankest form of individualism and benighted selfishness.

Isolation gave him rotten roads and schools. Isolation drove his women to the bughouse and himself to town. From the very outset the first and only ideal of the American farmer was to escape farming—become a retired farmer and live off the farmer who farms his farm.

Isolation drove his children to the cities, where they became wage earners in the case of the poor farmers or parasites and exploiters in case their fathers could educate them.

Lack of grown children and other farm help compelled the farmer to invest in a mass of implements which were only used a few months, weeks or even days in the year but rusted and rotted the rest of the year.

Isolation produced that independence and imaginary self-sufficiency which prevented the farmer from making common cause with his fellow farmer and thus made him the kick ball of the organized forces who exploited him.—Milwaukee Leader.

CONSERVING THE ENERGIES OF LABOR

"The greater part of the savings effected by co-operative marketing must, in the course of a few years, inevitably be lost by reduced purchasing power. To the degree that Consumers' Co-operation fails to keep pace with co-operative marketing, the savings will pass to the advantage of the private business interests of the country. That is an economic truism. It is one to which British trade unionists have long been alive. It is for that reason organized labor in the United States and Canada is anxious to foster the development of Consumers' Co-operation. Trade unionism is co-operative marketing of labor energy, and the urban equivalent of the co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.—The Canadian Co-operator.

More than half a million dollars was mailed recently to members of the Kansas wheat pool as the third payment on the 1925 crop, bringing the total amount they have received to date to $1.15 per bushel. Another and final payment will be made later when all the 1925 wheat has been sold. Money was used by members for the most part in meeting taxes and preparing for harvest.

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W. C. LANSDON............................Associate Editor

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1926

WHAT ABOUT MOTOR FUEL?

There is an old fable about men who search the world for treasures and in long run wind up by discovering that they had overlooked great riches in their own door yards. Perhaps we are doing a little of that sort of a thing in asking for legislation that will enable us ,as we believe, to get great riches by selling surplus crops at low prices to foreign buyers and at the same time permit us to charge our fellow Americans as much as the traffic and the tariff will stand. After all it is just possible that we are too conservative instead of being too radical as has been charged. It might be better to work out plan for modernizing agriculture to conform to a world considerably changed rather than to insist on the same old sorts of production in the same old ways entirely regardless of the state of the markets or the demands of our customers.

Several times in the past year or two we have suggested possibilities of increased farm income from sources that are at hand but have never been realized. We believe that the farmers should distill power alcohol and that a greater part of the corn of this country should be converted into sugar in co-operative factories. Just now nothing much will be done with either proposition. Congress must act and the Sugar Trust, the Oil Trust, and the Anti-Saloon League are working harmoniously to prevent such action. Hitherto they have had their way and their is no indication that any of the three ha lost its cunning or run out of funds for the use of its representatives at Washington. Just that you all may know something more about the possibilities of industrial alcohol we are reprinting an article from an eastern paper:

> "In the first four months of this year 32 States reported an increase in the consumption of gasoline of 18.8 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. These 32 States used a total of 1,202,881,000 gallons, or 199,066,000 more than in the first four months of 1925. Texas consumed more gasoline than any other State. In the month of April the consumption was 33,600,000 gallons, or 12.4 per cent more than in the same month of last year.
>
> "Geologists differ in their estimates as to the possibilities of production of crude oil in the United States and the length of time the supply will last, but it is generally believed that ultimately petroleum will be exhausted. Few new fields have been discovered in the last several years. Consumption of gasoline in the United States is greater than the domestic market supply by about 20 per cent and it has been necessary to import large quantities.
>
> "The question of a substitute for oil as a fuel for motive power has engaged the attention of experts for a long time. Now it is asserted that alcohol will eventually become the universal substitute for gasoline. Dr. Henry Arnstein, of New York, in addressing the American Association of Engineers in Philadelphia, declared that the most important use of alcohol in the future would be for the propulsion of internal combustion engines in place of gasoline. Alcohol is superior to gasoline because it leaves no carbon deposits and burns out completely in a blue flame. The combustion product of alcohol contains carbon-dioxide, while the combusion product of gasoline is carbon-monoxide, a gas that is highly dangerous to human and plant life. In case of fire alcohol can be easily extinguished, while gasoline can not.
>
> "In many other respects industrial alcohol is essential ,as in the manufacture of soap, perfume, straw hats, mirrors, electric appliances, ether and medicinal and surgical preparations. It is used even in the production of fruits, California oranges benig given their color by exposure to etheyline gas, which is made of alcohol.
>
> "Dr. Arnstein urged the need of greater production of alcohol in the United States, pointing out that this country is far behind other nations in the construction of industrial alcohol plants. There are only 84 of these plants in this country, whereas Germany, which has one-sixth of the area of the United States, has nearly 4,000.'

WHY NOT USE A LITTLE SENSE?

Most of the troubles that afflict this world are due to the lack of sense of the much over estimated men creatures that inhabit it. For several years we have been making a sorry spectacle of ourselves by permitting agriculture, the one industry without which no nation can long be either great or free, languish an lose its capital and its charm and attraction for those who should be proud to follow it as a calling. For several of these unhappy years a few men interested in the business of farming have been pleading and beseeching the congress of the United States to enact laws to restore prosperity.

The strange part of the whole business is that most of the victims and about all the doctors who are prescribing remedies fail to see the real trouble. The only thing that is wrong with farming is that we do not get enough money for what we raise and we fail to get enough money because we insist on raising a lot of stuff that our customers do not need and for the further reason that we do not know how to sell that part of our merchantable products that other folks want and must have.

During the year ended June 30, 1925, we imported 8,673,991,448 pounds of cane sugar not counting the more than a billion pounds that we bought from our own dependencies, Hawaii and Porto Rico. In the same year we produced at home 475,200,000 pounds of cane and 1,592,000,000 pounds of beet sugar, a total of 2,067,200 or about one fifth of the total sweetening that we used for our teeth in this country. For the sugar that we brought in from foreign countries we paid the producers something like a quarter of a billion dollars and the refiners about as much more.

During the same year we made about the biggest corn crop on record and lost money on every bushel of it that was sold from the farms. We may have done a little better on that part of the crop that we fed to our hogs but not very much. Now the point of all this is that sugar made from corn is just as sweet, wholesome and palatable as the product of cane and beets. We make only a little of it because congress has classified it as an adulterant and we are paying a lot of inspectors to see to it that no one uses corn sugar as a preservative in the packing or other processing of food products used in interstate trade without informing the public that an adulterant is employed.

