

6. The pioneers who have spent
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The Kansas Union Farmer

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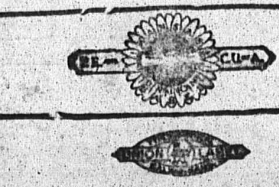
JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmer Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ 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. O. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1925



INCOME TAX MYSTERIES

Several delegates to the Hays Convention spoke about the difficulty of making out income tax returns. One man was in favor of asking congress to do something to simplify the job of figuring out how much tax is due the federal government. There is not so very much complexity about the forms now in use and both congress and the Bureau of Internal Revenue are doing their very best to secure more simplicity.

There are two ways of accounting that are recognized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The first is called the accrual basis and is used by taxpayers who keep complete sets of books and enter all receipts and disbursements not when they come in the form of cash but as soon as the liability for such payments or the right to such receipts is established in the regular course of business. One result of this method of book keeping is that income that is earned or realized from business in any given year pays taxes in that year even though the actual cash is not received until later. The second is the cash receipts and disbursements method and is used by that very large number of individuals who keep no books of account except a bank book and the stubs of their checks. By this method all income is accounted for as it is received, cash. If the taxpayer deposits all his receipts in the bank and pays all his obligations by checks he has very little trouble in determining his income.

Farmers, merchants and manufacturers always have some stock in trade at the beginning and at the end of each year. Before stock income can be ascertained where goods, live stock, raw materials or other forms of merchandise are bought, sold and kept on hand it is necessary, in order to ascertain gross income, to have opening and closing inventories made at the beginning and the end of the year. The inventory is nothing more than a priced list of the assets on hand at the time it is taken. There are so many opportunities to make mistakes in taking such an inventory that the government insists that all inventoried articles shall be priced at cost or market value whichever is lower.

Gross income having been ascertained the next step is to reduce it by the deductions that are allowed by law. Among others there are all taxes for state and local purposes except payments on account of improvements that directly increase the value of the taxpayer's property, such as pavement and sewer taxes. Interest on borrowed capital is a proper deduction. The depreciation of all assets used in the trade or business of the taxpayer is deductible in various percentages ranging from two per cent to as high as fifty per cent per annum. If a piece of machinery costs \$1,000, and has a useful life of ten years it should be depreciated at the rate of ten per cent yearly, that is the taxpayer, on account of the decreasing value of that machine is entitled to deduct \$100 a year from his gross income for ten years. But the property depreciated must be used in the trade or business of the taxpayer. No one is entitled to depreciation on an automobile used solely as a pleasure car but if it is used solely for business purposes depreciation at the rates varying from twenty to forty per cent is allowable. If the car is used for pleasure half the time and for business purposes the rest of the time the owner may deduct one-half the usual depreciation on account of such an automobile.

After all the deductions have been taken the next thing is to consider exempted portions of income. Married men, living with their wives, are entitled to \$2,500 exemption and to an additional deduction of \$400 for each person, other than husband or wife dependent upon and receiving support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under eighteen years of age or is incapable of self support because mentally and physically defective. Single persons are entitled to \$1,000 exemption and to the same credits for dependents. In the case of earned incomes and the law holds that all incomes not in excess of \$5,000 are earned, the taxpayer is entitled to a credit of 25 per cent of the tax computed to be due on his return and may deduct such twenty-five per cent when he pays his income tax.

It is the sad truth that most Kansas farmers are wholly unfamiliar with the work of making out income tax returns. That condition, however, is not brought about by the complexity of the forms but

by long lack of practice in filling out such papers. Whenever cooperation, legislation or Providence puts agriculture on an income producing basis farmers will soon learn how to make their tax returns.

Every Local should hold all its regular meetings from now on. Time to make plans for the winter campaign for organization, education and cooperation.

THE YOAKUM PLAN

Mr. B. F. Yoakum is devoting all his time and no little portion of his wealth to an honest and sincere attempt to better agricultural conditions. He made a very effective speech at the Hays Convention and impressed all there with his sincerity and ability. He has a good plan, much better than any other now pending in congress even if it does fall somewhat short of the dreams of any thoughtful cooperators.

