

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1925

INSULTING CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILIZATION

This paper has several times stepped aside from its special field as a journal of organization, education and co-operation to discuss matters not directly connected with agriculture but of interest and importance to all good citizens. Attention has been called to the self-styled "Soldiers of Fortune" who are disgracing the name of America by the nature of their service in the French Foreign Legion in the war against the brave and independent Rifles of northern Africa. The State Department taken some notes of the situation but the young Americans are still over there killing men, women and children against who they have no grudge and in a quarrel in which they have no interest.

Under the caption, "Rare Sport," the Producer a farmer's paper much like this that is printed in Canada makes the following worth while observations:

For the French and the Spaniards and the Moors, the situation in Morocco is serious. They are having a war and a great deal of misery is being caused and a great many people are being killed. As in the case of most wars the various interested parties are operating from the highest and most disinterested motives. Each Frenchman, Spaniard or Rif is probably finds his cause sufficiently righteous for his purpose and no doubt his tombstone will bear complimentary references to his sense of right and patriotism. However, there are others on the scene of the Rifian war besides the French, the Rifis and the Spaniards. There is the French Foreign Legion, which contains within its ranks men of every nation. These soldiers are commercial fighters, relics of the dark ages, but open to little criticism, as their training, experience, and temperament fit them for blood, hardship and misery. For many of them the Foreign Legion constitutes the only place in the world where they would feel at home, brought in the jails were full. Then there are aviators, mostly American, but with some Canadians and British amongst them. These flying gentlemen are in the game for the fun of the thing. They are looking for excitement and find the Moroccan service rare sport! Rare sport! They fly over native villages and drop bombs. They blow indignant Moors to pieces; wreck the wretched homes of the harried natives; massacre a few poverty-stricken women. On a good day they might bag a ragged soldier or so. Quite possibly they know nothing of the causes which gave them such a fine opportunity to show their skill. They are not interested in whether or not the Rifis have a cause. All they are interested in is the sport of killing. If they carried on in the same way, of course they would be hung, but being far away and selecting their victims amongst people who have no recourse in the courts, they are considered to be daring fellows of gallant mien and an enviable lust for danger. The occupation of these intelligent young modern Americans is, of course, more despicable than that of the ordinary gunman; it is savagery undiluted and abominable. Rare sport! It is to be hoped that the course of the war will give Abd-el-Krim the privilege of hanging a few of these high-flying bomb-droppers with due ceremony and not too much skill.

INLAND WATERWAY POSSIBILITIES

Just now the farmers of the middle west are thoroughly convinced that navigation of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers would add greatly to their incomes by reducing freight charges on export wheat and thereby adding to farm prices for that commodity. They may be over hopeful in this matter as they have been in others advertised as panaceas for farm conditions. At any rate the National Union endorsed the demand for inland water ways and adopted a very thoughtful and complete report which was prepared and presented by Charles Parmenter, a delegate from Nebraska. This is matter that is being agitated

all over the country. Congress will be asked for large appropriations. All farmers in this part of the world will be requested to ask their congressional representatives and senators to vote for money to deepen the Missouri river. In order that all may know something of the proposed water ways we offer the brethren the entire report which was unanimously adopted by the Convention and is as follows:

In order that the interior regions of the United States may be placed on an equality with the coast states in transportation facilities, and transportation rates, we favor the development of all inland waterways as speedily as possible, and urge that Congress provide the necessary appropriations to push this development to early completion.

Agriculture is the basic industry, and is the biggest business asset in the United States. For the last forty years, it has received scant consideration. Farm production has been bountiful and has more than supplied the needs of the country, but the proper distribution with reasonable freight rates, has been lacking. One of the great needs of the farm country, aside from finance, is cheap transportation of its products and necessities. The development of inland waterways will largely remedy this situation.