Congress has been fooling along with a proposition to repeal that fool provision of the pure food laws but so far without any result. Most of the readers of this paper can put two and two together and discover that four in this case is the tremendously powerful interests that make so much money out of the highly tariff protected sugar industry. If congress will act in this matter we should have a home market for most of our surplus corn within five years and the tariff will begin to do something for farmers.

MORE HORSE SENSE NEEDED

There are more than 20,000,000 motor driven vehicles in the United States. Their actuation requires an amount of motor fuel almost beyond computation. Every year the sources of such fuel are growing scarcer and the prices are constantly going higher. Within ten years derceasing supply of petroleum and the corresponding increase in the price of gasoline will check the use of automobiles and restrict our growing enjoyment in the use of the only sort of transportation that has ever been able to get most of us out of doors unless we do something about it.

Everywhere you hear men say that science will find a substitute for gasoline when it becomes necessary. Few men realize that science long since found a substitute that is considerably superior to the fuel that it should replace. Industrial alcohol can be used without fear of exhausting its source of supply because it is made from grains, vegetables and fruits and dozens of other things that are grown each year. Every farm in the United States wastes enough raw materials for the production of industrial alcohol each year to supply all its machines with power and have a lot left over to sell to people who live in the towns.

We are wasting the power that we can manufacture for ourselves and at the same time paying extortionate prices for gasoline? There are three answers. In the first place the people of this country do not realize that they are throwing billions of dollars a year into the slop barrels and sewers. In the second place the oil interests have found a way to prevent congress from legalizing the home manufacture of alcohol for industrial uses. In the third place there is a powerfully organized group, made up for the most part of contractors expert in the production of paving materials for hell, who obstruct and defeat every effort to legalize the manufacture of alcohol on the farms lest the farmers drink it all up. There may be a closer relationship between the last two answers than appear on the surface.

The equipment needed to manufacture power alcohol out of waste farm products or out of products that we are now forced to sell below cost can be installed for about the price of a corn sheller or a cream separator. The stuff can be made at home and sold at a price of ten or twelve cents a gallon with a fine profit. It produces more power to the gallon than any gasoline that has ever been used in this country. It burns without carbon and so its use would save every car and tractor owner a big annual bill for cleaning cylinders and grinding valves. It is clean. Its combustion taints the air none of the poisonous gases that scatter death in the trail of gas driven cars.

Congress could legalize corn sugar and authorize the home production of industrial alcohol with two short bills that could be written debated and passed in less than a week if the propositions could oc considered on their merits. These would be real remedies because they would widen our markets and enable us to become both manufacturers and merchants on the farm. Will any action take place this session. No and not for a long time to come and all on account of the reasons stated above. Eventually all our internal combustion engines must be operated with alcohol. Why not now? And remember in your discussion of this matter that power alcohol is a commodity that can be marketed by farmers as a finished product, and all that is not needed for home use can be sold to passing motorists without any freight charges to reduce the producers profit and increase cost to the consumer.

About seven eights of the farmers who read this will not believe a word of it. If they will just make a little investigation they must conclude that agriculture is throwing away a fortune every year because farmers are not permitted to manufacture their own crops into an almost universal necessity.

WHAT OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION?

There are a lot of folks who are much disappointed over the way the primary election laws have worked out. The theory is fine but in practice the results are extremely disappointing. Kansas farmers are supporters of the primary election laws of this state in theory but in practice they ignore their duties and permit candidates to be named by voters in the towns and villages. And yet, far as the primary falls short of perfection, agriculture exerts much more influence over nominations and elections than it ever did before. In the old convention days two or three men in each precinct carried the whole works in their pockets. Now the voters can take charge any time that they want to do so. That they do not do their duty is not the defect of the law but is pure slackerism in the field of public service.

Resulting from the disclosures that have already been made as to the use of money in the Pennsylvania primaries and that will be made as to Illinois and several other states a big drive for the abolition of the primary is almost certain. It may succeed and will succeed unless those who still believe in the ability of the people to run their own affairs do something to counteract the propoganda of the old time politicians who hope to return to the convention system of nominating candidates.

Our Kansas primary law should not be repealed but it should be modified in several particulars and should be supplemented by a compulsory voting law of some sort that will get men and women to the polls without expense to the candidates or party organizations. Most of the money now used in elections both primary and general, is employed to get the voters out. If we can have a law that will compel them to come out at their own expense the present system of primaries would be about all right.

HONOR ROLL OF UNION LOCALS

The Honor Roll of Kansas Farmers Union Locals is on the fourth page of this paper. Every local that is decorated with 4 stars has a 100 per cent paid up membership. There are still a good many such locals that have not reported their meeting dates and other data necessary to get their names on the Directory list of organizations that are alive.

The Directory takes up a good deal of room but so far all who are interested in the welfare and progress of the Union are convinced that it is worth all it costs. If it gets too big we can print it only every other week or even only once a month but we are convinced that at least once a month the world and all our own people should be advised that there are numerous strong local farmers organizations that are meeting all over the state of Kansas once or twice a month for the purpose of studying the needs of agriculture.

This is a busy season but it does not take a member long to pay his dues or a secretary much longer to report to state headquarters. We should have more four starred locals on the Directory.

NORTH DAKOTA REJOINS THE UNION

North Dakota once had a very promising state organization of the Farmers' Union. Then the Non-Partisan League, largely a political organization came along and more than intimated to the farmers that agriculture can never be saved by co-operation. For several years the Union was dormant if not dead in that state.

During the past twelve months it has become plain that the industry of farming must be organized on an economic and educational basis. This does not mean that farmers should not also exercise their political influence but that if political action becomes necessary it shall be exerted for economic purposes and not with the object of advancing the personal fortunes of any individual or any particular political party.

The farmers of North Dakota are now coming back into our organization. The state will be in our next National Convention with delegates representing several thousand active members.

NO PROFITS WITHOUT MARKETS

The papers contained three very significant news stories last week that may have been overlooked by some of our customers or if read may not have been fully understood. The first was that Germany paid all her reparations obligations on the nail and has done so since the Dawes agreement was entered into; the second was that all the countries that have entered into debt agreements with United States paid their June installments without delay or protest; and the third was that the fiscal year ,almost at an end shows a very decided falling off in exports.

All of these things have been forecasted in these columns. Of course Germany can pay. She is in a stronger economic position than any other nation that was in the Great War with the possible exception of the United States. She has neither army nor navy to provide for and the men who formerly served in her armed services are now engaged in wealth producing industry. When the powers that believed they had won the war disarmed Germany they gave her the opporunity to recover from the losses of battle. She will save enough money on her military budgets to pay all her external debts within twenty years.