Yoakum believes that without government recognition, supervision in some degree and at least temporary financial assistance the whole cooperative marketing movement must fail. In fact he believes that it has already failed because it has never yet succeeded in organizing 100 per cent of the growers of any American farm commodity. Prices cannot be established and maintained by organizations that control insignificant fractions of the crops produced. Even if a marketing association had one hundred per cent of growers organized it is doubtful if it could maintain prices without working out and applying effective plans for regulating production. Producing for additions to a surplus never did nor never will make much money in any kind of business.

Yoakum is all right but he should learn the importance of team work.

COMMUNITY SINGING CLUBS

This paper has always insisted that the members of the Kansas Farmers Union should do more singing. True there is not much to sing over in the condition of Kansas agriculture but a little song helps a lot in the good work of putting trouble away off to one side where it belongs. Nearly every member of our organization in this state has heard the Hackney Harmony Hounds. That fine quartette of good and loyal co-operators has enlivened, cheered and heartened all the conventions that we have held for several years. They have also very materially contributed to the success of many of the Union campaigns put on for the purpose of forming new and necessary cooperative enterprises. They were at Hays and did their part in making the gathering there one of the best of its kind ever held in the state.

But there were other good singers in attendance. The Optimistic Owls of Oldsburg showed that they could be birds of both night and day and furnished music for several sessions that helped very much. Oldsburg is a community where there is always plenty of singing. The state convention was a much more cheerful gathering by reason of the quartet that attended from Pottawatomie county. Then there was the Floral Male Quartet from Cowley county with musical offerings that pleased, entertained and instructed all who were there.

The point is that what Cowley and Pottawatomie counties have done can be done as well or better by any other county in Kansas. There is hardly a Local in the state in which there is not sufficient vocal talent for an effective quartet. There are many Locals that have plenty of talent not only for a quartet but for a chorus. There is nothing else that does half as much to arouse and maintain interest in the progress of our organization and to extend the good will in which it is held than good songs effectively rendered. During the next few weeks hundreds of musical groups should be formed within the Farmers Union locals. Call out the singers, get them organized under competent leadership and then we can all sing and work together for organization, education and co-operation.

Instead of two or three quartettes one of these days the State Union will be putting on a musical program at the Convention with attractive prizes offered for the best quartettes, solos and choruses.

REVENUES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Governor Baker of Missouri was once a school man and has never lost the keen interest in elementary education that he manifested during his term of office as state superintendent of public instruction. He is satisfied that the entire school system of Missouri is suffering from under nourishment and that this condition is especially true of the common schools. He believes that income for elementary education should be supplied in large part by the state and in such ways that all children within the common-wealth may have uniform educational opportunities.

To formulate a plan for raising more school money the governor recently appointed a committee or commission to study the whole Missouri system of raising revenues for schools and report their conclusions and recommendations to him. That report has been made. To carry its recommendation into effect the governor proposes to have a constitutional amendment initiated by the people and voted on at the next general election.

The proposed amendment embodies five propositions all of which are rather interesting. They include one or two things that have been urged by this paper and the Farmers Union for Kansas. In order that all may have some notion of what tax reforms are contemplated in Missouri we publish below Governor Baker's plan and recommendations:

1. That that portion of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Missouri entitled 'Education' which provides in effect that the General Assembly shall set aside at least one-fourth of the general revenue biennially for the support of the free public schools, be repealed and that there be adopted in lieu thereof new sections prescribing the source from which

the free public schools and the state educational institutions may receive their support. The General Assemblies have for some years past, realized that one-fourth of the general revenue was not sufficient for the free public schools and have been setting aside one-third.

The amendment we are proposing will raise something like \$12,000,000 for the schools. It is proposed in this amendment that 60 per cent of the total amount raised shall be set aside for the free public schools, that the remaining 40 percent shall be apportioned among the following state educational institutions. The State University and its legally established departments, including the College of Agriculture and the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the State Teachers' colleges; Lincoln University; the Missouri School for the Blind and the Missouri School for the Deaf.

2. A 5 cent levy on the 100 valuation on all property within the state. This does not mean an increased tax of 5 cents but it is proposed that the General Assembly will not levy the 5 cent property tax now in effect for the general revenue. In other words, it is merely transferring the 5 cent property tax from the general revenue to the school fund.

