

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937

Clyde M. Reed Addresses Kansas F. U. Convention

Stresses Disparity Of Income Between Farm Folk And The Balance Of Our People.

TABLE BELOW ILLUSTRATES HIS POINTS tect the ruling firms. Despite the fact that far less than 1 per cent of the grain bought and sold on the fu-

Farmers Income Lowest Of Any Important shipment of grain to Chicago in order to cover all futures transaction. Thus the firms controlling the ple Who Live On Farms Or In Adjoining elevator space authorized by the Board have inside positions in manipulating the market. Towns.

The address of Clyde M. Reed before the Convention of the Kansas mercial production of milk in the Farmers Union Wednesday evening, was largely based on the disparity in income between farm folks and the balance of our people. To illustrate his points, Mr. Reed referred to a chart which he had publishd some time ago in the Parsons Sun and which your editor had reprinted together with Mr. Reed's comments in the August 19th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Because we have had so many requests for the chart after the Governor's address, we are reprinting it at the head of this summary of the large milk distributors, exclud-Address. We hope that those who are interested will clip it out and keep ing meat packers, have increased their capitalization by 434 per cent

Farm and Non-Farm Income Available For Living Expenses Average Population Income Capita Population Income Capita

Year	Farm	Farm	Per	Non-Farm	Non-Farm	Per
Average	Population	Income	Capita	Population	Income	Capita
1910-14	32,105,000	\$4,518,000,000	\$141	62,268,000	\$24,959,000,000	\$40
1925	31,064,000	7,151,000,000	230	82,971,000	63,978,000,000	77
1929	30,257,000	6,722,000,000	222	90,497,000	71,609,000,000	
1930	30,169,000	4,722,000,000	123	92,328,000	66,830,000,000	72
1931	30,497,000	3,007,000,000	99	93,190,000	67,048,000,000	61
1932	30,971,000	1,857,000,000	60	93,608,000	44,877,000,000	47
1933	31,693,000	3,023,000,000	95	93,694,000	41,617,000,000	44
1934	31,770,000	3,816,000,000	120	94,464,000	46,422,000,000	49
1935	31,801,000	4,928,000,000	155	95,351,000	49,359,000,000	
1936	31,809,000	5,805,000,000	182	96,215,000	55,877,000,000	58
Aut	hority: Agr	icultural Situa	tion, Ma	у 1937.		

The Farm Problemson's average income. That dispar-ity is too great and the extent of Dr. Bean himself is inclined to conice of the problem which the coun- commodities are some 15

er is just a natural born 'grouch' and farm workers are tremendously unfoundation. That is why this is be- and city brethren.

Let us start with a quotation from Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of industry operated by men of strong the Brookings institution, which is individualistic tendencies, trying to one of the half dozen most accurate operate in an economic world, where and conservative economic research capital engaged in comparable proagencies of the nation. Dr. Moulton wrote recently:-

"It must also be recalled that farmers, as a class, have the lowest incomes of any important group. If we are to find adequate markets for the products of our industrial establishments. the 54 million people who live on the farms or in adjoining small towns obviously cannot be ig-

ta basis been available.

from which to start. In comparing of the most important. farm and non-farm income, the five year period from 1910 to 1914 is usually taken as a starting point. During that period the average per capita income for the 32,105,000 people composing the farm population was \$141 per annum. For the non-farm population of 62,268,000 the per capi-

ta income was \$401. At the depth of the depression of 1932 with the lowest farm prices in the memory of the present generation, the per capita farm income was \$60, as compared with \$479 per capita for the non-farm population.

By 1936 the farm population had decreased to 31,809,000. The nonfarm population had increased to 96,215,000. The per capita farm income was \$182. The per capita nonfarm income was \$581.

