

DO FARMERS STILL HARBOR OLD TIME PREJUDICES AGAINST ONE ANOTHER?

Prosperity of the Nation Itself Largely Depends Upon the Farmers Trusting One Another. Which is the Only Way the Farmers Will Get Any Attention in a Legislative Way, or in a Business Way

One of the most serious obstructions to the success of farm co-operative organizations in the past has been the jealous and suspicious nature of the individual farmer. This characteristic of the rural citizen is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that his forbears, the sturdy pioneers who blazed the trail of civilization across the new continent, from their isolated homesteads and in the face of dangers that menaced them at every turn, found that suspicion and vigilance represented for them the price of life.

As civilization advanced the lack of contact with urban residents made them more or less the prey of the "city sharper," and the regrettable phase of such development was that, while the dishonest tradesmen in or of the cities represented a minority, the farming class of the early years were disposed to make little if any distinction. All the townspeople were regarded as possessing the tricky characteristics of the shrewd Yankee salesman from whom our nation secured its personification as "Uncle Sam."

Suspicion is almost always accompanied by its twin, jealousy, and suspicion of the urban resident on the part of the agriculturist was more or less associated with a feeling of jealousy that also was not always discriminating. This attitude, while not general, predominated. The city man earned his bread apparently not by the sweat of his brow, his apparel was better and he appeared more prosperous. Moreover he had a closer touch with general intelligence that rendered him superficially better educated, although the profound thinkers of the early day developed amid rural surroundings.

Thus the man of the farm referred to as the "city slicker" retaliated by referring to his rural friend as "Reuben." Neither appellation has been heard frequently in recent years, particularly since the advent of the automobile, which has brought city and farm in closer touch and an intermingling that has resulted in more respectful opinion each for the other of urban and rural citizens. The farmer has learned that not all city men are sharper, and the urban resident frequently comes in contact with the Illinois, Iowa, Missouri or Kansas farmer who has visited Europe, or even toured the world, and can give him real information pertaining to matters that corn and hogs, alfalfa and eggs. The farmer also encounters frequently the city man who was reared on a farm or who has attended an agricultural college and discourses intelligently on scientific and technical farming methods.

Yet the characteristics developed by decades and centuries may never be entirely eradicated, a fact that is today detrimental to agriculture as a mass and farming as an industry. Economic necessity demands organization of farmers and farm interests. Most informed farmers fully realize the situation, but their efforts are handicapped by growth of individuals who harbor the old-time suspicions and prejudices. Upon the breaking down of these deterring characteristics depends, in a large measure, the future success or failure of American agriculture and the very prosperity of the nation. It is this which C. O. Moser of Memphis, Tenn., general manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, doubtless had in mind in a recent discussion of the cooperative marketing movement. To quote:

"The things that will determine the success of our effort will be the wisdom, courage and perseverance which we demonstrate in pursuing our work. The first test of cotton growers' wisdom is that of recognizing that individually there is no hope for better conditions for the cotton growers in the future than there has been in the past, and that only by the combining their product with that of other cotton growers, and in pooling their strength and influence, can they hope to successfully deal with this question. By doing so they are taking a leaf out of the experience of other lines of business and of other organizations of farmers. They must not only recognize this truth, but they must actually sign contracts of co-operative marketing associations, and undertake to understand how such organizations can do. They must show the wisdom of selecting as their representatives in the operation of their own association a board of directors made up of men who are intelligent and who are capable of studying and mastering the big business methods of marketing. They must show the wisdom of standing behind the board and defending the organization's activities and undertaking to interest other growers in doing likewise. They must have courage to fight their battles and to undertake to defend the good name of their organization whenever it is maligned, and money and this is the only way the organization are trying to destroy it. They must show the courage to support the policies laid down by their own board of elected directors and to permit no one to discourage them from doing their duty toward their organization. They must preserve and recognize that in all human organizations there is likelihood of imperfection, and that in any event, regardless of how few mistakes are made by

of your ears by consigning them to them. Yours very truly, E. L. RICKEL, Grain. WaKeeney, Kansas, May 18, 1926.

Mr. E. L. Rickel, Salina, Kansas. Dear Sir:—Your letter of May 17th in regard to our business at hand, I am very much interested, also greatly amused.

It is indeed a pleasure to have someone who is so much interested in the success of the Farmers' co-operative movement, that they will presume to tell them what they must do, or hand out a threat. It is very fine of you to offer us \$5 to \$50 per car more for our wheat, than we can get by selling through the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association. We appreciate the fact that you love the farmers so well.

You say, Mr. Schiefel, we are for you. I notice this very clearly as I read your letter. You say, that I know as well as you, that you could give us more for our wheat than we can get through the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association. I am well aware of the fact that you would give us more, if you could get us to give you our business, and I know that you would bid higher if you thought you wouldn't get the wheat.

You say, that if you cannot get any of the business from me, you are going to bid the Directors, direct, now Mr. Rickel that will be perfectly all right with me, that is your privilege, I expect that Uncle Sam will carry your bids where ever you direct them if you have the necessary postage on the card or letter.

Mr. Rickel, I want you to understand that while the Trego County Co-operative Association pays my salary, I am working for them, and seeing as they and other Farmers do not have the State of Kansas have joined hands, in the making of a place of their own through which they can sell their own grain, I do not propose to let any one undermine the institution they have set up.

And if you did not know before, I think that now your mind will be clear, that it will make no difference what or how much you bid for the wheat of the Trego County Co-operative Association, you cannot buy a bushel, as long as I am manager. Lots of the wheat here is pooled, and what is not pooled will go to the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, if I sign the Bill of Lading.

Respectfully yours, R. T. Schiefel.

We are printing the above letter written by Mr. Rickel to Mr. Schiefel, and Mr. Schiefel's reply. They are so immensely amusing we do not want the membership to miss out on it. I suppose Mr. Rickel has the same general attitude toward the farmers that kings of old had toward their subjects. They thought they believed they ruled by divine right.

Evidently Mr. Rickel feels he has a divine right to live off the farmer and that the farmer through his organizations has no right to separate himself from the pool and back to the hope that Mr. Rickel will endeavor to carry out his threat for we know some of the directors of the Trego County Co-operative Association, and we know it will be a "heap Amoo-sin."

We predict more enlightening than amusing for Mr. Rickel. We wish to congratulate the Trego County Co-operative Association in having a manager who has a real understanding of what his organization stands for and the backbone to back it. If, in the past our co-operative association had had such managers, our per cent of co-ops to have quit would have been correspondingly smaller.

C. E. BRASTED.

AUDITING ASSOCIATION RE-FUNDS 1925 ANNUAL DUES

During the past week the Farmers Union Auditing Association mailed checks to its members refunding the annual dues paid by them for the year 1925. At the annual meeting of the members the manager reported that the income of the Association was more than sufficient to meet the expenditure and the members agreed to utilize part of the surplus to refund the dues to member associations in good standing for the year 1925.