3. A severance tax on all minerals extracted from the earth. This tax is proposed to be not less than 1 percentum nor more than 2 percentum of the cash value of all minerals, mineral deposits and ores, including lead, zinc, coal, iron, sand, gravel, stone, stone products, marble, granite, oil, gas, fullers earth and other minerals, clays, and all other minerals whatsoever, which are mined, quarried taken or severed from any lands or from the bed of any water force within the State of Missouri for mineral purposes; said tax shall be levied upon the gross value of such minerals at the place where produced and collected from the producer at such times and in such manner as shall be provided by the General Assembly. This severance tax, it is proposed, shall be and stand in lieu of any general property tax upon any such severed minerals.

This is a plan of taxation followed in many states by the Union, and the committee believes that it will not work any great hardship upon the ore products of the state and at the same time will produce quite a little revenue for the schools.

4. A levy of not less than 10 per cent of the selling price of all cigars and cigarettes. This is a tax in vogue in many other states and it reaches a great portion of our people who do not pay very much of any other kind of tax.

5. The transference of all inheritance tax from the general revenue to the school fund. This tax, like the property tax, is already provided for in our statutes. This proposed amendment simply means that this tax will go to the public schools instead of into the general revenue.

It is my opinion, and the opinion of the committee, that if this constitutional amendment can be adopted, that it will mean much more revenue to the schools of the state, and at the same time will not mean an increase of taxes. On the contrary, in some sections it will mean a decrease in total taxes. Under the provisions of this amendment there will be so much more money to distribute to the free public schools that the local districts may, if they so desire, decrease their local tax rates.

HENRY J. WATERS

Every farmer in Kansas lost a friend by the untimely death of Dr. Henry J. Waters. Organized agriculture lost a staunch supporter. Co-operative marketing lost a sincere and honest wisher. The American live stock breeding industry lost its greatest and most helpful expert. The states of Kansas and Missouri shared in the fruitful labors of this splendid man and scholar during his useful life. They now share with each other the grief of his passing while still in the midst of useful work and strength.

Dr. Waters was an efficient and successful president of the agricultural college. It was during his administration that a start was made towards a better understanding between the farmers of Kansas and that institution. This was because every predecessor in the post of president before Waters' time had the professional or the scientific rather than the agricultural point of view. Waters was a farmer in mind and heart. During the whole course of his career his principal object in life was to serve the farmer. Had Woodrow Wilson carried out his first intention and made him Secretary of Agriculture there is no doubt that the administration would have been greatly strengthened. Houston, who displaced Waters as a cabinet choice some time during the last quarter of the eleventh hour before Wilson was inaugurated may be a great and a good man but he was during his incumbency utterly unable to see public questions of any sort from a farmers' point of view. Waters had no other point of view. His whole heart was devoted to agriculture.

The Farmers Union had a strong friend and supporter in Dr. Waters who was a member of our organization for many years. When the Wilson commission met to determine the price of wheat during the great war Waters stood like a rock with Barrett, Ladd and the other representatives of agriculture for justice to the wheat growers. That little group of farmers and friends of farmers were out numbered three to one on the price fixing committee but they forced the guaranteed price of wheat up from \$1.60 to \$2.20 per bushel in the face of an interested and determined opposition. For that service agriculture has not yet sufficiently recognized the work of Barrett, Waters and Ladd.

Dr. Waters reached the flower of his usefulness as president of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He rendered valuable service to agriculture as editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star but he was essentially a leader, an executive, and an expert in live stock breeding and as an editor and writer was in a measure out of the fields in which he was most at home and most useful. Kansas mourns with Missouri over the loss of a good and great man whose place will long remain vacant.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Greece And Bulgaria

Have obeyed the order of the League of Nations and called off their regular annual war which threatened at one time to get out of hands and last long enough to interfere with Christmas. The League went about its duty in the only way that appeals very strongly to Greeks and Bulgarians. It simply served notice on the two nations that fighting must stop within twenty hours or the League would know the reason why.

The Greeks began to move out of Bulgaria well within the appointed time but were fired on by snipers and thought for awhile that they would stay in spite of the orders from Paris. Shortly thereafter an agent of the League arrived and put the matter up to the generals and other big dogs of the two countries in such a way that evacuation began at once and is now complete and the war is over. The Council of the League will now proceed to adjudicate the matters in dispute.