Starting in the pre-war period with a per capita non-farm income 284 per cent of the per capita farm income, the non-farm income in 1932 was 798 per cent of the per capita farm income. The farm income had been more than cut in two, while the nonfarm income had increased. In 1936 the per capita non-farm income was 819 per cent of the farm income.

authority for these figures is L. H. Bean, one of the outstanding economists of the country, and who has been for years economic advisor in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Bean has been engaged in the official hurdles these were so abbrestudy of this question for several viated and emasculated that they did tice of preventive medicine. years and uses all available sources not show the full significance and of information including the Brookings Institution, the Bureau of La-bor Statistics, and the National Bu-

reau of Economic Research. No informed speaker, careful of his statements would say that these figthey set forth an approximation of the truth is not to be doubted, and Warehouse Corporation. Next in size that they instruct the Board of Diris not doubted by any student of this are the Rosenbaum Brothers and the ectors of the Kansas Farmers Union and allied questions. In all fairness Norris Grain Co. Taken together, to take immediate action on a memit should be further said that some these three firms control 85 per— (Continued on page two).

economists hold the opinion that these The "farm problem" is the dispar- divisions do not entirely reflect a ity between the return to the farmer comparable basis as between living for his labor, and the non-farm per- conditions and expenditures of the the disparity measures the import- cede that, possibly, the city bought per cent higher than the price paid by farmers We know that there is a school of and their families. But even if this thought that assumes that the farmthat his wails have no substantial derpaid as compared with their town

The fundamental trouble is that Agriculture is a highly decentralized duction is concentrated and labor engaged in production and transportation is organized. The effect is that those in control of most products other than agriculture, can and measurably do adjust the supply to the immediate or potential demand, and thereby maintain prices in a much larger degree than is possible with agriculture. Labor being organized secures high and higher wages, but he farmer is not given comparably The statement of Dr. Moulton may high and higher prices for his probe taken as a starting point. The duction. Even the wages of unor-next question is the extent of the ganized labor are greatly effected by income deficiency for the farmer-as wages paid organized labor, and as compared with his urban fellow citi- a result the non-farm income weather zen. This isn't so easy a question. from the use of capital, or from the There are statistics on the total national income and the division of it, farm income to an extent that has to some extent. Only recently have created the most important economthe figures showing farm and non- ic question with which this country farm income, reducible to a per capi. has to deal, and pre-eminently the most important problem to the farm All comparisons must have a basis states, among which, Kansas is one

Exports of Food Trusts

The study of monopoly control in the food industries, made by the Federal Trade Commission only to be suppressed by the Senate, has been printed in the form of a detailed summary by Farm Research in the November issue of Facts for Farm-

This investigation of monopoly control in the processing industries has been ordered by the Senate and was carried out at a cost of \$150,000. After the FTC presented it to the last session of Congress, however, the report was suppressed. Senator Gillette (D. of 'a.) accused lobbyists of the food corporations with having side-tracked publication of the report and called the investigation one of the most important that has

come to Congress." Farm Research sta's that "while a few of the FTC's findings and conclusions had managed to clear the official hurdles these were so abbrescope of the study.'

Grain Gamblers Make Betting

A Certainty
The FTC study shows that one grain merchant controls 40 per cent vention, meeting in Hutchinson, Kanof the elevator space authorized for sas on October 28, 1937.

cent of the public elevator space autho: Zed by the Chicago Board.

By monopolizing the public elevator space, these few grain merchants are in a position to create artificial shortages and gluts and thereby manipulate the market. The FTC scores the entire system of futures trading as "obstructive" to orderly marketing; and charges that "unnecessary" price fluctuations are made possible by it

The FTC points out that the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, which is the dominant grain market in the U.S. are carefully designed to promarket is ever delivered, the

One-Third of U. S. Milk Supply Absorbed by Six Companies Four dairies and two meat packers buy one-third of the total com-United States. Listed in the order of milk purchased, these firms are: National Dairy Products Corp., the

Co., Beatrice Creamery Co., and the Fairmont Creamery Co. The growth of monopoly in the milk industry is seen by the fact that

Borden Co., Swift & Co., Armour &

n the last two decades. The National Dairy, which the F (Continued on page four)

National Wins Suit to Collect Dues for 1934

The following clipping from the Nebraska Union Farmer shows the real Farmers Union spirit. We wish all our states would go down the line like Nebraska is showing the way.

NATIONAL WINS A decision in favor of the National Farmers Union, in the suit of the National against the Nebraska Farmers Union to collect dues for the year Supreme Court on October 23. This was a reversal of the decision of the which decided the case in facor of the Nebraska Farmers Union.