This is the third year in succession in which the dues have been refunded and this has been made possible by the number of Farmers' Union organizations who have supported this branch of the State Union activities by their patronage through engaging the state auditors to make the audits of their records and by bonding their employees through the Auditing Association.

Your Auditing Association is a non-stock and non-profit institution, aiming to build up an organization to serve its members at the lowest possible cost while employing only auditors of the highest grade and wide experience in co-operative accounting. Efficiency plus service has been our aim in the past and will continue to be our aim in the future.

A copy of the revised by-laws has also been mailed to each member in good standing, and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking the associations who have patronized this branch of the state activities for their business, and we invite associations, who are hiring outside auditors, to think the matter over, line up with the local associations, and show the other fellow that we can organize.

Make a Red Letter Year for Co-operation.

T. B. Dunn, Manager.

Unless there is a good feed crop of grass, hay and pasture, the dairy men may find it difficult to keep their dairy cows on good milk flow next June and July. That is about the time that grass gets poor and the cows, bothered by flies, are apt to fall off.

LET US BE HONEST TO OURSELVES

Why should the farmer "look to the government to market his surplus?" asks brother Glessner some time ago in the Kansas Union Farmer.

The American farmer always had let the other fellow run his business, the buying and selling end of it, and now he wants the government to do it. The hard times the American farmer had to go through in the last five years have not taught him anything.

After the fifteen years of experience as a Farmers Union man, it seems to me the American farmer is a long ways from working up. He always blames the other fellow for all the evils, it is up against it and always wants the consumer, or the government to pay him for his inefficiency.

Here are a few examples the way he is running his business—he is milking cows and producing milk, and milking cows but a year instead of milking half as many cows that are producing two or three times as much. He sells his cream to any old line grocery, let them have the profit on his cream but would not support a co-operative creamery where the profit is his.

After all this fool business he, the American farmer, wants a higher tariff on wheat. In other words he is asking the consumer to pay for his inefficiency.

To all down the line. He would not insure with a co-operative insurance company, he doesn't trust his own men but trusts the capitalistic insurance companies and pays twice as much.

He would not support the co-operative commission company because they can't get the price. But he sells through any other commission company, and then complains that the packers control the market.

He would not take stock in a F. U. Co-operative or if he took any he wants to sell it again because he is afraid it will not pay. But he is certainly willing to be robbed right and left through the very expensive business way of the old townstore.

To pay two or three dollars a year to support his organization, well that money is just thrown away. But he is unable to see that he is losing a little more than hundred or two hundred times over every year by not supporting 100 per cent the farmer owned and farmer controlled co-operatives.

When it comes to the field of politics has anybody ever seen that the American farmer is acting intelligently, has shown an ounce of brain by putting up his own men, working and voting for them?

From whatever viewpoint we consider the American farmer's production or selling or buying and of his business or his endeavor on the field of politics—he each and every time loses. They are losing, with but very few shining exceptions.

But he is kicking on any body and everybody, he wants anybody and everybody to pull him out of the ditch. Kick on yourself Mr. Farmer and you may wake up one day.

JOHN FISHER, Elmdale, Kansas.

Secretary C. E. Brasted says: Having read Mr. Fisher's letter "Let Us Be Honest With Ourselves," we predict more enlightening than amusing for Mr. Rickel.

We wish to congratulate the Trego County Co-operative Association in having a manager who has a real understanding of what his organization stands for and the backbone to back it. If, in the past our co-operative association had had such managers, our per cent of co-ops to have quit would have been correspondingly smaller.

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are led to ask if it is not only possible but probable that there is a distressing amount of inefficiency in other lines that he is called on to pay for as well as his own. Next we come to the matter of legislation. When we remember that the industries have their tariff laws which compel the farmer to buy in a protected market. And that the rail roads have their Esch-Cummings law in which they are by legislative act assured the privilege to charge such tariffs as will insure them a fixed return on their investment, and when we recall that the capitalists of the country have their federal reserve act, which made it possible to bring about a condition in 1920 that practically drove the price of the farmers' holdings 50 per cent thereby reducing his ability to pay without reducing his debts or taxes, or a material reduction in price on what he had to buy. Then consider that organized labor has Adamson law. And that our public utilities are protected in their charges. I wonder if it is a crime for the farmer to ask that he be provided such legislation as will enable him to set up such agencies as will make it possible to market his product, in the same kind of a market as men engaged in other lines of endeavor. In conclusion if the farmer is asked and compelled to pay a bonus on what he buys so that those who supply him with what he needs can live in what we are pleased to term the American way. Why has he not the right to ask, not only ask but demand that he and his be permitted to live the American way.

A VICTORY FOR THE INJURED

The hard-fought campaign for low fire and storm insurance rates in Missouri has been won. In sustaining the order for a reduction of 10 per cent in these rates, the supreme court has upheld the insurance policy and the insurance commissioner of the Hyde administration. It also has upheld the report of the special commissioner who found for the companies in his report to the Cole County court. The decision calls for the refunding of millions of dollars to the policy holders of this state and the saving of other millions in the future.

This decision is based on the conviction of the court that the cost of insurance is excessive; that the companies have misapportioned their net earnings in their competition against rate reduction. There is more in the decision than the saving of money. It is a check against exactions directed against the public in a business necessary to the public. Insurance is indispensable in the prudent conduct of business. It is right that those engaged in the writing of insurance should be under state supervision, not only as to the reasonableness of rates, but also as to the honesty and character of risks accepted.

Commissioner Hyde has contended that the excessive cost of insurance has been due in some measure to unduly large commissions paid to agents and to carelessness as to the risks assumed; that competition has come to be competition for volume rather than quality and stability; that whatever the losses incurred by extravagant commissions and unnecessary risks, they were covered by the agreed rates schedules and assessed on the honest policy holders.

These charges, of course, would not apply to all companies. There are conservative companies, no doubt, that have maintained high business standards but they, too, have participated in the increases in rates due to undue hazards.

If it is true that many agents have been unscrupulous without proper investigation, it also is true that this lack of scrutiny and discrimination has encouraged arson. Thus a moral question is injected into the situation. It is well established that an exacting policy on the part of insurance companies reduces the fire losses, just as a loose policy increases fire losses. There is an implied obligation on the part of every insurance company to protect its honest policy holders, so far as judgment may protect them, against the losses imposed by dishonest policy holders. This obligation is not fulfilled when competition is for volume regardless of safety.—Kansas City Times.

The League of Nations is reported to much stirred up over the report of an alliance between Germany and Russia. Why should such a partnership be surprising. The two countries like each other none too well but no other nation will associate with either of them so they naturally flock together. Perhaps it would have been wiser to undertake the regulation of Germany as a member of the League rather than an outsider.

ATTENTION!