Peace

Is So Desirable

That most folks are quite willing to fight for it. Many critics of the League of Nations object to the hints of power that are embodied in many of the provisions of the Covenant. It was repeatedly pointed out that soldiers of any member of the League might be called on at most any time to go into foreign lands to settle disputes in which their own countries had no interest.

There is no such animal as an international dispute in which every nation in this world is not interested. For a long time there will be no peace except under compulsion. A power backed up by the resources of fifty nations can always exercise the necessary compulsion and usually without bloodshed. It is required to send even if a country is required to send a regiment or two or a ship or so into foreign parts once or twice in a generation that would not mean so much. It would take lots of wars requiring settlement to call for as many men as the United States sent abroad in 1917 and 1918 when there was no League of Nations.

Mandates

Must Be Enforceable

If they are to mean anything. The League of Nations found it necessary to send out only a single civilian agent to Greece. He stopped the war and in almost all such cases a messenger boy can stop a war if he carries orders from associated nations that can back up their requests with squadrons of war ships and regiments of artillery. So illogical, contradictory and childish is the psychology of the average human being that it is quite certain that it will be many years before peace can be assured except by compulsion.

The League will grow strong as it shows and uses its power. Nor must the men in responsibility forget that power must be shown and used impartially against all offending nations great and small alike. Which brings us up to an observation that may not meet with general approval. It is high time for the League of Nations to serve notice on France, Spain and Italy that their war against men in northern Africa has gone on about long enough. And while they are about it the sages and governors of the League might give the United States a friendly tip that the removal of that bunch of American man killers now serving with the French in Africa to more peaceful scenes and occupations in America would be appreciated.

Soldiers Of Fortune

Have been the heroes of song and story for many thousands of years. They are men who know exactly what is meant by the term and the calling that it implies can explain. Granted that Lafayette, Stueben, Kosciuszko and several other Europeans who served in our revolutionary war rendered aid that was much needed. They were men who came over here not to indulge a lust for killing but to contend for the rights and liberties which all mankind prize and which all should share. It may well be that the fact that we were fighting England had something to do with stimulating enlistments in France and other hereditary enemies of Great Britain but American revolutionaries were white men fighting for freedom.

The Americans who are serving with the French army against the Riffs or whatever they may be called in Northern Africa are fighting to extend the areas of oppression. Their service is an insult to every American soldier who has ever offered his life in the cause of liberty. Sweeney and his associates are not soldiers. They are mere hunters of men. They should no longer be allowed to disgrace us by their indulgence in a sport that decency long since outlawed. Soldiers of France, so called are almost invariably, either hired killers to fight for any cause that has a good paymaster or instinctive killers who hunt their fellow men as the most interesting of all big game. If those fellows in Africa went to fight let that be so but put the world on notice that America disowns them and their activities.

Mitchell

Opened His Defense In which he claimed the privileges of free speech under the constitution. He says that he has criticized only policies and that no one should feel hurt about anything that he has said about men. Perhaps that is true. Still there are a lot of folks in this world who just naturally feel hurt when they are accused of incompetence.

eny, ignorance, slavish devotion to prejudice, cold blooded indifference to dangers to which others are exposed and various other things that Mitchell has openly charged against his superior officers.

There may be something wrong with our flying forces, if we have any left since the wreck of the Shenandoah, the Rodgers expedition and the dozen or so planes that were hammered to pieces in a Virginia storm the other night. If so it will never be set right by any revolt of subordinate officers against the established policy of their superiors. Mitchell should have enough sense to know that he cannot fight his service from within. Such things are not done. There never has been any obstacle to resignation from the army. Let him get out in decency and order and then raise all the sand necessary.

In the meantime it is Mitchell himself who is on trial for an offense that is not popular with right thinking men.

Bouchard, A Kansas City Youth

Bought moonshine whiskey, invited five or six of his boy and girl friends to go for an automobile ride, wrecked his car and killed two or three of his companions. He is now recovering from rather severe injuries to his scalp. His skull appears to have been thick enough to escape damage. When he gets well he will be tried for driving a car while intoxicated and for manslaughter. In due time and at great expense to the public as well as to himself he will be acquitted and turned loose with complete liberty to do it all over again.