Also this paper has constantly warned that our customers in Europe cannot pay interest and principal on their debts due to this country and at the same time buy corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton with the money. We had our choice and we decided that it would be better to collect the money that Europe owes to the American treasury than to sell a few hundreds of millions of dollars worth of farm products. Our decision may be a good thing for the owners of American bonds but even that is doubtful. It certainly does plenty of damage to the American farmer whose crop prices are fixed at home by what he gets for his surplus that he sells abroad.

Congress intends well by agriculture but neither the members of that body nor the advisers fully understand either the necessities or the perils of the present situation.

The filings for legislative offices have all been made. All that the voters can do now is to choose the best of the offerings when they go to the primary election in August

Comment On World's News For Week

William
The Second,

Once known as William the Damned, will not have his property in Germany sequestered, confiscated or expropiated, whatever may be the right name for the process of converting private possessions into public ownership. The German people voted on that question last week and less than a majority of qualified voters were in favor of the government taking over the Kaisers estates.

It seems that the former emperor owns real estate and other property within the boundaries of Germany worth at least $300,000,000. He cannot return to the country and live on any of his farms or in any of his palaces in Berlin and other cities but he draws the rents and the voters failed to muster sufficient numbers to deprive him of his income. It was a close thing, however, as more than 15,000,000 German citizens registered their approval of confiscation.

The problem is not as simple as it looks to us here in America. The kaisers property in one sense is state property. It was acquired by the royal family through the course of generations by grants from the states in which it is located and was always regarded more or less as belonging to the nation. The common folks voted largely in favor of confiscation but the land owners were afraid that such an act would be only the first step towards the nationalization of all property and so stayed away from the polls and killed the proposition. Doubtless the measure will be resubmitted in the near future and there is little doubt that the republic of Germany will eventually take over the property that the royal family obtained from the people during monarchial days.

The United States treasury is in fair condition. The year closes with a surplus of income over expenditures of around $400,000,000 and with a net reduction in the public debt of practically a billion dollars.

Germany
Is Rather Inexperienced

In the business of holding popular elections but has already developed some rules that may be worth studying on this side of the Atlantic. When the Germans decided to dump the whole system of monarchial government and try democracy they went all the way. They constructed a new constitution on the theory that if the people are to rule they must express their wishes in the votes they cast. In that country an important measure cannot be ratified by a majority of those who vote on the proposition. It must have a majority of all the qualified electors in the republic. The stay at homes are counted against the measure.

Constitutional changes can be made only by a majority of the entire qualified electorate which is a great improvement over our system. The constitution of the United States has been amended four times during the past twenty years and not a single one of the new provisions has ever been submitted to the voters for their approval directly and only in the most remote way, indirectly.

The next amendment to the federal constitution should be one providing that no future amendment shall be adopted except by the affirmative votes of majorities of the qualified electors in three fourths of the states.

The president is not in favor of any further tax reduction at this time. Like a good many other old fashioned folks he believes that debts should be paid and that a good time to do the paying is when the money is coming in. After all it is fairly hard to find a real surplus income when the country owes nearly twenty billions of dollars that should be paid at the earliest possible moment.

France
Still Without

A really stable government. Briand has resigned for about the tenth time. Herriot, the socialist is unable to get enough statesmen to work with him to form a new cabinet. It is the same old trouble. The country owes more than it can ever pay and at the same time is spending more each year than its treasury is able to collect. The financial condition of the French republic is in even worse shape than the business affairs of an corn belt farmer.

Most any sort of a prime minister can get along all right until he begins to talk about reducing military expenses, increasing the taxes to conform to necessary payments, or settling up with England and the United States. The American debt settlement which is none too popular with the congress and people of our own country is so unpopular in France that it has not yet been taken up in what passes for their congress. That it can ever be ratified is as doubtful, or even more doubtful in Paris than in Washington.

The whole trend of affairs in France is towards repudiation of the British and American debts. Each succeeding government is torn between its obligations to England and America on the one hand and the danger of provoking domestic revolution on the other.

Collecting more taxes than congress can spend for current expenses of the government should not be regarded as robbery but as a sound and prudent provision for the payment of the federal debt while business is good and revenue receipts are heavy.

Pennsylvania
Passed an Enforcement Law

A year or two ago but the legislature failed to make any appropriation for carrying it into effect. The W. C. T. U. then asked Governor Pinchot if the state would accept donations for the purpose of securing law enforcement. The governor thought it would be all right and the white ribbon girls went out and passed the hat all over the state and collected something like a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

The money was turned over to a private citizen who acted as treasurer of the fund. The attorney general appointed a couple of assistants who were paid out of the contributions and in due course as was entirely natural all the money was spent. There is no indication that law enforcement was very much advanced and now there are a lot of the citizens of the Keystone state who want to know under what authority the governor accepts donations for law enforcement purposes.

Pennsylvania must be a strange sort of a community. It is no trouble at all to raise a couple of millions of dollars for use in a primary campaign for nomination for the United States senate but the only way to get a quarter of a million to be used for law enforcement is to pass the hat.

Brookhart reports that he spent nothing in his campaign for the senatorial nomination in Iowa and that his committee used all told somewhat less than $4,000. The size and the sources of supply of the Cummins war chest have not yet been made public.

Politics
Of A Partsan Nature

Is very properly barred from these columns but would it be a violation of that rule, inasmuch as none of our customers vote in the Keystone state, to suggest that the best way out of the rather peculiar mess in which Pennsylvania finds herself at this time would be for the plain folks to turn in and elect Porter, the democratic nominee, to the United States senate. He is a man of fine reputation, well qualified for the job, if that is any recommendation and nothing in his record or in the conduct of his campaign for the nomination to bar him from being seated if elected.

Even if the voters of Pennsylvania ever hear of this advice, which is doubtful, they will disregard it. Vare is as certain to receive the votes of a majority of the Pennsylvania electors in November as the sun is to rise. It is almost equally certain that in the face of its position on the Newberry case and in the light of the information that has been given to the public by the Reed Committee, that he will not be permitted to take his seat in senate.

It is just possible that the congress cannot enforce corrupt practices laws for the regulation of state elections but as each house is the constitutional judge of the election and qualifications of its own members it is certain that the delivery of offices secured by the use of too much money can be stopped.