We feel that the members of the Kansas Farmer Union will be gratified to know that the Kansas delegation in the House all voted for the Farm Relief Measure namely the "Haugen Bill" with the exception of Mr. Tinchner. We are sure that the members of the Farmers Union will be able to draw their own conclusions as to the correctness of the wishes of the farmers, at this time.

The following clipping from the Kansas City Times of May 22, shows the votes of the Kansas Delegation:

"Although Secretary Jardine, who had denounced the equalization law as a tax, hails from Kansas and is the first Kansan to be a member of a presidential cabinet, only Representative Tinchner stood by him in the vote. Anthony, Little, Sproul, Hoch, White, Strong and Ayres all voted for the Haugen bill on the several roll calls today."

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL THE LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

More Than One Half the Wheat of Canada is Pooled. The Farmers of Canada Are Co-operators. The Bankers and Business Men of Canada Co-operate With the Farmers

The farmers of Western Canada in less than three years, have established the largest co-operative organization of its kind in the world. The Canadian Wheat Pool, with its three units in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, now has a total membership of 125,000 farmers, who control 13,250,000 of the 21,000,000 acres sown to wheat last year in the three prairie provinces. It is handling the sale of the greater part of the wheat production of Canada, and Canada already exports more wheat than any other country in the world.

The first of the three wheat Pools commenced business in the Province of Alberta in October, 1923, and at the close of the first pool year on July 15, 1924, had handled 34,500,000 bushels of wheat shipped by its members. The price realized by the Pool was \$1.01 2-3 per bushel, basis "One Northern" in store Fort William. A comparison of this price with the outside market values shows that the Pool was instrumental in securing to its members at least two million dollars more than would have been the case had the Pool not been in operation.

Meanwhile Manitoba and Saskatchewan were organizing Pools. In the fall of 1924, they had preferred Provincial organizations and the three Provinces then merged their selling strength into one giant marketing organization, known as "The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers' Limited," with headquarters in Winnipeg. This agency is incorporated under a Federal Charter, with very wide powers. Its function is to take delivery of the wheat from each of the respective Provincial Pools and to place it on the markets of the world in such a manner as to secure a price commensurate with the natural law of supply and demand. Each of the three Provincial Pools is responsible for gathering the wheat of its own members and placing it at the disposal of the Central Selling Agency, which is controlled by a board of nine directors composed of the president, vice-president and the director of each Provincial Pool.

The largest proportion of wheat is sold by the Selling Agency to importers and buyers in different countries of the world, for the agency has direct selling connections with every wheat importing country and its own representatives in 51 parts of the world. The funds which accrue from the sales are disbursed to the members of the three Pools. This method of handling wheat provides a large volume through one agency and reduces the cost of operation to a minimum. In 1923 the Alberta Pool's operating costs amounted to approximately 2-5 of 1c per bushel. In 1924 the cost to the Alberta members was slightly higher, but that the results were satisfactory in the main is evidenced by the fact that over 3,000 new members have joined the Alberta Pool since the first payment for the 1924-1925 Pool went out.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate in dollars and cents the actual increase in the price of wheat at the Wheat Pool, but the Pool's contribution as it does over 50 per cent of Canada's exportable surplus, has the opportunity of preventing large volumes of wheat being rushed on to the market and creating a glut which inevitably forces prices down. The strength of the Pool lies in its stabilizing power and in its facilities for selling in great quantities and in all countries.

In the matter of organization, the Pool is simplicity itself. Each Province is divided into seven main districts, a 1 each of these districts is in turn sub-divided into ten sub-districts making seventy sub-districts all told. Once each year the Head Office sends to each member a post card bearing a list of the members in his respective sub-district. The member has the privilege of voting for some member in his sub-district as his choice of representative at the annual meeting. The seventy delegates so elected are called together in convention to discuss and lay down policies. The delegates also meet in seven groups of ten each and elect a director, and the seven directors so elected constitute the Provincial Board. The by-laws of the Association provide for a recall of the district delegate or the directors by representation of a petition signed by 15 per cent of the members in any district or sub-district. It will therefore be seen that the responsibilities for the government of the Pool are in the hands of the members themselves, which is held to be one of the strongest points in the whole organization.

This vast co-operative organization of farmers, grew out of the experience of fixed prices for wheat established by the Canadian Government during the war, regulated by an official body known as the Wheat Board. Immediately after the war the farmers of Western Canada urged the Government to maintain the Wheat Board, but as it had been brought into being and had functioned under a War Measure Act, the machinery for its maintenance automatically passed out of existence with the signing of the Peace Treaty. The wheat producers of the Canadian West, learning that the Wheat Board could not continue, began to realize the necessity of an organization of their own to handle the marketing

of their wheat in a way that would prevent a too wide fluctuation and secure a better stabilization of prices. Through the Pool the wheat is handled at cost, and therefore at a saving to the farmer. The Central Selling Agency with its direct connections is able to eliminate some of the handling charges between producer and consumer that are incidental under any other method of marketing. Moreover, the Pool relieves the farmer of the necessity of guessing the right time to sell his grain and assures him of the average price for the year on all wheat it sells. This orderly marketing avoids the disastrous effects of the flooding of the market in the fall which prevailed under the old system.

Payment for wheat is made by the Pool to its members at an initial price at the time of delivery, and a final price at the close of the crop year, which is August 1st, or as soon after as possible. But if it is practicable and desirable the directors may make interim payments. Where the Pool does not own its elevators arrangements have been made with elevator companies to take pool grain. Recently the Saskatchewan Pool bought the elevators of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, another farmers' co-operative organization. It was a big business venture involving the transfer of 451 county elevators, 27 annexes, headquarters office building, two terminal elevators at Port Arthur, one at Buffalo, N. Y., lease of the Canadian National Railways terminal elevator at Port Arthur, and about thirty elevator agents' houses.

In Manitoba the Pool is building 100 new elevators this year and in Alberta elevators are being bought and built by the Pool.

The Pool is able to acquire these properties, borrow money from the banks, and extend its plans over the future because the members join under long term contracts, averaging five years. The membership fee is only \$3, one dollar of which is for a capital share and \$2 for organization expenses.

The Wheat Pool in Western Canada is a notable example of the advancement made by the farmers of this age. Already it has shown the possibilities and advantages of co-operative marketing. The farmer in the Canadian West, who is a member of the Wheat Pool, has realized that under the old system he sold his grain to middlemen who bought it for the express purpose of making a profit in the reselling of it. Under the old system, too, the farmer sold his wheat and took what the market offered. In the Pool system he delivers his grain when convenient and obtains the average price of the selling period, together with the saving in the handling costs. The Pool price to every member is the price at Fort William, less handling charges and freight charges. The latter, of course, vary, according to the length of the haul.

With the development of Canadian agriculture, only one-fifth of which are as yet under cultivation, the growth of the Canadian Wheat Pool may reach a magnitude never before conceived in co-operative marketing.