The only thing that troubles Bouchard in his enforced retirement within the hospital is that he will be unable to join a "wild party" with which he is already "dated up" for the proper observance of Halloween. Of course he regrets the untimely demise of his playmates of both sexes and Halloween's even comes only once a year.

It is certain that Bouchard will not be punished by the courts. He will not be called on to serve time in a nasty jail or penitentiary just because he got drunk and killed three or four of his friends. The court, however, should not let him go free. He should be kept in the learned judge or the jury of good and true men can do would be to deprive him of his license to drive for at least a couple of months.

Homelides

By Speed Crazy

He will continue until society deprives all such defective creatures of the privilege of driving automobiles. There must be a licensing of drivers only after real tests, both mental and physical. The unlicensed person caught driving a car should be harshly dealt with as an enemy of the public welfare. His name should be placed on a black list and for at least five years he should be allowed to do only back seat driving. There is nothing more revolting about the number of automobile accidents and the deaths and crippling results from such mishaps. The strange thing is that there are not many more disasters and double the number killings. The old and the young, the awkward and the clever, the careless and the skillful in all degrees are all abroad on our roads in charge of unlimited power but wholly unskilled in its use and entirely ignorant of its possibilities for evil when directed or misdirected by incompetent hands and untrained minds.

Repeating two things must be done before the highways can be made safe for decent and law abiding folks. There must be a rigid licensing system and the law must abolish speed by making it a crime to own or sell an automobile that will run more than thirty miles an hour.

The trouble is that there are any number of people who would prefer not to drive at all if they were required to drive at a safe rate of speed.

Residences

In Some Localities

Have great values and in others can be disposed of only at great sacrifices. Almost any one who owns a shack of any sort in Florida can rent it for the equivalent of a baseball player annual salary or sell it for what the old high fly writers were fond of describing as a king's ransom.

Clark, the copper king, senator, art collector and millionaire many times over built him a modest home on Fifth Avenue in New York at an expenditure of about \$7,000,000. He lived in it for a few days out of every year and no doubt regarded it as a good investment in a desirable convenience. Clark died the other day and his executors want to settle up his estate. They have discovered that the \$7,000,000 house on the Avenue has absolutely no market value. There are few men in the country able to purchase and not one who has the money would even look at it as a prospective residence. The Clark mansion is a mere incumbrance on a piece of ground that is very valuable but that cannot be sold until the house is demolished.

Interesting. Strange to learn that a seven million dollar home on Fifth Avenue in New York actually has less value on the market than a three room cottage in a Kansas village.

Coolidge

Declares that Militarism

Is an unjustifiable waste of a nation's resources. The president really believes that the brains of men and the resources of the country should be used all the time for the purpose of making the United States a bet-

ter place to live in. There are a lot of people who appear to be afraid that some war like expedition from the Fijee Islands, Iceland, or Mars is likely to light down on the United States any minute of the day or night and that in view of such a dread possibility we should withdraw about a million men from industry make soldiers, sailors and flyers out of them and maintain them with all the necessary fighting equipment at a cost of about one-third the national income yearly.

The president is not much concerned over such a remote danger nor does he believe that any considerable portion of the national revenues and resources should be devoted to preparation for a war so little likely to occur within the life time of any one now on earth. So he rather balks at the big military programs that have been mapped out by the highly efficient and slightly intelligent staffs of our fighting services. Who will prevail in this battle for dollars from the federal treasury? Hard to tell. The soldiers and sailors with their trappings and functions as admirals and generals are on the job all the time. They have the backing of all the society forces and of most of the wealth of the country. On the other hand the president, is only a visitor at Washington. He is temporary officer of the government and the cabinet officers and senators and congressmen are also transients. Looks like the administration would have a hard time getting the army and navy permanently reconciled to an economy program.

Calliaux Lost His Job

When he got back to France. Of course he promised nothing to the United States in the way of debt payments but his home folks got the idea that such payments are expected by the United States and that perhaps he may have indicated that in some day in the far distant future it might be possible for France to make some small advances on her obligations.