Fatal
Railway Accidents

Have become very rare during the past ten years. The block signal and other automatic devices have very nearly eliminated collisions. It is not strange, therefore, that the country was greatly shocked by the terrible loss of life that resulted from one train running into another on the Pennsylvania railway a week ago. The men who must have been responsible for the accident are dead and we will never know just what was the reason they run past the stop signals which appear to have been properly placed and given at the right time.

Most of the dangers of railway travel have been overcome but absolute safety in any vehicle, whether it is railway train, an automobile or an aeroplane running at the rate of sixty to one hundred miles an hour is impossible. There are two elements of peril that cannot be overcome, the unsuspected weakness of materials and necessary reliance on human elements. Undetected flaws in steel and unknown flaws in character or condition of men in responsible positions are problems which we have not yet solved.

Of course we could reduce the possibilities of accident and the dangers of travel by cutting down the speed of trains and automobiles but that would be quite an undertaking. There are too many people in the world who would rather die than go slow.

It is mighty hard to please everybody. In times past men have failed of high office because they were known to lack religion. Nowadays about the only charge that is made against some otherwise very desirable candidates are that they have too much religion.

Johnson
Of Minnesota

Otherwise and fondly known to millions of his fellow citizens as Magnus ,has just been nominated for governor of his state by the Farmer Labor party. He has a mighty good chance to be elected and if he gets there he will make a fine governor. Lots of his opponents will go out on the stump and declare that he is altogether without qualifications for the place. The statement is not true.

Magnus Johnson has had an honorable and not undistinguished career. He is a farmer. He has been an active co-operator for many years. He has served in both houses of the Minnesota legislature to the satisfaction of his own people. He has served in the senate of the United States where he soon convinced the timid and the doubting that he does not wear horns and that his shoes are not for the purposes of hiding cloven hoofs.

Johnson is one of the folks. There are many millions just like him all over the country. Such men are truly representative and as this is a representative democracy it is only right that a few of them should participate in the privileges and share in the opportunities and obligations of government.

Every time the Kansas folks build or provide for the building of another permanent fish pond they arrange for more water and more fun, two things that are badly needed in this state.

Soldiers
Of Fortune

Continue to make a lot of trouble for the people that they serve for hire or for the highly prized privilege of killing their fellow men and also for their own governments. These adventurous birds ask no permission when they feel like going hunting for men whom they can kill without being tried for murder but when they get into trouble they ask their own governments to save them from the consequences of their own rashness.

An American serving in the foreign legion of one of the European countries concluded that he had seen enough and killed as many men as necessary. He left without notice and was arrested and condemned to death as a deserter. At once there was a loud demand from his friends and from thousands of others who believe that the flag should follow folly as well as dollars for our state department to intervene and save his life. He will het off and live to get into similar or more serious trouble in some other country.

Perhaps it would be just as well for all governments to decline the services of soldiers of fortune. In these days they win no battles and they make much trouble.

An American has just been convicted of sedition against the republic of Ireland. It is a little difficult for an alien to commit that particular offense and the only things certain about this case is that some one was where he did not belong and was messing about in affairs that were none of his business. Doubtless the state department will be called on to save him from the consequences of his own foolishness.

The next time President John Tromble appears in your neighborhood just ask him to tell all about his fishing experiences on the Patuxent river. It will be just as well, however, not to insist on knowing how many fish he caught.

Brazil
Has Served Notice

Of withdrawal from the League of Nations. The trouble seems to be that the international council table is not big enough for all the nations that want to sit in the front row. The difficulty is in the Covenant itself that is founded on the presumption of equality among nations and yet provides for the actual conduct of the business of the League by a select few of the greater and supposedly wiser powers.

The withdrawal of Brazil may not be a bad thing. If the League cannot be maintained without constant quarrels over the equality of members it would be well to give it up and the sooner the better. On the other hand the action of Brazil may result in some change in the composition of the government body that will make team work without jealousies possible. The nations of the world, like a good many individual folks have not yet learned the real meaning of cooperation.

The quarrels that have occurred within the membership of the League are not evidence of the weakness of the plan but of the incapacity of the membership to make use of the opportunities afforded by such an association of nations.

Domestic life in America has become so tame and unexciting since the abolition of the demon rum by the beneficient provisions of the prohibitory laws that a number of married women in search of more excitement are going to India to shoot tigers. One of the dangers of all regularity and superior legislation is that life may be made so safe and uneventful that it will hardly be worth living.

DO YOU KNOW

That there is one motor vehicle for each 5.8 persons in the United States?

That, according to C. E. Childe of Omaha, completion of the Missouri river improvement project to Sioux City would mean an annual savings in freight rates to the people of that section of $55,000,000?

That Guy Massey, author of the "Prisoner's Song," is buried in Greenwood cemetery, Dallas, Texas?

That, next to making mistakes the easiest thing in the world is to criticize the mistakes of others?

That divorces are never granted in the state of South Carolina?

That, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, universal use of the automobile has spread new weeds, new plant diseases and new insect pests throughout Kansas at an alarming rate?

That a person must have at least $35 worth of property before he can vote in Rhode Island?

RURAL SCHOOL AND TEACHER

Modern farmers are thinking as seriously of ways and means of improving the educational and recreational life of their communities as they are of improving economic conditions, concludes that ultimate improvement will come by "redeeming country life" rather than by condemning city life.

This is not a new idea. Interested persons have realized for a number of years that social, educational, and economic conditions existing in country districts must be improved if America's rural population is to continue on a high intelectual plane. Organizations almost without number have launched campaigns for the improvement of rural life. One of these was the Roosevelt Country Life Commission in 1908 whose work added impetus to the movement. But progress is slow. Country people are conservative and often refuse to accept helpful advice.

The most promising agency available for the redeeming of rural life is the rural school. It is the one fundamental and common agency; but the rural school must provide suitable education. This can be done only by having trained teachers in rural schools, teachers sympathetic with rural life and whose training is equal to that of the best trained city teachers. When such rural schools are provided rural life problems will be solved by rural people.

Fifty-Fifty

Boost yourself, but don't forget
To boost your neighbor, too;
By boosting him you're apt to get
Some boosting done for you.

The Country Woman

A REVERIE

Morning, noon and night,
Meals, dishes, housework;
Morning, noon and night
Hurry, worry and work,
Over and over again;
The song repeats itself.
Plow, harrow and plant,
Cultivate, bind and thrash
Winter, spring, summer and fall
Year after year in ceaseless toil;
Is this the all of Life?
No! Fill life with trust and love
It thus becomes one vast harmony of
many parts.