ABOUT THE "BATTLE OF LYNDON"

Why is it that the attorney general and bank commissioner are fighting the 250 farmers around Lyndon in their effort to secure a bank to help promote their co-operative enterprises?

Would it not be well for the farmers of Kansas to write the attorney general and even then the Lyndon affair. The farmers of the state are being asked to co-operate with the Chambers of Commerce to promote good roads and our government has no record as being anxious to assist the farmer. So it might be well for the farmers of Kansas to inquire into the unjust treatment of their fellow farmers around Lyndon.

UNION GOLD

When the children of Israel gathered their band, And crossed the Red Sea for their long promised land, Their way in this land would have increased ten fold If they had found there some bright UNION GOLD.

When Columbus sailed on the uncharted sea, To find this dear land for you and for me, One good thing to eat while this land did not hold, Was man's greatest blessing, our rich UNION GOLD.

When Peary discovered the frozen North pole, This glorious find would have gladdened his soul, If he had found there amidst icebergs so cold, A carton containing some real UNION GOLD.

A taste of this butter is like a glad dream; It is made from clean golden, Kansas grown cream; It tastes like the life giving nectar of old; It has not a peer, this pure UNION GOLD.

A. M. Kinney, J.

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926

DANGEROUS OLD STATE LAWS

After tax reform the most important duty of the legislature of Kansas and for that matter of every state in the Union and the congress of the United States is the repeal of antiquated, useless and dangerous laws that were passed to care for conditions that no longer exist and that are forgotten until they are invoked for purposes far from the minds of the ancients who framed them. In discussing this problem the Los Angeles Daily Express says:

Where laws accumulate and justice decays the poet may be paraphrased to describe a condition in most of the state capitals. Nobody knows what laws are on the statute books; old laws, long discussed, but the law of the state nevertheless because never repealed, and likely any day to come to life to plague the unwary.

In New Jersey recently blue laws long forgotten were invoked, and practices which in this day are innocent of any wrong were declared unlawful and persons punished for them. In Massachusetts an old and forgotten law was resurrected to give authority for a trial for blasphemy of a man who had indicated doubt of the orthodox belief of a personal God. And now in Rhode Island has been dug up a law which declares the marriage of a man or woman having a former wife or husband living is "absolutely void." The law was enacted in 1798, and, although ignored and forgotten for a century or more, still is the law of that state.

Of course, divorced persons who have remarried in Rhode Island are no more guilty of moral turpitude than had they married across the border in Connecticut or Massachusetts, or in any other state. But what complications over inheritances may result from discovery of the forgotten law nobody can guess. It contains infinite possibilities for mischief.

The condition results from careless, slipshod methods in state legislatures. All are more or less guilty: A little search would reveal California statutes long since obsolete still on the books, the law of the state, because legislators never have taken the trouble to repeal them. Each session hundreds of new acts are added, but nobody weeds out the discarded.

A session of each of the 48 Legislatures devoted to repeal of obsolete and useless and dangerous old forgotten laws would be greater public service than the enactment of any new laws.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

Ate the people of the United States taking sufficient thought of the conditions that prevail in most European countries. It has become fashionable to insist that we must run our own affairs without consideration for what is going on in other lands and with no thought that we have any sort of responsibility for outside problems and conditions. It may be that no interference is a sound policy, that no participation in world problems is safe, and that a self centered isolation is profitable but if such courses of national conduct are to be adopted and maintained they must rest on knowledge and comprehension rather than ignorance and prejudice. A far western paper calls attention to European conditions in the following thoughtful article that is worth considerable study:

Unless the industrial crisis in Great Britain gets out of hands its effects on continental Europe likely will be insignificant. But should this unfortunate affair develop more of the character of civil war, and demand the full attention of the government, to the exclusion of British interests on the continent, none can guess what may result.

Even before the great strike Europe was in the doldrums. The sunshine of Locarno in which for a few weeks all had happily basked had been eclipsed by the cloud of the Geneva fiasco, and not so much as the rim of a silver lining was visible. Nothing could be seen but a dark, scowling, menacing Italy, a sneeringly defiant Turkey, a somber Germany, a worried Britain and a grinning Russia, and the portend seemed not good.

Mussolini's blustering had become as nerve-racking as the saber rattling of the Hohenzollern of former times. Maybe they are only dreams he entertains about restoration of a Roman empire, but it is the telling of the dreams that gets on people's nerves; the way he tells them, and his bragging about his army and navy and declaring Italy's imperative need of expansion. Of course, Mussolini generalizes. But his friends speak for him in specific terms, as when the Corriere Pedano, an organ and mouthpiece of Fascismo, declared: "Europe must peacefully grant us colonies; or we will, sooner or later, take them by force. Fascism must cross the frontier of Italy or perish like an unfulfilled promise."

It was that threat, brought Kamel Pasha to his feet with his fist raised, crying to Mussolini if he thinks he can take anything away from Turkey come on and try.

Of course, the spectacle was like fisherwomen shaking fists at each other over their carts. But that is the sort of thing that starts a fight.

In the midst of this bickering came announcement of the new Germany and Russian treaty of amity and commerce, and in Poland and the Little Entente, and even in the Quai d'Orsay, statesmen had that goosefleshly sensation. Maybe after all they had gone too far in March at Geneva, and Germany finally had decided to face east instead of join up on the western front. However, the fear is, in part at least, groundless. Unless the Geneva folly of March is repeated in September, and Germany again rebuffed, there is no danger that a government in the hands of Hindenburg, Luther and Stresemann will elect to associate with Tchitcherine, Bukharin and Stehlin.

But most of all, the events depend on what may happen in England. Not alone the outcome of the strike. Nobody doubts but the government will win. It must win. But how will it win; at what cost? Should the industrial struggle be prolonged and the radicals gain more control amongst the labor forces, not only Communist radicals, but governments of the continent, are likely to find an opportunity for acts which never would have been undertaken had Great Britain been free to keep an eye on affairs. With the strong and steady hand of Britain removed, anything is likely to happen in Europe.

WATER POWER AND PROSPERITY

Man will prosper and become more and more secure from the menace of want as he learns to utilize and conserve the resources of nature. Up to this hour of human history waste and destruction have been greater forces than economic use and conservation in our use of the blessings that God put here for our happiness and safety. We have depleted our soils, ravaged our forests, exhausted our coal mines and other mineral deposits without taking much thought of the future of the race. In the future we must adopt policies of restoration and utilization that will rebuild what is almost destroyed and maintain the natural forces without which mankind will eventually perish from the earth.

Millions of men are engaged in the extraction of coal, the most hazardous and the most useless of all human occupations. Annually tens of thousands of lives are sacrificed in order that we may secure a supply of fuel and power that is necessary to progress and industry but that is far more costly and clumsy than the natural energy of falling water converted by the genius man into electric current. There is enough untapped water power in this country to supply all the light, heat and power necessary for a population many times the present number of people that must be provided for. A few sections have realized this condition. North Carolina and California lead all the other states in this highly beneficial use of natural power. California admires only a few things east of the Rocky Mountains but judging from the following article recently printed in a Los Angeles paper North Carolina has her approval. Thus the Californian writer on the development of the tar heel state.