The digging of the Panama Canal has been to the advantage of the states of the two coasts with cheaper freight rates, ocean rates being seven times cheaper than rail and to the disadvantage of the great inland Empire, the Mississippi Valley, or agricultural States, with its high rail rate. Our government is too big to be sectional and unless inland waterways are developed the Panama Canal will constitute an inequality in transportation that is both un-American and indefensible.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, which are the longest navigable rivers in the world, and which directly serve 33 different states, besides benefitting the whole nation, has been declared by U. S. government engineers after exhaustive survey to be practicable navigable streams and supplying the cheapest transportation in the world. By building wings at certain places, the river will dig its own channel and by building reservoirs to store the flood waters, thus saving from destruction thousands of acres of farm crops, hundreds of acres of land, and also provide the water for irrigation for thousands of acres of arid land. The building of these huge reservoirs will not only control flood waters, and irrigate the land but will supply water in the rivers during drought and will also supply power for Hydro-electric plants which would supply cheap power for farm activities for municipalities and manufacturing purposes. Electric power is the coming power of the age. Steam is going—electric power is taking its place.

Navigation on Government barges, one tug pulling six boats, carrying 45,000 bushels of wheat or 60-80 cars, from St. Louis to the Gulf, has already lowered the freight, three and nine-tenths cents per bushel on wheat and would save ten cents per bushel if developed up as far as Omaha, and saved nine and one-half cents per hundred on sugar, ten cents per bushel on cotton, and all other things accordingly, besides reducing the freight on up-stream shipments. The volume of freight at present ratio is fifty per cent down stream and fifty-five per cent up stream.

The improved type boats, with modern power, as developed in European countries, with small boats for fast transportation, and large, slow boats for bulky commodities, has solved the problem, especially in Germany where the rivers have banks, depths of flow, depositing silt, etc., similar to the Missouri River has proven that it is practicable to navigate our large and even small rivers.

The Mississippi valley, the vast hinterland, of our country, was opened up by inland waterways, God's natural highways—even the railroads brought in their rails and supplies by them.

Inland waterway development would build industrial centers in agriculture's midst, bringing consumers closer to the producers, making short hauls and in time would eliminate the need for the exportation of our farm products and give us the price for full home consumption, which is \$2500 to \$3000 per acre around and close to our large industrial centers.

At the Missouri river conference, at Kansas City, October 19 and 20, where there were 1000 delegates, 500 of them visitors from six mid-western states, a demand was made that the Government improve the Missouri River and bring tide water to the wheat farmer, the corn grower, the hay grower, the small town business man and industrialists.

It was also brought out that it is practicable to develop them at this time. The Government has recovered sufficiently from the world war and that the needs for transportation would be such in a short time that we would use to capacity our railroads, highways, inland waterways and airplanes. Inland waterways should be developed and completed in the next decade.

It was also made clear at the Kansas City Conference that our Government is the only agency that can and that has the right to develop our inland waterways, and the best way to get our government to act is to bring pressure to bear on Congress.

Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Capper of Kansas, and several congressmen from different midwest states, who also addressed the Kansas City Conference, pointed out the way to get action on Congress is to hear from the grass-roots. All senators and congressmen keep their ears to the ground. Letters written to them in ones own hand, receive their attention and is better than printed and stereotyped letters that they receive by the thousand and place in the wastebasket.

The Farmers Union, with its regular meetings in the "little old schoolhouse" is the only organization that has its being among the grass-roots. By concerted action of the farmers telling their National representatives in their own

words of their needs in transportation, etc., will they be able to get them to develop our inland waterways to give them relief from excessive freight rates.

This is the opportune time. Railroads are asking an increase of five per cent in freight rates and an advance in class shipments, of 10-15 per cent, largely because of the monopoly in transportation. "Railroads bring everything to us and take everything away from us." The conclusion is inescapable, that relief from high transportation costs need not be expected from the railroads, certainly not until competition forces it. With the rivers in use, the southwest and entire midwest, should have a means of transportation which would be beneficial on its own account even if it brought no reduction in rates from the railroads. In addition to the cheaper rates that would be afforded by the water lines, at least one other result could be expected, i. e., a stoppage of pleas for increased rail rates. It has been demonstrated in all places where inland waterways are developed that railroad freight has increased four to five times the former amount. The railroads even need the inland waterways. The change of a shallow English canal with only one parallel railroad to a deep ship canal, caused the building of four parallel railroads to handle the added freight. Inland waterways will not hurt railroads, "Traffic begets Traffic," and we will not have their persistent fight as in the past. The development of our waterways is the most economical means of increasing our transportation facilities. Cheaper than building more railroads, more highways, more airplanes and terminal facilities.