Ethel Whiteney.

SUNLIGHT AND RICKETS

Rollier, the Swiss physician who first established the treatment of tuberculosis by sunlight on a scientific basis ,did not limit his use of sunlight to the cure of tuberculosis. In 1910 a school was opened under his supervision where the influence of sunlight in the prevention of tuberculosis could be demonstrated. That this "school in the sun" was a success is shown by the ever increasing number of so-called preventoria which are springing up in this country for children known to have been exposed to tuberculosis. If sunlight is good for the cure of tuberculosis in older children, it is also certainly good for its prevention in younger ones. In 1916 a small volume was published in France by Dr. G. Leo urging the use of heliotherapy for the prevention of tuberculosis in infancy. Simple straightforward directions were given for sunbaths for babies, but apparently they attracted little attention either in Europe or in this country. In recommending heliotherapy for infants Leo thought only of its value in preventing tuberculosis. Little did he realize that in so doing he was advising a procedure which would also prevent another and more common disease of infancy.

To many people today, moreover, heliotherapy implies only the cure or prevention of tuberculosis. Our conception of the value of heliotherapy must be widened to include the cure and prevention of rickets as well as that of tuberculosis. Recent medical investigation has shown that sunlight has an absolutely specific effect in the prevention and cure of rickets and is indispensable for the normal growth of infants. Rickets as a chronic nutritional disturbance has been known to physicians for over 250 years, but the importance of sunlight in its cure and prevention has only been known definitely for the past seven years. The true value of sunlight in relation to rickets was first suggested by an Englishman in 1890 and reiterated in 1912 by a French investigator, but actual proof of its value was not obtained until 1919 when x-ray photographs of the bones demonstrated that rickets could be cured by ultra-violet radiations. Two yaers later, 1921, investigators showed that cure could be brought about by sunlight alone.

KEEP HUBBY FIT WITH GOOD FOOD

Keeping hubby fit and cheerful is the biggest task you have. Start him off with breakfast on the right kind of food and you give him the morning "set-up" he needs for a winning day. Good food does not only spell h-e-a-l-t-h for your husband, but also for your children and yourself as well.

"Vegetables and fruits must be included in the days' food supply for the best health," says Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College. "Two vegetables besides potatoes ought to be served every day, and fruits twice a day. One of the vegetables should be a leafy vegetable.

Vegetables and fruits are valuable in the diet because they correct and prevent constipation, furnish vitamins necessary for health and growth when eaten raw, supply minerals needed by the body, and discourage the tendency to eat too much concentrated food.

Some of the most important leafy vegetables are: spinach, lettuce, cabbage, onions, chard, cauliflower, Brussels' sprouts, callards, kale, turnip and beet tops, and dandelions. Root vegetables ,such as carrots, beets, and turnips, should be ued more liberally in the diet. The following South Dakota wild plants are valuable as greens: narrow-leaved or curly dock, pepper grass, white and common mustard, broad-leaved plantain, dandelion, and the common sow thistle.

"Salads provide an excellent means for using more vegetables and fruits," Miss Dolve says. "One of the best of salad dressings can be made from sour cream. Here it is: one cup of sour cream whipped until stiff, one tablespoon of lemon juice, and one tablespoon of pineapple juice (not essential.) Add lemon and pineapple juice during the whipping. Season with salt and a dash of curry powder when it is to be served with vegetable salads. Use only the fruit flavoring for fruit salad."

Candle Stick Salad

The fruit basis of this salad is pineapple. A whole slice of pineapple is placed on the salad plate. A straight banana is cut in halves crosswise. Place half of the banana in upright position in center of pineapple slice. Make a cut in tip of banana and insert a third of a bright red maraschino cherry or candied cherry for a flame. Drop heavy dressing along one side of banana and one pineapple.

Vegetables can also be made into good salads. Miss Dolve offers the following suggestion:

Tomato and Egg Salad

Four hard cooked eggs, cut in halves, should be used. Mash and moisten with salad dressing. Add one-fourth cup of finely chopped sweet pickles and one-fourth cup of chopped nuts. Refill whites. Place on slices of tomatoes. Garnish with lettuce and parsley.

BODY

(Ethel Whitney)

Man's body, is a most wonderful and intricate machine, which carries within itself the equipment and intelligence necessary to nourish and repair itself. It is antimated by a mysterious something called life; this force can be no better defined or explained in this age of scientific research and knowledge than back in the dim and hoary childhood of the race.

It has been said that "man is a stream whose source is hidden" and again that we can know nothing of the nature of life but that we can know and judge of its nature and attributes by the play of these life forces. '

Some call this mysterious force, soul or ego; some a form of energy or vibration but this does not or can not explain it.

There is a distinction between mind and soul. Mind is the thinking, reasoning faculty; soul is the "knowing" faculty.

We depend too much on this reasoning faculty and almost ignore the knowing faculty and usually after we have been led by this soul instinct we hinder and limit the good results of such action by too much reasoned thinking.

We should seek this leading and then act upon it with full confidence and trust, saying with the psalmist, altho changing his phrasing somewhat, "All things work together for good to those that love, work and trust."

TREES AS RAIN-MAKERS

By Martin L. Davey, Representative in Congress from Ohio.

Scientists have estimated that one average tree in a single growing season throws into the air through its leaves about 500 barrels of water by the process called transpiration.

Just as our breath is laden with moisture when it comes from our lungs, so there is breathed out through the leaves of trees great quantities of water in vapor form to remain in the air and be condensed and come back to the earth as rainfall, to be taken up again by the various forms of vegetation and again thrown out into the air in vapor form, to be condensed and come back once more as rainfall. And thus we see a very direct relation between the existence of trees and the rain that may come to bless the earth.

The moisture in the atmosphere comes from two sources, one from evaporation and the other from the leaves of vegetation. Naturally there is more evaporation from the ocean or large bodies of water along the coasts than there could possibly be inland, and yet even where there is the maximum amount of evaporation, that which is furnished through the leaves of vegetation is tremendously greater. It is obvious, therefore, that in all the inland portions of the country the existence of vegetation and particularly trees is absolutely vital for the assurance of an adequate rainfall.