Says Contractual Relation The Supreme Court in its opinion holds that a contractual relation existed between the State Union and eral documents and the practices thereunder. The court points out that in the year in question, the State Union was operating under a charter from the National Union, and that the State Union had long ago set up and paid 25 cents per member to the National Union.

The National Union sued for \$4,-095.85, with interest at 6 per cent and to give us an understanding of the costs. We have 40 days in which to pay the amount. Inside of that time the payment will be made and interest stopped.

Forward Unitedly The thing for which we should be thankful after this long period of litigation-and litigation seldom paysis that Nebraska is back in the Naforts now should be directed not only that it can speak with more prestige and influence in solving the problems of agriculture. H. G. KEENEY, State President.

HEALTH PROTECTION A CLARES CO-OP DIRECTOR COMMODITY PROBLEM, DE-

Maps Out Four Point Program For Medical Care New York .- Dr. Kingsley Roberts,

Director of the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, in an address before the Special Libraries Association, New Jersey Chapter, in Newark, N. J., Wednesday, November 3, urged community leaders to adopt a broad program to provide more adequate medical care for the people.

"The suffering resulting from inadequate medical care is not limited people in all income groups. For years we have had at our command action to solve these problems.'

Dr. Roberts pointed out that a fourfold attack upon medico-economic problems should include, "(1) Periodic payment which assures security to the patient and permits the cost of medical case to be budegeted; (2) group medical practice to pool medical knowledge and facilities; (3) Consumers Cooperative control to assure fair democratic government for health associations; (4) the prac-

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON

(Continued on page two)

his teaching, the business man, a promotor of cooperatives. Of course we do not want all of our boys and girls to leave the farm, in fact we would like to keep more of them there, but how. Is it possible for us to make the farm life happier. It has been done, through cooperative effort, even in communities in our own country. Do we want farm youth to be satisfied with conditions as we find them on the farm today and to feel that they will get away from it as soon as possible? We do not become strong men and women by go-

Stressed The Education Of The Coming Generation For Serv-

MAKE HAPPY FARM LIFE.

Purpose Of Training To Give Does the sum total of mortgages, debts, crop failures, low prices when we sell and high prices when we buy Understanding Of Past, Appreciation Of Present And Vision Of Future.

We have had a fine convention that has left us with inspiration overflowing. We have been filled with visions and possibilities of a cooperative life; we have been brought closer to the realization that cooperatives can serve us from the cradle to the grave. We can truthfully say that the delegates have been refreshed and are ready to take their Farmers Union membershi. more seriously. How fitting it is then for us to pause before adjournment and center our thoughts ipon an educational program.

There is no need for making excuses in behalf of our lack of an educational program, embracing the youth of our organization; the fact just stands that we have been slack in that respect. Many of our Kansas memrespect. Many of our Kansas members have been with the organization 10 years and more; just during this convention we honored many who have been members 25 years. These are in the majority of our membership today. It is they who attend our county meetings and our conventions; it is they who have kept the fire burning through the sunny and cloudy days. You were with our organization in many of its early struggles. You founded cooperatives, nursed them and watched them grow. Dreamed of them as great powers in your communities to serve your children. But as hapers Union to collect dues for the year 1934, was rendered by the Nebraska had disappointments. The younger ration hasn't fallen into line as District Court of Douglas County, was expected, and there is a great deal of indifference on every hand. What is wrong? Of course there are many things that enter in, but for one, can it be that we have not caught the vision? Many of you have been with the organization in its earlier the National Union, by reason of sev- days, and worked with cooperatives in their first struggles, can appreciate their existance in your community. To many of us younger folks, they are just another business in the town. We do not have the background to view these accomplishments in the same light that you do, and there are very few reminders placed before us. Here is the purpose of education-

and a vision and a plan for the future. It is an old saying among all of us that "the boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow" but when we utter these words, does it really bring us down to serious thought of that reality? What pretional Union in one piece. Our ef- paration are we cetting for that position? We immediately think of our to building our membership in the schools, newspapers, magazines, rastate, but to doing all in our power dios, churches, clubs etc., but even to strengthen the National Union, so ation proving to be enough.

past, and appreciation of the present,

The men and women of tomorrow -turned loose in a world that is in economic and social chaos. A world that seems to be in a period of change one of many schools of thought, a war ridden world, a world where dictators are thelatest news, crime, unemployment, and where poverty and riches are seen side by side. every boy and girl in our highschools know something of the state of national and international affairs, but in practically every case highschool instruction stops there. Very few of our teachers have received in their instruction more than general information and a method of teaching.