The large port cities are not fighting inland waterways, as of yore because of congestion of people, freight and terminals.

The development of our waterways will also be a great social benefit by distributing our growing population of one and a half millions a year, more evenly.

New York City that only became our metropolis after an inland waterway was developed to it can scarcely manage its present population and the authorities say they do not know what they will do in ten years more unless relieved of the ever growing congestion.

All commercial, manufacturing and municipal interests, including Bankers' Associations, in this vast hinterland have learned, according to them, by experience during the last great deflation period, that their prosperity depends upon the prosperity of agriculture and so they are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel to help put the development of inland waterways across. "The city's and country's interests intertwine." W. J. Bryan once said in speaking of agriculture: "You may destroy your cities, and they would spring back as if by magic. But destroy the farms of America and grass will grow in the streets of your cities." A permanent, successful agriculture will come to America only when this basic resource is placed on an equality with industry and business. One of the important steps toward this goal is to give agriculture the benefit of cheap transportation by waterway development.

The money for the development of our waterways should be in a lump sum as this would save at least 25 per cent over piece-meal development according to our best authorities. The expense of developing the Missouri River up as far as Kansas City would be ten million dollars and the saving on wheat alone, in the state of Kansas, would pay for the development of the Missouri River in ten years, for every cent saved in transportation goes to the producer, as our price is Liverpool less freight. Argentine wheat in 1923 paid 11 and 8-10 cents a bushel less haulage charges on 7846 miles to Liverpool, via Buenos Aires than Kansas wheat paid for 6010 miles via New Orleans. The railroad mileage involved in the Argentine shipment was 140 miles and the railroad mileage on the Kansas wheat was 800 miles.

The expense of completing all inland waterways would be, according to Brig. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, approximately \$300,000,000, one-fourth of what the railroads set aside for betterment in a single year. Our railroads in 1923, set aside \$1,077,000,000 for improvements. Sec. Hoover said in his Kansas City address that the expense of all inland waterway development could be met either by direct appropriation or by a bond issue, as was done in the digging of the Panama Canal.

"Our expense of one week of world war would pay for all inland waterway development." Let's all pull together for its accomplishments.

This report contemplates the development of all inland waterways, connecting Kansas City, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Yankton, Chicago and many other industrial and commercial centers by an arterial system of water ways, but has dealt more particularly with the Mississippi valley with its Missouri River which has bordering its banks unusual loss soil rich in fruit growing and intensive farming which rank third in loess deposit in the world, exceeded only by the Yellow River territory in China and the Rhine district in Germany. This region also has large undeveloped natural resources and is now handicapped by a 2000 mile rail haul and cannot compete successfully with those countries and sections which have waterways at their command.

The Union needs more members because numbers increase influence and opportunities for usefulness. It also needs more members because it needs the income derived from initiation fees for constructive use in forwarding the business enterprises to which the organization is so fully committed and in which it has made such a fair and flattering degree of success. Each member now in the organization can enlist another farmer in our work between now and the first of January. This is one thing that we can all do.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Germany Will Accept the

Conditions and agreements entered into by representatives of that country and the allied powers at the conference recently held at Locarno. After several days debate the German diet or parliament agreed to ratify and sign the treaties proposed at the conference. All this will come about within the next few weeks and is the longest step toward international peace that has been taken since the Armistice.

It is only a question of a very short time until Germany will be admitted to the League of Nations which will then include practically every country in the world except the United States, Russia and Mexico. We may do better out of the League than we could do as a member but we might as well make up our minds that as long as we stay out we will not be consulted in the settlement of many important world matters in which we have considerable interest.

Grange Has Left College

To become a member of a professional football game. He played in his first game with his new association at Chicago on Thanksgiving Day. If the newspaper reports are reliable he made only a fair showing against the older professionals but his share of the receipts amounted to about \$20,000. This is quite an important piece of money for one young fellow who paid from three to ten dollars each to see him play are satisfied, there is no reason why any of us Kansas farmers should be dissatisfied.