"It is inspiring to read the story of North Carolina's emergence from lethargy and somnolence into her present marvelous progress in industrial development and general advancement.

"It has been a veritable metamorphosis, for there was no state more backward than North Carolina. Now it is in the very forefront of the nation's commonwealth, with possibly the greatest roadbuilding program of any of them and with other activities to correspond.

"This transformation is one that peculiarly interests California, as the source of North Carolina's success is identical with that present so abundantly in this state. The answer is water power.

"Not many years ago North Carolina was using water wheels to run her picturesque mills. The chief industry was cotton raising. The delightful rivers were chiefly noted for their scenic value, the natives regarding them placidly and only the visitors appearing to find delectation in their charm.

"The cotton raised under conditions of easy-going labor was largely shipped to the New England mills. And to match the primitive conception of life illiteracy was extremely high and social conditions much below par.

"And then came the impulse of the new order. North Carolina found that her rivers could still remain lovely and yet do much more than turn water wheels. These creaking mammoths gave way to swift dynamos; the cotton no longer went North, but was handled in model textile mills which were built in many towns.

"Today in many prosperous communities scores of mills are humming away to the new tune of industrial enterprise. Of the 2,000,000 horsepower of potential water power 500,000 is being utilized. There has been a marvelous stimulus to the development of the state's varied resources, including tobacco culture, furniture making and other activities.

"California has more potential horsepower than North Carolina. The Boulder Dam project alone will generate 1,200,000 horsepower. When that is being utilized there will be re-

peated here although on a larger scale, that beneficial process that has been going on in the Southern state."

It is unfortunate that middle western country lags in the development and use of water power. We are exhausting our coal and oil so rapidly that the end is almost in sight. We have only touched the possibilities of electricity developed by the energy of falling water. Even Kansas a prairie state not noted for its rivers has immense power possibilities. Arkansas and Missouri have greater natural resources of this type than either California or North Carolina. Our captains of industry, our schools and colleges and our newspapers should devote themselves to the highly essential work of teaching the people to conserve resources that once destroyed can never be replaced.

MORE BILLIONS FOR HIGHWAYS

The internal explosion engine adapted to vehicles has made more good roads a supreme necessity. Every state in the Union and the federal government recognize this fact. Even now it is possible to drive from Kansas to either the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard on roads that are usable every day in the year. The highway traffic increases so rapidly that it threatens the prosperity even of the railroads. During the past five years there has been no increase in freight tonnage carried by railways and for the same period there has been a decided falling off in the number of passengers carried by rail. This condition will continue and the roads will lose from year to year. Hence two problems of great moment must be solved. The railways must be reorganized to solve their new problems and highways must be built and maintained for the growing vehicular traffic.

The following short editorial from a western newspaper shows what is being done now. It must be remembered this huge expenditure is for construction only. Every mile of improved highway calls for appropriations for maintenance. In a very short time the charges for upkeep and reconstruction will exceed the costs of new projects. Here is a little light on what we are doing now:

During 1926, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, the various states, with Federal aid, will spend one billion dollars on improving the roads.

In these days when for part of the year, at least, half the population follows the Romany road on rubber tires, good roads are a prime asset to a state.

This is a fact to which state governments are awakening. But the states of the East have a long way to go ere their highways will equal those in the West.

And there is still the fast-growing need of American transcontinental motor highways:

Canada will beat us to it if we don't watch out. The Canadian intercolonial highway, now in fairly good trim from Halifax to Banff, is expected to be cut through to Vancouver, possibly yet this year.

Road building must be one of the major industries for many years to come. It cannot be stopped or very much checked because it is a response to a need that is felt by nearly all the people. Constructive engineering genius must develop types of highways that can be built without crusing expense and that can be maintained at a reasonable cost by local labor. Legislatures and administrative officers must devise new systems of taxation for raising the additional revenues required without overburdening any one class. So far the land has borne much more than its proper share of the burden. In the future the users both for pleasure and profit must do their part. This means that highway revenues must more and more take a form that approximates tolls for actual use.

WHAT ABOUT LEGISLATORS?

Unless agriculture is efficiently represented in the next session of the legislature of this state nothing will be done to relieve the land of the overburden of taxation that it now carries. Under our system of taxation here in Kansas, probably the worst known in the world, practically all the income required for public purposes is derived from direct property taxes. This means that farms and railroads pay the most of it and that means that in the long run is nearly all paid by the farmers. The railroads fix their own prices for the services that they sell to the public and so are able to include their taxes in their charges. The farmer sells at prices fixed by others and so is the ultimate goat under the present laws.

There will be no change until the farmers themselves realize the situation and comprehend that they must save themselves from the tax inequalities that threaten the solvency of their industry. Within three weeks the opportunity to file as candidates for office will end. Agriculture should see to it that the right men are candidates for office. Farmers should name and elect a majority of the lower house of the Kansas legislature and at least four fifths of all the county commissioners that are to be elected this year. To do this there must be activity at three different stages. The right men must file for the nominations, they must be nominated in the August primaries and they must be elected in November.

The politicians who framed our election laws took notice of the farmers busy season. Filing must be done and that means the preliminary canvassing before the first of July, the busiest season in the year on our farms. The primary election is in August when about half the farm voters are busy with the threshing. The election in November is of little consequence since no one can then be voted for who did not file in June and receive a nomination in August.

The only sensible and safe thing for the farmers to do is to ease up on their work long enough to persuade the right men to run for the legislature and for county commissioner and then when August comes around all should vote and that means both men and women. If 75 per cent of the farmers and farmers wives of Kansas will go to the primary and vote in the interest of themselves their families and their business in August next winter will show a legislative session 100 per cent devoted to the interest of agriculture, to a scientific and workable revision of our tax laws and to justice for all classes of our people.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Newspapers

Have Some Excuses

For occasional inaccuracies. It is impossible to assemble, edit and print all the matter in a single issue of any daily paper without error. The job is too big and is done under too much pressure to permit absolute accuracy. It would seem, however, that a newspaper published for the sole purpose of spreading information should have to have its facts straight.

The Santa Fe Railway distributes to its patrons a small, readable and beautifully printed booklet called "By the Way." This pamphlet is described on the cover as "A condensed guide of points of interest along the Santa Fe lines to California. Its readers have the right to assume that it is as accurate as it is artistic. On page 48 this statement appears:

"Flagstaff, Ariz.—Alt. 6902; pop. 4,000. County Seat of Coconino, largest county in the United States, with area over 18,000 square miles."

On page 57 of the same booklet the observant reader discovers that the Santa Fe Railway is not the largest in the county since the following information is there set forth: "San Bernardino, Calif.—Alt. 1,077; pop. 28,500."