It is easy to understand that the problem of forest conservation is tied up inseparably with this question of water supply for all purposes. I am told that the city of Columbus ,Ohio, several years ago came within three days of a water famine because the Scioto River, from which all the municipal water supply is secured, was almost dried up. The situation was so serious that the people held prayer meetings, calling upon the Almighty to save them from the threatened disaster. Whether these prayers were answered no one may know, but a providential rain did come in time to save a great city. Can you imagine anything more serious than a water famine affecting a community of several hundred thousand people? The very fact that they came so close to it is significant enough. Their difficulty lies in the fact that the forests have been cut away from the headwaters of the streams that make up the Scioto River, and so they have periods of floods and periods of comparative droughts. Many another city has been threatened in much the same way, and we shall see many repetitions of the same dangerous situation with greater frequency as the process of foreset devastation goes on.

This matter of protecting the headwaters of the streams is of such vital importance that it cannot be measured in words. It strikes at the very foundations of national life and prosperity. We cannot ignore it without paying a price that is too tragic to contemplate.

The erosion of soil is a tremendously serious problem that is inseparably interwoven with forest devastation. Some two years the Potomac River was on a rampage and a great flood was sweeping down past the city of Washington. As is always the case with floods, the water was muddy, and I said to myself as I watched it, "What part of my country is making this terrible contribution of precious topsoil to the sea?" After the flood waters had subsided I went down to look at the results in Potomac Park, and there on the grass was an inch or two of soil—precious topsoil—deposited by the waters that had gone. It was only a tiny portion of the tremendous quantities that had been swept oceanward. Every great flood takes its tragic toll of the topsoil from the interior of America.

Is it possible that anyone would doubt the relation between forest devastation and floods? The more serious floods would not be possible if the forests remained to hold the water in check and let it seep out gradually as was intended by the laws of nature. A friend of mine told me of being on a fishing expedition up in the wilds of Canada where the profligate hand of man had not cut away the woods. He told me that it rained three days and three nights and that the water in the stream was raised only a little as a result. But more important than that ,he told me that the water was scarcely discolored, which meant that the precious topsoil remained where it was, intended to be.

It is time for the American people to do some serious thinking on this subject.

KNOW YOUR JOB

Ignorance is the godmother of fear. If by any chance the inexperienced man is on the footplates he is fearful, and he has reason to be, whether they know it or not, so has every one who rides in the train behind him.

If a man knows his job thoroughly, whatever the job, to him fear, as the inexperienced know it, is virtually non-existent.

This is suggested to our mind by what we read in a contemporary the other day, and it concerns a great railway terminus, where the night train was just about to pull out on its way. There was much excitement. Many a hurried good-bye uttered, hands were shaken and faces flushed, while some cheeks were even wet with tears. Doors were being slammed, the guard's green flag was held aloft, the whistle was on the point of being blown, and amid it all, looking the picture of calm, easy-going assurance, was the driver of the night express coolly wiping his hands with a bit of cotton waste.

Why was he looking with such coolness and complete detachment over the cab of his engine. He was not excited, although on his shoulders rested the tremendous responsibility of all the human lives that long train carried. A false move on his part and the whole train and its passengers would be in jeoparty.

Once a driver was asked if the contemplation of a night journey in the darkness caused a driver any feeling of nervousness. His answer was, "not if he knows his job."

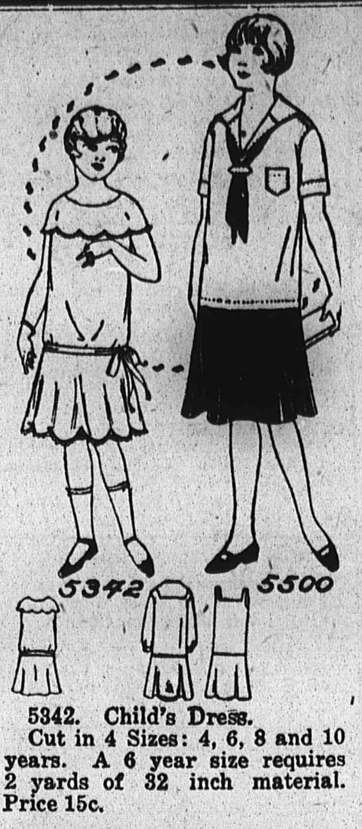
In that reply is a world of wisdom.
—Assurance.—Exchange.

PRACTICAL HOG HOUSES DESCRIBED IN NEW BULLETIN

Proper housing is an important factor in the successful raising of hogs. Too often this is neglected, when little expense and effort would be required to provide good, serviceable, well-ventilated houses which give ample protection from cold and admit much needed sunshine.

The same kind of housing for hogs does not apply to all parts of the country, however, says E. Z. Russell, in charge of swine investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. In Farmers' Bulletin 1487-F, just issued by the department, he describes a number of practical hog houses for several sections of the country. One of the chief criticisms which may be made of the average hog house, he says, is that it is poorly lighted and ventilated, if in fact any provision at all has been made for ventilation.

The bulletin contains illustrations and floor plans showing how proper ventilation and lighting is secured in the different styles of houses. A copy of the publication may be secured as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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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 dressmaking, 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.

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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.

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

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889**** Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925**** Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec'y

SUMMITT LOCAL No. 992 Meets every second and last Monday each month. L. E. Schultz, Sec.

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

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COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233. Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 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. H. L. Carpenter, Sec'y.

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

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

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HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392. Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

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JEWELL COUNTY

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PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309. First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

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

JOHNSON COUNTY

SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744 Meets the last 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 Mooney, Sec'y Linn County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055. Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec'y Linn Co.

LOGAN COUNTY

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

MARSHALL COUNTY

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

BLANCHE VILLE LOCAL NO. 796Z*** Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Iles, Sec.

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

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122. Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pralle, sec., Marshall County.

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

DEER CREEK LOCAL No. 854 Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964. Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delphia 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 Fridays. Florence Koppes. Sec. Marshall Co.

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968. Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL No. 924. Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hei Saathoff, Sec'y

MARION COUNTY

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466. First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y.

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

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

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

MIAMI COUNTY

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

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1192. Meets the first and third Fridays. 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. Slyter, 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. 1677. Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683. 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. First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec'y Miami County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725**** Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec'y Miami County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679. Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667. 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. Tatlow, Sec'y.

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

McPHERSON COUNTY

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

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

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

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

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061. Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec'y 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 meeting. 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. 388. Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli. Sec. Mitchell County.

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

NEMEHA 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 Meisner, sec'y.

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

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

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107. Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec'y, 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. Oplinger, Sec.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 929**** Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y

SUMMITT LOCAL NO. 2111. Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec'y Nemaha County.

NEOSHO COUNTY

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226. Second and fourth Thursdays. I. L. Venneman, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364. Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofar. Sec. Neosho County.