A great deal has been written about the professionalizing of this young college football player but no one has as yet very much to say about the exact date at which he began to capitalize his prowess as a player. For quite a while newspaper articles carrying his name have been printed in many newspapers. They were well written but there is no reason to believe that they were written by Grange. The syndicate that sold them to the press probably paid Grange a good high price for the use of his name and had the articles prepared by some expert sports writer. Of course that money, probably several thousand dollars, was not paid to the "Redhead" as a writer but because he is a football player of international reputation.

If an athlete capitalizes his skill and training and makes money out of it by writing for the papers, selling bonds, pretending to be a movie actor is he any the less a professional than if he accepts money for actually participating in the sport in which he is an expert.

Manners

Appear to be important. Almost everywhere except in the state of Texas. On Thanksgiving Day the governor of that commonwealth, the Hon. Miriam A. Ferguson attending a football game played by teams representing the Agricultural College and the State University. A spectator, unable to get sufficient kick out of the performance on the grid-iron, walked up and behind the governor's box and shouted, "Hurrah for the A. and M. and Moody."

Moody is the fine young man and lawyer who is attorney general of Texas. He is making an attempt to clean the grafters and thieves out of the state and in the absence of proof to the contrary it is only fair to assume that he has the sympathy and the co-operation of the governor. But the publisher of a country newspaper thought it would annoy Mrs. Ferguson to hear any one cheering for Moody and so proceeded to do just that right in the ear of the first lady of the Lone Star state until he was removed from the athletic field by the police.

There are an awful lot of grown up children in this world and a considerable proportion of the specimens of arrested mental development appear to regard Texas as a most desirable place of residence.

Taxpayers

Is at Hand. In Kansas and many other states. Federal taxes for the current year will be due along about the middle of March next spring. All told the people of the United States will pay about \$10,000,000 in taxes during the next six or seven months. A year later they will begin all over again and pay a little more and so on and on to an extent that no man can foresee.

This year's tax bill will be a little in excess of the amounts received by the government from the sale of all the products on the American farm. Certainly the whole ten billion is not paid directly by farmers but in the final analysis the bulk of that burden, always growing in weight, must fall on agriculture because of the shift taxes by adding the amounts so paid to the cost of production as a part of the sales price of crops.

Taxes Cannot be Abolished

Because no civilized man cares to live in a tax free community. A very great proportion of all the service that make life worth living in either town or country are bought with taxes. Until we give up a lot of things that have become absolute necessities in our way of living we shall never be able to reduce taxes.

Tax reduction is not the biggest issue in connection with taxation. No thoughtful human being, if civilized and modern, believes that there will ever be any material reduction in tax rates and tax burdens. The big problems are fight to impose taxes in

some way fairly measured by the citizens ability to pay in connection with his share of the agencies of service supported by public revenues. Our taxes in Kansas as are imposed without any consideration of these elements. In our state the most pressing tax change required is a shifting of a large part of the cost of government from property directly taxes to income, production, and other possible sources of public income.

In the second phase of the problem is in the expenditure of tax money without loss by fraud, waste or incompetency.

Football Has Just Closed

The season of its greatest prosperity and popularity in the history of the sport. For eight weeks the American paid an average of a million and a half dollars a week or a total of \$12,000,000 for the privilege of seeing contrasts between teams of young men in college and high schools. Admissions, of course, made up only a small part of the expenses and costs of a football season. Railway fares, high priced dinners, special clothes, medicine and doctors bills with other incidentals for more or less unlawful refreshments and pleasures raise the grand total of football cost to at least \$25,000,000.

More than half the states of the Union have an annual budget less than our football expenses for a single season. When Hamilton was secretary of the treasury all the expenses of the government for an entire year equaled only about one-tenth of the amount that we pay for football in two months.

Well what about it? Nothing at all if we are satisfied. True, many colleges and universities have been waiting for the end of the football season in order that might make start on the sort of work for which they were established and are being maintained at some considerable sacrifices by taxpayers and others who provide the financial support for our so-called higher educational institutions.

Players on Foot Ball Teams

Seldom fall behind in their classes. They cannot play, and are not generally observed by all decent educational institutions, unless they maintain their standing in their classes. So they find the time to get their lessons and attend their lectures and recitation and for the most part they make a good showing as usual. Standing that is attained by their fellow students.