Men and women of tomorrow, but what has that to do with the Farmers Union. Have you ever heard of a person who was blessed with so many to the indigent and clients of charity talents that he seemingly threw them agencies," Dr. Roberts declared. "The all away and never amounted to much problems are more far reaching and after all? Perhaps it is something therefore must be attacked on a like that with the Farmers Union: broader front than charity aid. Need- it has so many possibilities—Farmed medical service is not received by ers Educational and Cooperative Union—many possibilities, but we do not seem to know how to handle the basic material necessary to take them. Is that somewhat true of us here in Kansas? Let us form in our minds eye a picture of the farm homes in the state and the young folks going in and out of them. What an opportunity and a responsibility to help these boys and girls find the way to a more secure and abundant life. To instill the cooperative philosophy into their minds before many of them leave the farm and go into oth-

er walks of life. While our program of youth education is preparing a membership for our organization, a thinkinig, wideawake membership, we can also be given service to society as a whole. No, our vision need not stop within the limits of our organization, there is this possibility that we will be training boys and girls, many of whom are going to become doctors, lawyers, business men, nurses, tea-chers, etc. Perhaps the boy who becomes a doctor will through our influence be interested in cooperative medicine, the teacher more liberal in

come strong men and women by go-ing with the tide but by going against it. Farmers Union members, help us to learn that w must go against the Youth has many wants-security, education, employment, a good time, a comfortable home. Does the farm at the present time offer all of such.

-fulfill these wants? The Fromers Union has as its aims to secure a better life for the farmer, doesn't this enclude the family way down to the smallest child, a happier life for them all. It has been proved in several of our states that

bringing the boys and girls into organization is a great boost forward. Mary Jo Weiler in writing to County Leaders after their state convention a few weeks ago says to them, "—we are developing membership responsibility and widening parti-cipation through the educational work we have done over the past seven years. It was just five years ago this convention that Mrs. Edwards presided over the first Junior Banquet. (Continued on page three)

Report 32nd F. U. Annual Convention

(Continued from last week)

Thursday morning the convention vas entertained with some fine muic furnished by the Osborne County Farmers Union Orchestra.

After the invocation by Rev. Stev-

ens who substituted for Rev. Mullvaney, the Credentials committee made another partial report which was accepted and the committee re-

President Vesecky then made his this or some succeeding issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Next he called Vice President Frost to preside" while nominations were made for President. John Vesecky was placed in nom-

nation as President. The chair callbeing none a motion was made, seconded and carried to declare the nominations closed. President Vesecky now took the chair and called for nominations for Vice-President. C. C. Gerstenberger of Douglas County, John Frost of Marshall county and Clyde Coffman of Osage county were placed in nomination. As there were no other nominations, on motion the nominations for vice-president were closed.

John Tommer was then placed in omination as conductor, and John Scheel as door keeper without any opposition. Rex Lear and Ruben Peterson were nominated for National Delegates. A motion was made and carried to make the one receiving the highest vote the delegate and

the next highest to be alternate. Manhattan and Salina were nominated as host cities for the next annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union. After Caucusing the delegates from the fourth district brought in the name of John Fengel as the only trict Blaine O'Conner of Stafford county to succeed Bert Winchester who, because of having moved out of the state and having accepted the position of state supervisor of the cooperative loan division of the FSA.,

was not a candidate for re-election. After the nominations the convenion was entertained with several excellent numbers by members of the Stafford county Farmers Union. President Vesecky called to the platform President H. G. Keeney and Editor Herron of Nebraska; President Tom Cheek and Secretary Zeb Lawter of Oklahoma, President J. O. Shepher 1 and Secretary M. R. Miller of Missouri, President Glen Talbott of North Dakota, and Ira O. Finley, President of the Oklahoma Veterans of Industry (A labor organization). Zeb Lawter, the veteran state sec-retary of the Oklahoma Farmers