Such an impression was fatal. The average Frenchman has no conception of America except as a country whose people are given much to travel and always willing to pay steep prices for hotel accommodations in Paris. To the French America is a country to get money from. Banish the thought that any such gettings, no matter how obtained or for what purpose, should ever be returned even in the least considerable degree to be on the safe side. The French people demanded the scalp of the finance minister who went so far as to begin the consideration for a time of starting the payments on the money that France owes to the United States.

The real truth is that France is bankrupt. It has now been more than ten years since she spent less in any twelve months than she has collected. Solvency can be restored only by balancing the budget and to do that the French government must spend less money on soldiers and take more taxes from the people. In the end France must choose between a substantial capital levy and complete and hopeless bankruptcy. Mean time, with the assistance of the American killers who are doing the exterminating of fortune in northern Africa, she continues to maintain the biggest army in the world and to make the least defensible use of her armed forces. What France needs is a new heart.

Snow And Cold Weather

Are beginning so soon and with so much emphasis that many otherwise intelligent folks are wondering whether the Washington mathematicians who predicts that 1926 will be a year without a summer is not right. That fellow has figured it all up and to his own satisfaction has demonstrated that next year is a season of cycle coincidences all of which indicate unusually cold weather. A three hundred year cycle, a ninety year cycle and a ten year cycle of cold weather all have their least common multiple in next year's probabilities.

If that calculator is right we are at the beginning of a winter that is not to last the usual three or four months but it is to continue until the summer of 1927, that is an eighteen months winter. It is not a cheerful prospect. The forecaster says that no crops will mature next year. That means that for two years we must eat and wear only what has already been produced. Looks like a good time for those who have had the forethought to buy large quantities of wheat, wool and coal for future delivery but a mighty hard time for that nine-tenths of the people who always live from hand to mouth.

The prophet may be wrong but even so the thrifty people who pride themselves on taking thought of the future may not make any serious blunder if they start a movement for the sale of all ice cream and the conversion of refrigerators and the conversion of the proceeds into feather beds, ear muffs and coal for the heating stove.

Liberalism Has Just Had A Jolt

In Canada. The people of that country have just been having an election and the returns indicate that the reactionaries were about the victors. The citizens who went to vote out of liberal ministry was of privilege, feudism and the party of war things for a while. Of course the pleasant relations between the United States and Canada will not be interrupted but it is certain that the folks of the two countries will not get any closer together during the two or three years.

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.

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1006
Meets first and third Monday night.
Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec., Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180
Meets first and third Friday.
J. M. Swasey, Sec.

WARNEY LOCAL NO. 839
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Night of each month. T. H. Roberts,
Sec., Neosho Co.

WITCHOCK LOCAL NO. 1121
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Fincham Sec., Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets first and third Friday.
Sewell Sec., Shawnee Co.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1009
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Osburn, Sec., Cowley Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets first and third Friday.
John T. Anderson, Sec., Anderson Co.

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
L. L. Vennema, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
Meets first and third Friday.
L. L. Vennema, Sec., Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
Meets first and third Wednesday.
J. J. Maska, Sec., Ellis Co.

BRUCHAMPTON LOCAL NO. 720
Meets first and third Friday.
E. J. Richards Sec., Republic Co.

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

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1738
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Aug. Kolsch, Sec., Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL 1102
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. Sloan, Sec., Miami Co.

HEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1073
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Day, L. O. Keithly, Sec., Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1045
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec., Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec., McPherson Co.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2130
Meets first and third Friday.
Fred Steele Sec., Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Lee Donar Sec., Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
Meets first and third Monday.
Ebel Herds Sec., Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377
Meets first and third Thursday.
John Wolf Sec., Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec., Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
R. J. Logan Sec., Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 629
Meets fourth Wednesday.
Winifred Crispin, Sec., Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Jennie Huggins, Sec., Coffey County.

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

DANE LOCAL NO. 549
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Leslie Nelson, Sec., Washington Co.

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

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Ernest Branch Sec., Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 923
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Fred R. Lehman Sec., Nemaha Co.