Not so with the rooters, fans, bugs and other varieties of football ball made persons who disguise themselves as students and attend our high schools. No watchful committee checks up their scholastic standing. No fraternal president jealous of the prowess of his fraters on the grid ball field keeps track of their grades or over or through their examinations. Among the players of the big football teams but the failures among the fans and rooters will sadden many a fond parents heart when the term reports become available. A member of teams who have not participated for as much as three years will be back next term and next year but about one-third of the freshmen rooters will be listed among those "not in the present" when work begins in the second term. Perhaps we can afford the money cost of football but what about the other burdens that it imposes on the folks whose money and children keep the colleges running?

France Goes from Very Bad

To very much worse and the end is neither known nor guessed at. Pain, leave lost his job as prime minister just as soon as it became certain that he proposed to raise a little money to apply on the French debts to England and the United States. At this writing no other statesman has been found who is willing to undertake the job of running the French administration. Herriot and others are invited to try to get the right men to join with them and gave it up. Now Briand has undertaken to form a cabinet and may succeed but if he does it will be for a very short time.

In the matter of debt paying the various European nations fall into several fairly well defined groups. There are the countries that can pay and will. There is not more than one or two in this group. Then there are those who can pay and will not, also a very small group. Next are the nations that are willing to pay and cannot do so without risking their own solvency and existence. Belgium, England and Italy as well as some of the central small powers belong to this category. Then there are the powers that are neither willing nor able to pay and France is the most important member of this group.

Gradually the people of all countries are beginning to realize that the war debts of the allied nations and of Germany are so big that they can never be paid. Labor agriculture and commerce cannot be organized so that their entire annual income, above the bare necessities of life, may be applied to the always unpopular pastime of paying for dead horses.

Russia is Reputed to be Busy with the plans for sovietizing the entire world. Outside of that country there is not much enthusiasm for such a program. The masses of the people are as yet neither communistic nor socialistic. If conditions were anything like normal there

would not be the slightest danger of Russianizing the world. There is very little doing as it is but the folks who dread the communist system the most are doing their worst to bring it about.

Russia has a most effective group of allies in those Americans who insist that every dollar loaned by this country to European nations must be repaid with interest from the time it was advanced. The willing nations cannot pay and we have no way to enforce payment from those that are able to pay but are not willing to do so. The hour of danger will strike when the people of a score of great nations realize that all of the results of their labors for two generations must be applied to the payment of debts due the richest nation in all the earth.

England May Be Able to Pay

Her debts to the United States without stirring up an insurrection at home. If so it will for the reason that she is getting all the money she needs for her principal and interest payments from the United States with quite an additional sum thrown in that she applies to her own domestic needs. The willing nations duty on rubber raises revenues in excess of \$800,000,000.

That export duty on rubber is not the only thing that has been raised. The price of tires used by American automobile owners has increased about fifty per cent since the first of last June. If that keeps on, and the prices advance still more there may be an insurrection in this country and a lot of folks may begin to ask whether we can afford to pay the British debt to the United States out of our own pockets with enough administration to pay a substantial employment dole to about a million working men who have no jobs now nor any immediate prospect of getting work and wages.

Walking Across the Street

Is the most hazardous thing that can be attempted by any citizen of the United States who happens to be in any one of the great cities of this country and especially in Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit or Cleveland. During the first ten months of this year a few more than 22,000 persons were killed in automobile accidents of the sort or another. Of this number about 70 per cent or 15,400 were run down and slaughtered at street crossings.

The man who collects the statistics on such matters says that ninety per cent of the crossing accidents are avoidable and therefore unnecessary. Presumably this means that it was really necessary to kill the other ten per cent. Of course all such talk is foolish. Every killing by an automobile is avoidable and every accident taken is a wholly unnecessary sacrifice to the modern mania for speed. For several years most of the automobile killings were in the nature of suicide or homicide in the case of the passengers resulting from drivers racing railway trains when the crossings. It was all right when the train was on but when the race resulted in a tie the result was disastrous. Killings at crossings undoubtedly remove a number of fools who are not fit to drive or longer live on this sphere but almost any man foolish or otherwise is likely to be killed at a street crossing.