Union had in part the following to I have been secretary of the Oklahoma Union for a long time. We have now reached the goal of 20,000 dues paying members. We are linked up with our business organizations, and they have grown by leaps and bounds. In Oklahoma a member has to have his card before he can get any of the benefits of our business

activities. You have some fine people up here n Kansas. You have a fine National Vice President, who is also your state President. We all have a fine Board of Directors in our national Farmers Union, and they are selected from with the real agricultural states of fective. being represented and no Board or any individual can truthfully say we sacrificed any part of the national every three had attained the full Union program. At the last

(Continued on page two),

Dr. Shadid's Address at **32nd Annual Convention**

Summary Of Speech Given By Elk City, Oklahoma Doctor On Cooperative Hospitalization And Group Medical Insurance.

ONE OUT OF 8 ABOVE 45 DIE OF CANCER

Speaker Criticizes No Doctor For Mistakes, But Says Profession Needs Organization On Scientific Basis.

We are sorry that we do not have a complete report on Dr. Shadid's Address as it gave much information on a subject which is bound to gain prominence and public support in the near future. In the following summary we tried to give our readers the high points of his splendid address.

Farmers Union Members: We live in a changing order. In

the lines of every human endeavor we have change-politics, business, government, everything. They are changes for the better. Medicine is no exception. From the standpoint of science and of the practice of medicine in the last 50 years, there has been a revolution. There is no dirth of progress and change and development. But there is actual need for hange in direction. Change in purpose. We have solved the problem of production. The things of life are most inequitably distributed. We have been too lazy. We have solved the problem of transportation yet most of the people are walking. We are working on the problem of scarcity and yet we have much need and

Let us take the practice of mediine and find out how it stands tolay. As at present, organized medical care is a costly business and none but the well-to-do can avail themselves of its ministrations. 20 percent to 25 percent of the people in the cities receive their medical care through free hospitals and clinics. Many people receive their care at little cost to themselves and from the same source. The care is all from the same source. Yet, great bodies of American people, self respecting. not accepting charity or unable to afford medical care, get along with ed for any other nominations, there as little medical care as they possibly can. On the one side waiting for patients half of their stands the profession of medicine waiting for patients half of their time and on the other hand stand the great body of American people with their need unable to take advantage of the medical services because of their financial condition.

In 1932 a report was handed down by a committe of 50 people, 24 of whom were physicians and surgeons and representatives of science, and the general people. This was a committee on cost of medial care in the United States. Dr. Wilberth, Secretary of the Interior under President Hoover was chairman. Million of dollars was spent in the inquiry into the cost of medical care. It showed many pertinent facts. It showed that the medical bill of the American people is 3 1-2 billion dollars a year. It showed that the average income of a doctor in the United States was \$5300.00 a year. For that outlay of money, the health of the American people should be taken care of, yet the report showed 50 percent of the illnesses of the American people, getting \$1200 or less went without medical attention. 33 per cent of the illnesses of the American people with incomes from \$3000 to \$5000 went without medical attention. That is an average of 38 per cent.

This does not take into account our negro population which is about 10 per cent of the population of the United States. In Tennessee, in one county 86 per cent did not receive any medical care who had syphylis. In large areas in the south we have practically no competent physicians. In parts of the united States and every country, where competitive medicine is practiced, people do not send for the doctor. When the manpower of our country was mobilized for war, it was discovered 13 of 100 young men between 21 and 31 were unfit for the training camps. Many of those who went were still unfit and required much treatment and physical training for imperfections. General Wood said-"there were

numbers of men with digestive disturbances, great numbers with defective teeth, defective vision, spinal curvatures, flat feet, ruptures, either actual or incipient, general defects in the way of flat chests, stooping postures, ear troubles and a large number of men suffering with hook worms, with its accompanying anemia and sluggishness of mind and muscle. Many of these defects, in fact, most of them were unknown our real agricultural states. There is a fine National Secretary who lives in Oklahoma and we are for him 100 percent. Now we are in a position consciousness of being physical de-

normal standard of health and strennational convention we got some new officers, you know. The national during physical exertion suitable to his age. These results show how much a success that the doctors in western latent, neglected man power there is

in the country. 60 percent of these defects could have been prevented by proper physical training, by medical surgical or dental treatment. Lack of periodical physical examination permitted these defects to escape notice and these men to become impaired."