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1405
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Philip Stenzel Sec., Marshall Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1780
Meets second Friday of each month.
M. Joy Hammett Sec., Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2092
Meets first and third Thursday.
Brad Hoot Sec., Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 600
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank G. Ebert, Sec., Ellis county.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562
Meets 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. 358
Meets every other Wednesday.
Ralph E. Haulst Sec., Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. J. S. McJuden Sec., Anderson Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1881
Meets every third Friday of each month.
W. W. Gershenberger Sec., Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964
Meets the first 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. 2091
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Sherman Nichols, Sec., Cowley County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
D. J. DeWaller, Sec., Harvey Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1523
Meets first Friday of each month.
Mrs. P. F. White, Sec., Douglas Co.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
Meets first Friday in each month.
A. W. Klenzinger Sec., Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1750
Meets first and third Friday.
W. H. Syster Sec., Miami Co.

GRACE-HILL LOCAL 1212
Meets first and third Friday.
Homer Al-Mire Sec., Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404
Meets 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.

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 51
Meets first and third Friday in ever month.
Mrs. A. F. Hotten, Sec.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1003
Meets first and third Tuesday of every month.
G. A. Dorman Sec., Trego Co.

BLUNT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 731
Meets second and fourth Monday.
Chas. Musel, Sec., Marshall Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392
Meets first and third Wednesday night.
J. M. Tuttle, Sec., Co. Co.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets second and third Tuesday.
Henry Eden Sec., Washington Co.

HEIKIMER LOCAL NO. 1092
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Karl Rohde Sec., Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Chas. Claife Sec., Sheridan Co.

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

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1069
Meets 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.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1095
Meets first and third Tuesday.
R. W. Sullivan Sec., Miami Co.

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

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1209
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Taulbee Sec., Sumner Co.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Adel Peterson Sec., McPherson Co.

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

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
George W. Thierser, Sec., Pottawatomie Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
H. F. Horton Sec., Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Esther Williams, Sec., Anderson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec., Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 658
Meets Friday or before full moon of each month.
R. M. Glenn Sec., Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984
Meets first and third Friday.
Clyde B. Wells Sec., Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882
Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month.
Roy Flory Sec., Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385
Meets second Saturday of each month.
H. D. Evans Sec., Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
Meets first and third Friday.
R. Lawrence Wright Sec., Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2193
Meets first and third Friday.
Florence Koppes Sec., Marshall Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2307
Meets first and third Tuesday night of each month.
Wesley Koi Workman, Sec., Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1492
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
W. M. Schmitt, Sec., Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 480
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. P. Gichler Sec., Rooks Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.
Verna H. McCandless, Sec., Chase Co.

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

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

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 336
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Grace Mottos Sec., Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 843
Meets first and third Friday.
Albert Spoonman, Sec., Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1961
Meets first and third Monday.
Clarence Brown, Sec., Geary Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Meets second Monday of each month.
Henry Hoffmann Sec., Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1925
Meets first and third Monday.
R. J. Muckenthaler Sec., Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
Meets first and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn Sec., Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1971
Meets every other Tuesday night.
R. A. Reynolds Sec., Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1083
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Jacob Smith Sec., Miami Co.

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

PHOLON LOCAL NO. 2130
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. A. R. Pholon, Sec., Osage Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 999
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank Sedlack, Sec., Washington Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305
Meets second Thursday of every month.
E. J. Warner Sec., Thomas Co.

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

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
Martin Bohle, Sec., Douglas Co.

Pretty Creek LOCAL NO. 1652
Meets first and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias Sec., Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055
Meets first and third Monday.
Minnie Carr Sec., Anderson Co.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 900
Meets each Monday night.
Jos. Holm, Sec., Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1809
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. T. Elmer Sec., Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Orth O. Miller Sec., Miami Co.

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

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 708
Meets every second Wednesday of month.
Geo. Duncan Sec., Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2020
Meets second Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. Frank McClelland Sec., Wabunsee Co.

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

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810
Meets first and third Friday.
H. J. Lohr, Sec., Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183
Meets first and third Saturday.
Pauline Cowger Sec., Osage Co.

SALAM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets first Monday of each month.
A. F. Lidsky Sec., Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1038
Meets first and third Tuesday.
H. Schrock Sec., Shawnee Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets each first and third Wednesday.
Alice Ames Sec., Greenwood Co.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725
Meets first Friday in every month.
A. C. Barricklow, Sec., Miami Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946
Meets every other Friday night.
J. D. Eddingfield, Sec., Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2001
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
J. F. Lewis Sec., Cowley Co.