Divorce Has Become So

Prevalent and in the minds of many good people is such a serious menace to the home, the family and the real morality of the race that a lot of folks are looking for something that will check the increasing number of marital separations. A Warbler of martial separation have hit on a consin man appeal to get out of about the right idea. He has just celebrated the golden anniversary of his only marriage. When asked to give the world the benefit of the system that has enabled him to live peacefully and happily with one woman for fifty years he said: "Give your wife her own way in everything and if there is any doubt give her that too?"

TO READERS OF THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

You will note that we are carrying advertising matter for the Crawford Manufacturing Company, advertising their Belt Transmission and No Heat Fan for Ford cars and trucks.

I take this method of answering in a general way inquiries from members regarding same. I know the parties putting these articles on the market and can cheerfully say that they are responsible business men of Salina and responsible for their contracts.

I have had the opportunity to see a practical demonstration of both the Transmission and Fan operating on a Ford truck pulling an 8 in. Fordson Special Stover feed grinder and it handled the grinder in fine shape under all tests made, grinding shelled corn, ear corn that was damp and tough and grinding oats fine. All of this was done with the feed wide open and at no time requiring all the power that was available and at no time near the boiling point.

I have interviewed some parties who have equipped their cars with the No Heat Fan and they pronounce them entirely satisfactory and I have no hesitancy in saying that in my opinion both are practical.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

Winter window boxes of evergreen are attractive now that the summer blooming plants are gone.

Department of Practical Co-operation

MEETING NOTICES.

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1198 * * * * *
Meets second Tuesday of the month.
E. Hennings, Sec'y., Riley County.

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1098 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday night.
Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec'y., Clay Co.

AMOR LOCAL NO. 239 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
M. Swayze, Sec. Anderson Co.

WARNER LOCAL NO. 899 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Night of each month. R. H. Roberts,
Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Fluchan, Sec. Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122 * * * * *
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E.
Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 513 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth night of
each month. Anthony Wray, Sec'y.,
Washington County.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1098 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042 * * * * *
First and third Thursday.
John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226 * * * * *
Second and fourth Thursday.
L. L. Youngman, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405 * * * * *
First and third Thursday.
O. J. Lamberton, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081 * * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday.
J. J. Muska, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each
month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic
Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 622 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday.
G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1798 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Aug. Kolach, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL 1192 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

HEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
L. O. Keuthly, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1885 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each
month. Mable E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson
County.

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2188 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1228 * * * * *
Second and fourth Friday.
Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.

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

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877 * * * * *
First and third Thursday.
John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 854 * * * * *
Third Tuesday of each month.
Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 628 * * * * *
Fourth Wednesday.
Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2145 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of
each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y.,
Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 548 * * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Leah Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854 * * * * *
Meets the 4th Friday night of each
month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall
Co.

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

DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1232 * * * * *
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. E.
nest Branch, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469 * * * * *
First Tuesday of each month.
Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y., Marion County.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1789 * * * * *
Meets the second Friday of each month.
M. Joy Haunmet, Sec. Pottawatomie
Co.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099 * * * * *
First and third Thursday.
Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday of each
month. Frank J. Ebert, Sec. Ellis
County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 662 * * * * *
Meets on the first and third Tuesday
of each month. Walter J. Schumacher,
Sec. Neosho Co.

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

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388 * * * * *
Meets every other Wednesday.
Ralph E. Haunmet, Sec. Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137 * * * * *
Meets the third Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 904 * * * * *
Meets the third week in each month.
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 962 * * * * *
Meets every Tuesday of the month.
Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.

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

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1682 * * * * *
Meets the first Friday of each month.
Mrs. F. E. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2030 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday of
each month. D. J. Detweiler, Sec. Harvey
Co.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014 * * * * *
First Friday in each month. A. W.
Eisenmeyer, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

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

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212 * * * * *
First and third Friday.
Homer Al-
fres, Sec. Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404 * * * * *
Second and fourth Tuesday.
Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

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

GRARY CO. UNION NO. 51 * * * * *
Meets each Monday night in ever
month. Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1098 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday of
every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec.
Trego Co.

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

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

HELYNK LOCAL NO. 1427 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.