But, that is not all. There are many indictments we bring up against the practice of medicine as it is practiced today. One is its inadequacy in knowing the nature of the complications. It is in-capable of bringing to the service the best there is in medicine. You might take sick tomorrow and visit a physician. Just as likely as not he might send you to a gastrointero-logist. And, he might send you to an eye doctor, and then he might send you to another specialist of some

Sort.
That is one reason so many people go to the Mayo Clinic. Medicine is not organized on a scientific basis to

deliver detail and analysis. I criticize no doctor for making mistakes but the profession needs organization. There is nothing that Mayos have that any group of men, organized, could not have equally well. They have nothing ex-cept their organization which other physicians and surgeons and specialists can get if they only would.

An investigation of ill health demonstrates the best thing we should do. 2 cents of every medical dollar in this country is spent for prevention. 98c of every medical dollar is spent f. treatment. The man who comes to the doctor with a headache and albumun in his kidneys has had that disease for a long time. High blood pressure and shortage of breath, he has had arterial disease for many years. A general wasting, and a cold consumption and has had that disease for a long time. It could have peen prevented.

Cancer is curable in its early manfestation, yet one out of every ten who die in this country die of cancer. One out of 8, above the age of 45 years die c cancer, and all for want of prevention. Medicine needs proper direction and organization. As a medical man I cannot bring you some of these things, but as a cooperator, I can bring you much.

A doctor under indictment finds him-

self in that position. I have services to sell and only sick people will buy them. Many will capitalize on sick people in the matter of health. How much can he get out of this case, how can I get it, those are the questions. That kind of a doctor, and they are in the minority, is a dangerous man. He is hoping to perform unnecessary treatment and operation. With the money in his pocket, a patient will need an appendicitis operation, but a poor man has the belly ache. You see, the rich man needed the operation, and the poor man got a dose of salts.

How can the interest of the doctors and the patients become one and dentical. How might it be possible for the doctor to make just as much money for doing less work. Make it equally profitable for the surgeon to perform less orperations. Not under a capitalistic system, of producing for profit and performing medical service for profit.

The committee on the cost of medi-

cal care, in the report they had made after doing research work for 5 years and spending a million dollars, re-ported that doctors organize themselves in groups and deliver group practice or group service, dental work, etc. Organize themselves under one roof and they further recommended that they be paid by a group of people organized to administer their medical bill. Let people organize themselves into medical associations and assess themselves so much per month or per year and pay this group of organized doctors, and specialist I might say to you without any self gratification, I had arrived at that conclusion in the fall of 1929 and helped to organize group practice and group payment through ative community hospital at Elk City. Although we started with a shoe string, today we have 2400 families as members of that institution. October 20, 1929 we called together a dozen men who were interested in my idea. The idea appealed to them, and they capitalized for \$100,000, organized a committee and began to sell the shares. I sold the first 300 shares in my own office to my own patients. (at \$200 per acre). These people had divided the territory around Elk City into five districts. The members living in each district meet once a year to select a member among themselves for the Board of Directors and delegate to the annual meeting to transact the annual business of the (Continued on page four)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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John Vesecky Pauline Cowger		Associate	Editor
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FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.
FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N,—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union

Built membership in our own state. He fought our battles on the floors of

Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

They were not always just what every one of wanted, but if the major-Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creits, State Manager.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937



ALL WANT TO HELP THE FARMER

Last week I received three invitations to attend a conference that was called by Governor Townsend of Indiana to meet in Indianapolis, Ind. on Nov. 8th. This conference of Governors, farm leaders and others was called for the stated purpose of hearing Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and of discussing farm problems. I thanked the Governor and expressed both my regrets at not being able to attend the conference, and my desire

to be appraised of the results of the meeting if any. Also on the eight of November the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce had a meeting called for Wichita to discuss industrial uses for farm or locals tributary to the station. He lord and at the same time help the products. I believe that much good could come out of a real basic dis- said that they did not have any troucussion of the use of agricultural products in industry, but because of other ble getting the members because they pressing work I was not able to attend that either. Besides as near as I could not buy from the oil company unless they had a Union card or have been able to find out none of our farm products out here in Kansas were membes of a Farmers Union will be good for themselves. can be successfully used in making industrial alcohol, for instance, at any- family. thing over starvation prices to the producer. I am sure that the experi- about their Farmers Union Insurance ment is worthy and should be continued but one of its purposes should be the use of farm products in industry at remunerative prices without at the same time displacing other farm products which are used now in industry