Known as the "Gate City" and situated on the southern slope of San Bernardino Mountains in the San Bernardino district. County seat of San Bernardino county, largest county in the United States, covering area of 20,157 square miles."

Accuracy

Is a Lost Art

In many newspaper offices. Last week a man of the name of Gilchrist died somewhere in the south. The next day the Associated Press, great- est of all news agencies, sent out a dispatch stating that the deceased was a lineal descendant of George Washington and James Madison.

As Washington left no descendants who could have intermarried with any descendant that James Madison never had it would seem that the A. P. has fathered a story about two distinguished gentlemen who never did any thing except to die for the republic and the constitution on their own account. The story was either a gross exhibition of cross ignorance or it was a worse slander on two men who have been a good deal praised for their virtue.

Even so pretentious a newspaper as the Kansas City Star printed the dispatch in apparent good faith. With

SIXTEEN HUNDRED MILES TO GET TEN UNION MEMBERS

Having been invited by some of the men connected with the Wheat Pool to make a drive in South Western Kansas for Farmers Union members I decided that the time was ripe so on about the fourteenth of April with our suitcases, musical instruments, and such supplies as would be needed to write insurance, pool wheat, apply for shares in the Bank or Livestock Commission, Produce Contracts, and membership applications, Mrs. Glessner and I headed for the southwest in our Chevrolet and visited our mother and sister the first night. Next morning we headed for Beeler, stopping to take dinner with an old schoolmate William Shank, who lives southwest of Alexander.

Night found us with our old friend and neighbor Frank Munson who lives in Lane county. Frank owns about twenty-two hundred acres of land some of which is watered by living to be a little more careful at Kalvesta the next meeting place and not dumfounded the audience. We were successful in not casting a spell over so large a crowd for the total attendance was three men, three boys, (two of whom left while I was speaking) and two ladies. One of them succeeded in continuing her slumbers during the talk. We were very much encouraged by the fact that part of the audience remained and part of them remained awake. It is only fair to assume that we did a lot of good although we did not get anyone to join the Union.

"Bill" Netrauer, one of the fellows that sticks to the Union regardless of conditions, rode with me for two days making a house to house canvass of the farmers. We succeeded in getting four members, wrote three hundred thousand of Union Property Insurance, sold three shares of stock for the Live Stock Commission, interested several in the Produce Association.

Bailey secured for the Pool something like seventy new members in and around Garden City since he commenced work there.

Our next objective was Liberal, Kansas. Drive south from Garden City we saw some of the finest wheat that I have ever seen. Sublette seems to be surrounded by fine wheat. Wheat was good in practically every community that I visited in the sixteen hundred mile trip. Now and then on the sandy land a field has been destroyed by the blowing sand.

Peacefully driving down the road we were suddenly awakened from our meditation by having a big Hudson car ram the tank and back fenders in.

Our pursuer seemed to be willing to pay half the damages declaring that the accident was unavoidable, and as much as we were both driving down the road in the same direction I could see no reason why I should have my car rammed by another and then fix it myself. We settled the matter peacefully and after some delay at Liberal I went in quest of Union members.

At Wideawake schoolhouse we had a little music and explained our mission. Several were interested in the Union but not a sufficient number to organize a local.

M. L. Grover, an old member of the Board of Directors of the Wheat Growers joined the Union took out \$3,650.00 of Hall Insurance and \$2,150.00 of property insurance. Grover is one of the kind that is a co-operator having joined about everything that the farmers ever started.

Ray Brown, Price Davies, H. Colby, G. Hopkins, a brother of Mrs. Gless-

ner and his wife, my sister, is county clerk of Finney county and a booster for the Farmers Union having been president of the Farmers Union Local near Loretta, Rush county. We made our headquarters with Walter.

Counties

Vary in Importance

And size is not a matter at much moment, especially as in the matter of the two each of which is advertised as the largest in the country, since they are both principally uninhabited mountains and deserts. Still the traveler's curiosity is aroused and his hunger for facts is not satisfied. Coconino is the largest county, with an area of more than 18,000 square miles. San Bernardino is the largest county with an area of 20,157 square miles. Until we learn whether more than 18,000 is greater than 20,157 we shall be unable to decide which is the biggest county in our country.

The information about San Bernardino appears to be about what mis-leading in other details. It is not situated on the southern slope of the mountains of the same name but is on an almost level plain. Nor is it the center of the orange grove district. River Side can more justly claim this distinction although it will be disputed by Anaheim and a dozen other towns in that part of California. Having discovered so much inaccuracy in two paragraphs of the Santa Fe book the reader naturally wonders whether the balance of the information contained therein is so.

Truth

About Our Colleges

Is very hard to get. For a long time the people of Kansas have been fed with the charges that our state university is little more than a well appointed country club where the most of the social activities and moral conduct of the young women students are much more carefully looked after at Lawrence than in the average home.

That there are no parties or other diversions on week day nights; That all dances given down town

by groups of college students are well chaperoned and are conducted in a seemly manner;

That there is no evidence of drinking by students of either sex; That participation in athletics either as contestants, rooters or plain spectators is wholly voluntary;

That there is a varied, interesting and profitable social life for young men and young women who are not members of Greek-letter fraternities, and this is not "may be" since she is herself a "Barb";

That the professors take a kindly, effective personal interest in the work of the students; and

Finally that the great majority of all the students are earnest and hard working young folks who are attending the University for the purpose of getting an education.

The whole letter reads like it was written by one who knows.

Wheat

Harvest is Nearly

At hand in Kansas. In spite of the backward spring winter wheat, has developed very rapidly and will be earlier than usual. The writer has just made a day light trip from Coolidge to Topeka and has observed the wheat along the Santa Fe from the car window. I am of the opinion that the yield will fall far below the forecasts made by the various prognosticators who have been predicting a 200,000,000 bushel crop.

If nothing happens there will be a good big crop, perhaps enough to break the world price but if the country along the Santa Fe represents the condition of the grain in other parts of the state there will be far less than a 20 bushel per acre yield. I doubt whether the ten year average of 13 bushels per acre will be much exceeded.

The wheat plants have the vigor and color that creates big yields. Truth is that constant and continuous cropping has been robbing the soil of so much of the original fertility, including humus, that there must be a coincidence of all possible favorable conditions in order to get a bumper crop. This must be proper and timely tillage before seeding; a good stand; a season favorable for growth and maturing; freedom from insect pests; plenty of moisture in fall and spring; and cool "wheat weather" with no hot winds through the month of May. Kansas will have a good but not a bumper wheat crop this year.