SNIP CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets every Friday of each month.
H. C. Cope, Pres., Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901
Meets last Wednesday of each month.
John A. Martin Sec., Washington Co.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.
George W. Thierser, Sec., Pottawatomie Co.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792
Meets last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called.
D. O. Marquette, Sec., Rooks Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Neil Longebier Sec., Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1578
Meets first and third Friday night of each month.
J. C. Hankins Sec., Cowley Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100
Meets every first Monday in the month.
Fred Hindebrandt Sec., Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 820
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec., Marshall Co.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets each month.
A. H. Celler, Sec., Coffey Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Chas. Grossard Sec., Barton Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2090
Meets first and third Friday.
H. Eggers, Sec., Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.
Margie Stanley Sec., Norton Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1991
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
H. E. Kleemann, Sec., Wabunsee Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1876
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
J. M. Wagner Sec., Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Meets second and fourth Friday.
E. F. Lutz Sec., Jefferson Co.

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

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778
Meets first and third Thursday.
Herman Wigger Sec., Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1907
Meets twice a month.
G. W. Kaiser, Sec., Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday.
J. C. Strada Sec., Trego Co.

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

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
E. A. Husemann, Sec., Ellsworth Co.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
Meets first Tuesday of each month.
B. H. Osterlich Sec., Dickinson Co.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.

H. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

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 Com.

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

CHANGE OF PROGRAM
The Ottawa County Farmers Union in regular session, Oct. 2, 1925, voted to change the program from a dance and program every night to a dance every alternate and a program every alternate starting Nov. 6, with a dance and lunch—A. E. Watts, County President.

Every boy and girl should have at least two apples a day, one to eat and one to give to some child who is less fortunate.

STAFFORD COUNTY COLUMN

The Stafford County Farmers Union meeting was held at St. John, Oct. 20. Mr. Spencer, the county president opened the meeting.

After Mr. Blaine O'Connor had given his financial report concerning the Hessian Fly campaign, and it might be mentioned that he said this cost Stafford county farmers only one cent an acre for all the advertising done by the Farmers Union, Mr. Rex Lear spoke at length on what the Hessian Fly campaign had already accomplished in Stafford County. For one thing most of the farmers had their grounds in better shape than ever before also more volunteer wheat was killed.

Another gentleman said that those of his neighbors who had planted wheat were now repenting at their leisure.

Our Stafford County Farmers Union Booster meetings will start in November, meeting every Friday night until we have made the rounds of every local in the county.

Mrs. Ward Spencer who was our state delegate gave us a report on the state convention dwelling at length on the Woman's organization, that we are already overburdened to the Farmers Union. She feels with organizations and that we really take as much part in the Farmers Union meetings as the men do so why take the time and expense of keeping up another organization.

The Livingston local entertained us with the following program:

Vocal Solo — Lena Porter
Piano Solo — Shirley Carter
Reading — Roy Waters
Vocal Duet — Shirley and Helen Carter.

Following the program our president gave a short report of the convention at Hays, hope A. C. can show the delegates as good a time next year as he reports at Hays. We'll try. And last but by no means least were the refreshments of pie and coffee served by that committee. Next meeting November 4. No telling what you'll see then!

Rilla Rambo.

NORTH STAR LOCAL STAFFORD, KANSAS

Our attendance during the heavy work season has been rather small but we are planning some good programs this winter.

Our two horse Polo teams played each afternoon for the Stafford County Stock and Poultry Show. The West Side team won all three games. The riders are all old heads and furnished some real thrills.

Two of our members were exhibitors of pure bred livestock. Lee Porter won several blue ribbons on his fine Ayshire cattle and Hampshire hogs. Rex Lear did well with his Durocs. Several of our members won on their agricultural products.

LIBERTY LOCAL 1988, STAFFORD, KANSAS

Liberty Local is still in the ring having moved into our own building which is nearly completed. After a postponement of our arrival from Friday night, until the following Monday we had such a crowd we had to report it again on Tuesday evening. Three hundred and fifty dollars were taken in at this time which will be used for equipment for the building.

The ladies also served lunch during the stock show at Stafford, making three hundred dollars for their effort. This will be used for the purchase of a piano.