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

NORTON COUNTY

FARMINGDALE LOCAL No. 1047. Meets the first and third Friday nights in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. M. Eichelberger, Sec.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956. Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe. Sec'y Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025**** Meets the third Tuesday of each month Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec'y Norton Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923. Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec'y Norton, County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970. Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec., Norton County.

NESS COUNTY

PRIDE LOCAL No. 1780. Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam Most, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645. Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468. Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec., Osage County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991. Meets the last Wednesday of each month at Limestone. John A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859. Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2139. Meets second and fourth Fridays. Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec'y Osage County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484 Meets the first Thursday of each month. Mary W. Vann, sec'y. Osage County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016. District No. 93 School house three miles west of Lyndon, meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reis, Sec.

RICHVIEW LOCAL No. 2037 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370 Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Fishburn, Sec'y Osage Co

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779. First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, sec'y Osage County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924. Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thierer, Sec'y Pottawatomie County.

OTTAWA COUNTY

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122. Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec'y

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405. First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec'y.

MINNEOLA LOCAL No. 1228. Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelson.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402. Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462. Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y Ottawa County.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786. Meets the second Friday of each month M. Joy Hammett. Sec. Pottawatomie County.

OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1254 Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 573**** Meets every first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Boethin, Secretary.

TOWNLINE LOCAL NO. 569. Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. W. F. Knisley, Sec'y Phillips County.

WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871**** Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.

REPUBLIC COUNTY

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720. Meets first and third Fridays of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212. First and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688. Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic County.

ODELL LOCAL NO. 780. Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. H. Wilkes. Sec'y Republic County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 763. Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.

RILEY COUNTY

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196. Meets second Tuesday of the month. R. Benninga, Sec'y., Riley County.

ASHLAND LOCAL No. 1660. Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr., Sec.

BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380. Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary.

DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1790. Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec'y, Riley County.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL No. 1214.**** Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec.

OAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801 Meets every other Friday evening. A. A. Paige, Sec.

LEE LOCAL NO. 1549 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle E. Johnson, Sec.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643. First and third Friday. Albert Spoeman, Sec.

RICE COUNTY

WALKER LOCAL No. 1473. Meets the second and fourth Fridays H. E. Janzen, Sec.

ROOKS COUNTY

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489. Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. P. Griebel, Sec'y Rooks County.

SLATE LOCAL No. 536. Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Virgil McMahan, Sec.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792. Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec'y Rooks County.

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**** D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

SALINE COUNTY

BAVARIA LOCAL NO. 1978. Meets at the call of the president. C. A. Olson, Secretary.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133. First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec'y Saline County.

SCOTT COUNTY

MODOC LOCAL NO. 2006. Meets the first Wednesday in each month. Mrs. E. C. Douglass, Sec'y

SHERIDAN COUNTY

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377. First and third Thursday. John Wolf. Sec. Sheridan county.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378. Meets first and third Wednesday. Rosa Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL, NO. 1953. Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.

STAFFORD COUNTY

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984. First and third Fridays, R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988. First and third Fridays. 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. I. Brenn, Secretary.

SUMNER COUNTY

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199. Second and Fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taulbee, Sec. Sumner County.

REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624. Meets every Thursday night at the elevator at Cicero. E. N. Burrows, Sec'y Sumner County.

TREGO COUNTY

HAPPY LOCAL No. 1006.**** Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec., Trego County.

OGALLAH LOCAL NO. 2046 Meets on the first and third Thursdays 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. 1305**** Meets second Thursday of every month E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014. First Friday in each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 1864 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Arnold Nehring, Sec.

MILL CREEK VALLEY LOCAL No. 1873. Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Albert TenEych, Sec.

PAXICE LOCAL No. 1922. Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Wm. Leitz, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652. First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabaunsee CCounty.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960. Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec'y enthaler, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025. Second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Wertzberger, Sec. Wabaunsee County.

TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1891. Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512. Meets the first and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec., Washington County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 574 Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month. Christena Stettnisch, Sec'y Washington County.

DANE LOCAL NO. 456. Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783 Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.

HERYNK 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.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL, NO. 646. Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night 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 every two weeks on Friday night. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

WOODSON COUNTY

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085. Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926. Margaret C. Saferite, Sec'y.

MT. PISQUA LOCAL No. 2118 Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. C. Gunnels, Sec.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084. Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodsten County.

PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2151**** Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Wm. Heiman, Sec.,

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY

Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Committee.

Sanford Miller, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec-Treas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

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

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

LINN COUNTY

Our Linn county regular meeting at Blue Mound, Kansas, Saturday, June 19, was a success and a large crowd was very much disappointed that our State President, Bro. John Tromble, was not with us. The Anderson County Womens Club was strongly represented and with their explanation and success of their work in Anderson county we became enthusiastic and expect to take some action toward organizing in Linn county at our next meeting at Parker, Kansas, September 25. The Anderson County Women expecting to be there at that time to help our ladies to get lined up with the work. Brother C. Davis, of Bronson, gave a very interesting talk on Co-operation.

The women representing Anderson county's womens club were Mrs. Gretten, Johnson, Camel, Henderson and Donald.

We are in hopes our state president can be with us at Parker in September.

WANTED!

A familiar word at this time. Haven't you, farm implements, chickens, live stock, household goods, garden tools, tractor, automobiles, etc., on the farm you would like to dispose of to someone who wants it.

Send in a small want ad and see the wonderful results.

Address all communications to Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin County Union meets in Ottawa, Saturday, July 3, in K. P. hall, No. 221 South Main Street, at 1:30 p. m.

As there is important business in regard to the picnic which will be held in Conards park, July 20, all delegates are especially requested to be present.

County Secretary.

MIAMI COUNTY

The Miami County Farmers Union will hold their annual picnic at John Brown Park, Osawatomie, Kansas, on Labor day. The various committees have been appointed and are working on plans to make this a great picnic.

The committee will meet again June 26, at Wallace Park, Paola, Kansas, at 2 p. m.

Don't forget the picnic day. Bring well filled baskets for the basket dinner at noon. Everybody invited.

Henry D. Kettler, Paola, Kan.

PICNIC

The Blanchville Union No. 796, Marshall county, held their annual picnic June 20, 1926, in the Elvan Griffee Grove.

It was a splendid day for a picnic and a large number were present.

The Blanchville ladies are noted for the splendid dinners they serve and this one was no exception to the rule and everyone did justice to it as well as to the ice cold lemonade served throughout the day.

Games were played in the afternoon and prizes given to the winners.