E. C. Walden and Ed Fitzgerald all took Hall Insurance. Grover, Walden and Fitzgerald all insured their property.

Ashland, Kansas, was our next point. We left Liberal after a very pleasant time having furnished a little music and spoken at the Grange Local north of Liverpool. Several farmers will join the Union in the territory if someone will see them at the time their insurance expires. Not being able to find any one interested in the Union at Ashland we called on Gus Cunningham at Acers. Cunningham is one of the fellows that coaxes and cusses the fellows to try to get them to join the co-operative movement. He has a lot of friends. He and I spent part of two days talking Union and Pool. We undertook to organize a local at Acers but were unable to get out enough to start anything. Several Poolers were willing to make a start but felt that just a few would look bad.

Ten members. \$11,465.00 Hall and \$8600.00 property insurance several shares for the Livestock Pool. The result of the 1629 mile trip. M. O. Glessner.

THE FOUR BILLION DONATION TO FOREIGN FARMERS

There's a bunch of politicians down in Washington, D. C.

Who are living very nicely and we farmers pay the fees. They are there to make our laws, but they mostly make their jaws Clatter like a wornout fliver over troubles far away. And they always tell the farmers to come back another day.

They donated several billion to pay farmers' debts in France. And the farmers in this country furnish music for the dances; All we have to do is dig, and they do not care a fig. For the extra load of taxes which they place upon our backs, As they dump our hard earned dollars into Frenchmen's greedy socks.

They are free and openhearted when the foreign farmers plead, But they prove quite stony hearted to our own home farmers' needs; They are tighter than a clam, and they hand us out a slam. When we ask for laws to aid us in the selling of our crops; They're too busy giving money to the dagoes and the wops.

They know of course we blooming farmers are a bunch of easy marks. And that in the next election we will vote for these same sharks; Though our pocketbooks are slim and our hopes are growing thin. Still they keep on lifting burdens for their friends across the sea, And reload them very tightly on the backs of you and me.

A. M. Kinney.

DON'TS FOR THE GARDE

1. Don't overlook the actual value of the garden.
2. Don't expect a profitable garden from skim milk soil—soil from which the richness has been skimmed.
3. Don't neglect to plow in the fall.
4. Don't overlook making a heavy application of manure in the fall.
5. Don't fail to incorporate the manure thoroughly with the soil.
6. Don't fail to prepare the best seedbed.
7. Don't plant any but fresh and reliable seed.

The Country Woman

HOME HINTS
By Aunt Maggie, K. S. A. C.

Salad Days
The salad days are here. Days when crisp lettuce and little green onions and tender radishes have a far greater appeal than meat and potatoes and gravy.

A salad should be light and crisp if used as an accompaniment to a heavy meal, heavier and more substantial when used as the main dish in the menu, and light and delicate if used in place of a dessert.

Wild greens used in salads may be seasoned in the following ways:

1. Cook the greens with a small piece of salt pork or bacon.

2. Make a thick sauce of 1 tablespoon flour, 2 tablespoons butter, and 3-4 cup vinegar, chop the greens, and add them to the sauce.

3. Pour melted butter with salt and pepper over the greens just before serving them.

4. Use lemon juice instead of vinegar for seasoning.

One of the most refreshing of spring salads is the following, a combination of shredded leaf lettuce and cream dressing:

Lettuce Salad Supreme
1 tablespoon sugar, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, 1-4 teaspoon paprika, speck cayenne 1-8 teaspoon chopped onion, 3 tablespoons cream, sweet or sour, 1 tablespoon mild vinegar.

Mix the dry ingredients and the onion. Add the cream and then the vinegar gradually. Beat until thickened. Serve on shredded leaf lettuce.

Custard Pie—Without the Comedy
The pastry for my favorite custard pie is made with 1 cup flour, 1-4 cup fat, 1-2 teaspoon salt, and cold water. Sift the flour and salt together. Cut the fat into this mixture with two knives or work it in with a fork. Add the water, using only enough to make the particles adhere when pressed gently against the fingers or a knife.

Custard Filling
1-2 cups milk, 1-4 cup sugar, 2 or 3 eggs, pinch of salt, 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg.

Scald the milk, beat the eggs enough to mix add sugar and salt to the milk, pouring gradually over the egg mixture and stirring to avoid overcooking.

Line a porcelain pan with the pastry, taking care that no air is enclosed. Build up a rim around the edge of the pan. Fill with custard, sprinkle grated nutmeg over the top. Bake in a hot oven until the custard begins to set, then quickly reduce the temperature and bake very slowly until the custard is firm. The filling must not be allowed to boil at any time or the pie will be watery.

The crust of a custard pie is very apt to become soggy during the baking process. Suggested remedies are to bake the crust half done before the filling is added, to bake at a very high temperature at first so that the crust cooks before it soaks, or to brush well with flour or egg white or both, before filling.

Annual flowers can be used in window boxes instead of ferns or more expensive flowers at the plants, says Purley L. Kene, associate professor of horticulture at South Dakota State College.

"Petunias or verbenas might do very nicely," he says. "They should not be planted outside until May 20 or even later unless they are covered and kept covered from frosts and cold."

"Ferns, flowers or foliage plants which have been raised in the house during the winter months should not be set out until June 1 or thereafter. Pansies that are set in beds outside should not be moved until June 1. This is also true of annual larkspur and wall flowers."

CONTROL OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By William C. Monahan, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

Although selection for high constitutional vigor is imperative for success in all breeding operations, nevertheless, the most common cause of sick and unthrifty flocks is the lack of proper sanitary precautions particularly regarding the land on which they are reared. For a few years on lighter types of soil, little trouble may be experienced even though no precautions are taken. Small flocks kept under farm conditions with ample range often thrive for a period of years, in the absence of a specific disease organism, without any conscious sanitary program. Yet success in these cases is in spite of and not because of, these chances. They must make success endure year after year by adopting a program, and rightly adhering to it, which keeps the entire plant free of serious contamination.

Tainted ground, both hen yards and chicken ranges, is responsible for much of our poultry troubles and yet it is a subject that seldom gets the attention deserved. It is impossible year after year to raise or to keep any appreciable number of chickens on the same land, although light porous soils may not show the evil effects quite as quickly as heavy loam and clay. Little danger is experienced while the sod can be kept intact.

The growth absorbs manure, and filth organisms wash into the roots out of birds' reach. Sooner or later, however, holes appear in the sod, bare places occur about the buildings and the ground soon becomes so permeated with filth organisms or disease germs that chickens can no longer be kept thrifty. Many old hen yards are so filthy that poultrymen find their hens do better when confined to the houses. If yards are used for adult stock, they ought to be alternated, being limed and seeded when not in use. In raising chickens, the logical solution is to rotate the ranges in such a manner as to keep the land relatively clean by distributing the chickens over a large area and using each plot of land but once in three years.

Not all of these dreaded infectious diseases are land-carried. Some like roup and pox are introduced to a plant by newly purchased stock visiting hen-men, grain bags, birds returning from shows and by pigeons and wild birds. Due precautions must be taken to guard against their introduction by these means. It is probable that live birds and crates containing their filth are the only real significant avenues for the spread of these diseases and the only ones the poultrymen need watch. Perhaps, the best protection is keeping the flock thrifty and healthy with sufficient resistance to withstand the occasional exposure, which it almost inevitably must experience.