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

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1915 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.
Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin Co.

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

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 732 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y.
Douglas County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday.
W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1899 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday.
G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864 * * * * *
Meets first Friday of each month. 8
o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer
Sec. Ellis Co.

HILLDALE LOCAL NO. 1905 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday.
Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. N. L. LOCAL NO. 1499 * * * * *
Second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner Co.

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

KORNER LOCAL NO. 914 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday.
F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha Co.

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1888 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2064 * * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. An-
derson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1483 * * * * *
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of
every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.
Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688 * * * * *
Meets Friday of each month.
R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1994 * * * * *
First and third Friday.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882 * * * * *
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of
month. Roy Elroy, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 938 * * * * *
Second Saturday of each month.
H. D. Bayers, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988 * * * * *
First and third Friday.
R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

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

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2167 * * * * *
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday.
Roi Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Wed-
nesday of each month. W. M. Schmitt,
Sec. Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
J. F. Grubel, Sec. Rooks Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Thurs-
days.
Elma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase
Co.

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

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

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 936 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Grace Mutoos, Sec. Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643 * * * * *
First and third Friday.
Albert Spoon-
man, Sec. Riley Co.

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

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1757 * * * * *
Second Monday of each month.
Henry Hoffmann, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922 * * * * *
First and third Monday.
R. J. Muck-
rath, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020 * * * * *
First and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571 * * * * *
Every other Tuesday night.
R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

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

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2180 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Fridays.
Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE DELL LOCAL NO. 1308 * * * * *
Meets second Thursday of every month.
E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 990 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Mondays of
each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec. Wash-
ington Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103 * * * * *
First Tuesday of each month.
J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884 * * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Thurs-
day.
Martin Roke, Sec. Douglas Co.

PRETTE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1852 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday.
Min-
nie Carrico, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 990 * * * * *
Meets each Monday night.
Jos. Helt,
Sec. Cove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday.
W. T. Plina, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesday.
Orth O.
Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton,
Woodston Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 763 * * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday of
month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026 * * * * *
Second Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabun-
see Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2087 * * * * *
Meets the second Friday of each month.
Chas. Basile, Sec. Osage Co.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646 * * * * *
Meets the first, third and fifth Tues-
day night of each month. H. H. Yoder,
Sec. Washington Co.

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

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183 * * * * *
First and third Saturday.
Pauline
Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.

SALINE HALL LOCAL NO. 1824 * * * * *
Meets the first Monday
A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1674 * * * * *
Meets each first and third Wednes-
day.
Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1723 * * * * *
Meets the first Friday in every month.
A. C. Erickson, Sec. Miami Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1948 * * * * *
Meets every Friday night. J. D.
Keasling, Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesday.
J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1924 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. George W. Thier, Sec'y.
Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792 * * * * *
Meets the last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called. D. O. Mar-
cotte, Sec. Rooks Co.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462 * * * * *
Meets the second and last Friday night
of each month. Harry Watis, Sec.
Ottawa Co.

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

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday.
Neil
Lobegier, Sec. Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday nights
of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec.
Cowley Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 3100 * * * * *
Meets every first Monday in the
month. Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Wash-
ington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 839 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesday.
Mrs.
E. H. Varner, Sec. Marshall Co.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Wednesday
of each month. A. H. Collar, Sec. Cot-
ter Co.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861 * * * * *
Last Wednesday of each month. John
A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991 * * * * *
Meets every Tuesday on Friday
night. H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273 * * * * *
Second and fourth Thursday.
Chas.
Grossard, Sec. Barton Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2069 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday.
H.
Eggers, Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 823 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton
Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1391 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec.
Wabunsee Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1875 * * * * *
Second and fourth Tuesday.
J. M.
Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019 * * * * *
Second and fourth Friday.
E. F.
Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Nor-
ton County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779 * * * * *
First and third Thursday.
Herman
Wigger, Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1867 * * * * *
Meets twice a month. G. W. Kaiser,
Sec. Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742 * * * * *
Meets every fourth Friday.
J. C. Stral-
dal, Sec. Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday
each month. Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec.
Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Monday of
each month. B. A. Hansen, Sec.
Ellsworth Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Robert
J. May, Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1999 * * * * *
First Tuesday of each month