Monday I attended a meeting called for the purpose of discussing water conservation, flood control and soil erosion. All these are closely related subjects and all are very much the concern of the farmer. Although there were about fifty or more present at the meeting, the chairman in talking about the audience said, "I see that there are a few farmers present."

Representative Frank Carlson of the 6th Congressional District and Professor Winters, head of this district in soil conservation were the principal speakers. Congressman Carlson made a short convincing talk in regards to the need of coupling the three together, soil conservation, flood control and water conservation. He told the audience of the work of the flood control committee and his efforts to get the kind of legislation that will do the job with state aid and farm cooperation.

Professor Winters gave the meeting a fine lecture illustrated with steriopticon slides, on soil erosion and the work of his department is and to have these benefits, but he will has been carrying on to show the farmers what can be accomplished by well have to join and be a member before directed long continued efforts, again with the cooperation of the farmer.

After the talks, a previously appointed committee of five brought in a set of resolutions on the subject, calling at the end on the Governor of Kansas to can a special session of the legislature to pass a soil conservafor the privilege of being here and
tion, water conservancy bill, so as to enable Kansas to cooperate with the
visiting with you this little while." Kansas to call a special session of the legislature to pass a soil conservafederal government in its work along that line.

All this was fine and entirely in order, but what puzzles me still today is why after I had got up unbidden and discussed the proposition of soil conservation bills and said I had for a long time been convinced that flood President Keeney among other intercontrol, water erosion control and water conservation were so closely related that we would have to solve them together or we would never solve them at all, several of the visiting city brethren jumped on me and at the close of the meeting would not even deign to notice me. Could it have been because I said about the following, "In framing any legislation on this to these men who received those matter you should remember to make it as much as possible democratically controlled. After all it is the farmers' land or what he claims as his land that you are proposing to work on. You must have his cooperation if you are to have real success with any plan of soil erosion control or water conservation, so you should help make any proposed bill as democratic as possible and free from even the faintest suspicion of bureauracy."

The Governors conference in Indianapolis, the Chamber of Commerce Conference in Wichita, and the meeting on soil and water conservancy were all called ostensibly to find some solution to our farm problems but at all of them the principal part was to be taken by those of other industries and occupations. We farmers welcome the cooperation of our city neighbors. has gone on very comparison of the cooperation of the cooperation of our city neighbors. Our problems are in a large measure also their problems, but I hold that we have grown mentally beyond the age when we do not know what is the matter with our industry and most of us have very positive opinions as to what should be done to cure our ills. We should not be called in only as of Kansas, of Nebraska, of Oklaholisteners or to say yes to what is proposed to be done for us or to us. In
matters pertaining principally to our industry we should have the leading bart.

What produce 100d. The lath people of Kansas, of Oklahoma and these other states, we are all
working to the same end. We do not all agree how we should get the inall agree how we should get the in-

REPORT OF 32ND ANNUAL FARMERS UNION COVENTION

(Continued from page one) d three of the Board members that ne had before. They have been good cooperators. We all know that we Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under
Act of March 3, 1872. ave to give and take. We have ofwe are and should be interested in the great fundamentals of our organization. When any one goes to striking at the fundamentals when they should be building constructivey and building our program then it is time for us to get in and come into our own and see that our interests are protected.

Oklahoma is going to have the nation: convention this year. We are going to look for all of you folks to come down to that convention in No-

ember. Iowa had 24,000 members at one time and that is reduced down to 2000 now, and then for a state like that to submit a referendum to the membership and cause confusion with people who do not know the Blue Rapids, Kansas whole truth. I hope you vote 1000 percent against those practices. I want Kansas to know how we in Ok-.Waterville, Kansas lahoma are looking at these matters. Our referendum petition has gone out to the locals. We have had several back, and they have voted solid-

ly against such an outrage.
With such leaders as Newt Gresham, John A. Simpson, John Tromble, and Clarence Brasted, they didn't see any reason or need to change our national constitution and the way of voting. It was good enough for them in any situation and it is good enough for us.