The following members and their families were present: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffee and Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Griffee and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Griffee and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mohr and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Nelson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scheller and family, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eddy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Al Peterson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Draner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vail and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meyers and Myron, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Daw and Sylves, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Iles and Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson and Velma, Mrs. Florence Blanchard and George, Mr. C. H. Dow and Miss Petrea, Miss Alice Levine and Mr. Olin Marshall. There were also several visitors present.

WHEAT POOL MEETING

The Wheat Pool at Carlton on Wednesday, June 9, was well attended being about 70 farmers present. Mr. C. E. Cox, president of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, was the principal speaker with a few remarks by the writer. Mr. Cox made a very interesting and instructive talk that was heard with great interest by all and of which I have heard many remarks of approval since the meeting. The chart method by which Mr. Cox shows the gain made by the Pool over the old system of marketing and the reasons why every wheat grower should be a member of the Pool is bringing about the desired education that is needed to get it clear in the minds of the people. Also bringing another thought to them that on them rests the responsibility of bringing about a less expensive system of marketing the products of the farm. Also to better conditions for the coming generation. I am very much pleased to find so many realizing the fact that the Pool has established a better market, also that the Pool has passed the experimental stage and now is a thing of reality and I feel that talks of this kind gives food for thought and is bound to bear fruit. So throw off your shackles and join the Pool and be a free man.

SASKATCHEWAN CREAMERES GAINING ON DEFICIT

Net margins of $15,727 are reported by the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries Ltd., Regina, for the year ending December 31, 1925. Net worth at the close of the year was $225,245 compared with $206,999 at the close of the previous year.

About 2,000,000 pounds more butter was made during 1925 than during the preceding year. There was also a substantial increase in the ice cream business for 1925. Cheese making proved a success at the Regina plant, a variety of cheeses being manufactured; Eggs and poultry were handled, and a general storing business was done by the several storage plants operated by the association. Outlets for the products of the association were found in Europe, Eastern America, British Columbia and the Orient.

Three of the local creameries were destroyed by fire in 1925, two of which are being rebuilt. A complete appraisal was secured of all the buildings and equipment of the association.

It is the belief that the deficit of over $146,000 existing at the close of 1924 will be wiped out in another year or two.

(See Agricultural Cooperation, December 15, 1924, p. 418; March 30, 1924, p. 131.)

THE PROFITS IN CHAIN STORE DISTRIBUTION

Apparently there are bigger profits to be made in distribution than in production these days. Eleven of the largest chain concerns selling direct to the consumers, including the A. & P. Tea Co., Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward Company, Kresge stores, United Cigar, etc., took in more than $1,500,000,000 during 1925. Six of these corporations returned to stockholders a minimum of 50 per cent on the original investment.

Woolworth owners made more than 1 cent on each 10 cent sale, or a return of $9.46 on each $25 of stock. As each $25 share of stock represents an actual original investment of considerably less than that sum, the return last year was more than 50 per cent on the first capital.

Sears Roebuck had the largest sales, $258,342,236. But profits for the year were second to those of Woolworth, a mere $21,000,000, of or about 73 per cent on the original investment.

Kresge takes third place as regards profits, while Montgomery Ward takes third place in volume of sales. Kresge profits were only a trifle under $12,000,000, a profit of 98 per cent on the first investment of the owners of stock, Montgomery Ward, with gross sales of $170,592,642, made profits of $11,358,000 or $8.05 on each $10 invested.

And so it goes. When reports from A. & P. come in they will probably show sales of nearly $500,000,000 through their 14,000 stores.

It is worth remembering that this huge business done by the private corporations in the U. S. is being handled by the co-operatives in many of the countries of Europe.

LIVESTOCK POOL BEING FORMED IN SASKATCHEWAN

Plans have been matured for the organization of the Saskatchewan Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, Regina, Canada, which is to be a province-wide association of the centralized type, with a marketing agreement. It is being formed without capital stock, with a membership fee of two dollars, and with locals which will be the agents of the provincial association, and will perform such functions as may be delegated to them by the provincial association. Local associations will have their own by-laws, and their own officers.

The objects of the association are "to undertake and carry on the business of collecting, receiving, taking delivery of, handling, feeding, fattening, finishing, slaughtering, storing, transporting, grading, selling, and marketing, or otherwise disposing of livestock and any of the by-products thereof . . . . to act as agent, broker, factor, or attorney for its members, or any of them, or for others engaged in the same or any similar business, ... to produce, buy, acquire, kill, prepare for market, manufacture, handle or sell any livestock."

The association will not begin functioning as a marketing enterprise until contracts covering 1,000 cars of livestock have been signed.

OBTAIN BEST RESULTS TESTING SWEET CREAM

Does souring of cream affect its butterfat test? This is a question often asked by cream producers, some of whom are of the belief that cream tests more when sour and for that reason many farmers are careless in handling cream and do not deliver it to the creamery while in good condition and of a quality necessary to the making of high quality butter.

"Cream does not increase in butterfat by souring nor are the results in testing cream by the Babcock test directly affected by the acidity of the cream," declares A. P. Ryger, dairy expert and secretary of the State Dairy Improvement association. "Accurate results in cream testing depend largely on correct sampling of the cream to be tested. If the cream has become sour to an extent where it is lumpy, a correct sample cannot be obtained. The best results can always be had in testing sweet cream.

"Cream producers have a right to insist upon accurate testing of their cream but they should know that the only true way to get a higher test, if they so prefer, is to skim richer cream, which is facilitated by the adjustment of the separator. Producers can further accurate testing by always selling cream of good quality which can be thoroughly mixed for correct sampling.

OHIO MEN TO STUDY LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION

In order to gain a better understanding of the channels through which livestock moves on the way to market, a number of leaders of cooperative marketing enterprises and extension specialists of the Ohio State University are planning a trip on a livestock train. Leaving Columbus, June 2, they will visit and inspect the stockyards at Springfield, Bellefontaine and Cleveland. At the last named City they will also visit the packing plants and the railroad car shops. Through all the trip they will watch the loading and unloading of stock and the making up of trains. The entire trip is planned for the purpose of studying the handling of livestock through local yards to terminals with particular reference to transportation and loss prevention.

Plans are under way to establish facilities for the co-operative marketing of eggs in Iowa. Some of the features of the plan recommended are: a non-stock organization; central control by means of producers' contracts with the central agency; local units for collecting, grading, and packing eggs; a fee of 20 cents per hen for capital; and deductions for operating expenses.

ANGORA

I stepped upon the tom cat's tail,
The lights were dim and low;
The cat responded with a wail,
It was his tail of woe.