The control of infectious diseases is a distinctly sanitary problem. Precisely, it is the prevention of stock from being exposed to infection. Practice, however, should be supported by the precaution of keeping flocks in the best possible condition of health as effected by environmental and dietetic conditions. Cleanliness is the keynote and the basis policy of a permanent, enduring, profitable poultry industry may be stated thus: "Clean pullets, clean because they are not exposed to infection, housed in clean houses, clean because they have been cleaned."



5454. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size as illustrated. The large view requires 3 3/4 yards of figured material and 3/4 yard of plain material 40 inches wide. If made with long sleeves 3 3/4 yards of the figured material is required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

5230. Juniors' and Misses' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 54 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material if made as illustrated. Width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160 acre farm well improved five room house with pantry, ward robe, cistern room with cement floor, arched cave, two barns one 24x34 holds 100 tons of hay, one barn holds about 2,000 bushels grain, Wagon shed. J. S. Ireland, Mound City, Kansas.

POULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST quality, 3c up. Prepared live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeders. \$3.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greentop, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS
CASH PAID FOR DENTAL GOLD. False Teeth, Discarded Jewelry, Diamonds, Platinum, Mail Florida Gold Refining Co. 21 Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

SEPARATOR FOR SALE

For sale—at a bargain 33-60 Russell Separator in good shape—Henry Miller, Jr., Downs, Kansas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

WHEREAS, our esteemed member Mr. R. P. Wise has passed to rest, be it resolved,

That we the members of Walnut local No. 311 R. P. E. & C. U. extend to the bereaved wife our sincere sympathy. And be it also resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Wise, a copy written in the name of the local and a copy be sent to the Farmers Union paper.

Gertrude Hosea, Pearl Walker, Goldene Dedrick.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS—Our Father in Heaven has taken our friend and brother, Charles C. Toland, from our circle to his reward, be it resolved,

RESOLVED—That we, the members of Livingston Local, No. 1084, Stafford County Farmers Union, are deeply grieved over the loss of our brother from our midst and we extend our sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in their sorrow.

W. J. Spencer, Louis Abbott, Guy Carter, Committee.

PATERNALISM

The opponents of the Haugen Bill denounce it as paternalistic. I hold-ly make this challenge! Lay down on the table the law creating the Federal reserve board and lay along side that the act creating the inter-state commerce commission and then add to the collection the law creating the Federal trade commission and the shipping board and the labor board, and all the other independent bureaus and commissions of the Government.

Then read those laws carefully and with a blue pencil underscore the provisions which are paternalistic in character; those which interfere with the liberty of the citizen; which substitute the powers of government for the decisions of individuals. Then read the Haugen Bill and underscore its provisions of this character. Then sum up the results and you will discover that there is more of paternalism in all the acts creating these various boards and commissions than there is in the Haugen Bill. This is not an idle boast, but a serious challenge. It goes directly to the good faith of those members of Congress who have voted for these boards and commissions and who now support

them with all their paternalistic features and then throw fits at the Haugen Bill which does not contain as many paternalistic features as either or any of the measures named above.

A lot more profit can be made from a sow raising 10 pigs to the litter than from one raising only six. The sow can't do it all. Dry, clean, healthy quarters are needed for the mother and piglets.

200 RATS KILLED

New Method Quickly Did the Work After Days, Traps and Poison Failed
"Was overrun with rats," writes H. Stenfort, Route 10, Detroit, Mich. "Semened in the several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial Rat Killer and was quickly rid of them all. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."

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It Pays!

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ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2130.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. Snodgrass, Sec.
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
 First and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson County.
CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2145.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2056.
 Meets every two weeks. H. M. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
 The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Sec.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson County.
INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.

LANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.
 Meets every Tuesday. A. F. Thow, Sec. Anderson County.
LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson County.
MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2075.
 Meets every Tuesday. Tuesday. Maude Carney, Sec. Anderson County.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 1055.
 Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson County.
SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2032.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

BUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec. Anderson County.
TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
 Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec. Anderson County.

ALLIEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2144.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

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

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 2233.
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Bern, Sec. Barton County.

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

CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

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

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
 Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 566.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

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

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2149.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

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

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

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

COWLEY COUNTY
BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1969.
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley County.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. F. Kent, Sec. Cowley County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2034.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley County.

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

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neill, Cowley County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
 Meets the 1st and third Wednesday of every month. W. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

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

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
 Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley County.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1909.
 Meets every Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
 Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1055.
 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Titcher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas County.

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

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

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

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1852.
 Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy E. Fory, Sec. Douglas County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
 Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McHeeters, Sec.

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

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

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

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1855.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1011.
 First and third Wednesday. J. J. Masaka, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
 Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. H. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 831.
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Lockett, Sec.

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

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1859.
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. S. Svoboda, Sec.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2039.
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mos. Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 992.
 Meets every second and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schultz, Sec.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1901.
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1218.
 Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1516.
 Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
 Meets at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
 Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin County.

GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
 Meets every last Thursday in each month. C. A. Atkinson, Sec.

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

LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Sedran, Sec.

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

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

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
 Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. S. Fraile, Sec. Marshall County.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
 Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 954.
 Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall County.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1092.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
 First Tuesday of each month. Philip Stenzel, Sec. Marion County.

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

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

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

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1192.
 Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Marion County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.
 Meets the second and third Wednesday. L. O. Kellum, Sec. Marion County.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1759.
 First and third Friday. W. H. Slyter, Sec. Marion County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
 Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Marion County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1608.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Marion County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Marion County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1689.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Marion County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Marion County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
 First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Marion County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1735.
 Meets the first and third Friday every month. W. S. Miller, Sec. Marion County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
 Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Marion County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
 Meets the second and third Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Marion County.

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

MORRIS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 1902.
 Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.

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

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

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

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

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1041.
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. Morris County.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
 Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. Morris County.

MITCHELL COUNTY
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 202.
 Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ritz, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.
 Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.

NEMORA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
 Meets the second and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemora County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Jacob Melaner, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROCK LOCAL NO. 925.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemora County.

NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 859.
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

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

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

NORTON COUNTY
FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
 Meets the first and third Friday nights in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. M. Elcheberger, Sec.

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

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

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

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

NESS COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
 Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam Most, Sec.

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

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
 Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 931.
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Osage County.

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

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

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

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

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

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2027.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1970.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Fishburn, Sec. Osage County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
 First and third Thursday. Herman Day, L. O. Kellum, Sec. Osage County.

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

OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
 Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. C. W. Sherry, Sec.

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

MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
 Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nichols, Sec.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1402.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec.

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

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

PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 573.
 Meets every first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Bothin, Sec.

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

WALNUT LOCAL NO. 811.
 Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.

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

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
 First and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec.

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

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

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

RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of the month. R. Benning, Sec. Riley County.

ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 166