If it had been necessary for that kind of a way of electing officials why did not they get busy and advocate a change. They were building membership. They were not always agreed. But they did do constructive work not destructive. It was constructive every time. They built membership. John Simpson built by the findings of that convention. They were not always just what every ity voted that way, it was right to us. We have built our organization on those principles and fundamentals. Only in last years national convention was the consideration for a raise in dues discussed. I opposed that raise of our national dues. You

nigh priced dues. We need numbers. Our dues must not be raised. I hope you up here in Kansas will vote against that referendum. We cannot have a democratic organization and do such things as that, which is an attack at the very heart of our

come to our state convention in January the 3rd Tuesday. Then, we want you all to come down on the 16-17-18 of November to the national conven-I hope we can continue to work

with the fine officers and people like you have in the state of Kansas. I Thank You.

Tom Cheek, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union followed Secretary Lawter. He dwelt at some length on their system of organizing Farmers Union Oil bulk and service stations in Oklahoma towns where the farmers agree and do get in 100 or more new members in the local Brother Cheek also told Company and the fine supply busi-ness they have in Oklahoma City, all of which accept basiness only from Union members. He closed his short

"We are mighty proud of our record in Oklahoma. We have some real year also. Among other interesting cooperative business activities in our state. Of the 20,000 members of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, 17,000 of them are policy holders in our insurance company, and on January 1 of every year, we know they will pay their dues on that date, or their insurance will not be in force. That is

At our office we have an oil station, and no one can get any gas or appreciate it. We hope it won't be oil except that he show his Farmers Union membership card. works. We might want our neighbor

he can get them. I sure want to see a lot of you folks at the national convention in Oklahoma City next month. I thank you

program by H. G. Keeney, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, each said only a few words as the Brother Cheek was followed on the esting and instructive things said in and they were all scheduled to appear

medals here yesterday. I have an idea to take back home. If any one deserves a medal it is those people who worked without compensation, without being called President or Secretary, worked because they believed in the organization. It was a fine thing to do, recognize them the way you are doing at this convention. I remember your other leaders from M. McAuliffe down to your President, John Vesecky. As time has gone on we have been glad to call

We have been engaged in thing. The thing was to raise the standard of living of these people who produce food. The farm

led to but no one disagrees but what the farmer is entitled to a larger per cent of our national income than what we are getting.

"A group met down in Texas years ago, and said we are going to organize a farm organization. It was a new experiment. They said we are going to base this farm organization on an economic program, and that economic program is as necessary now as it was then.

"I would like to pay my respects to what your state President has done for us up in Nebraska. I know what it means to do the job of editor of the paper. I know what it means to be head of an organization. A convention like this is a nerve racking experience. It seems to me that this convention is mighty tame compared to some of the times we have up in Nebraska, and still we believe in the people giving expression to what

"With all the duties your state President has, at no time when our people called on him, but what he has come. Some times we met him and took him to a meeting because our people wanted to hear him. They want to know what you are doing down here in Kansas. That is the reason we are down here. I met him in the hearing in Chicago, about the time you began to thresh your wheat. Kansas and Oklahoma got a

worked for it right along. He said, 'this is no time to raise those rates, local was organized August, 1912. that ought to be lower. Farmers cannot pay those high interest rates.' and I was the first president and I was the first secretary-Treas-Even the fact that those rates are now 31/2 per cent and you think they are fair and equitable is not right. Some departments of government are loaning money at 2 per cent, and loaning it to us. Then, we know other groups who are getting money cheaper than even that.

"Do not get discouraged with your cooperative program. It does not stop at the cross roads. This prothe conventions and then we abided gram of buying and selling reaches down to Topeka, and Lincoln and Washington and right on.

"We have developed cooperation up in Nebraska. We do our things a little different up there than you do down here. These cooperatives have developed to a point where they give substantial relief to farmers in regulating prices and returning patronage refunds. With growth of economic cannot get great number by having power through our cooperatives comes growth in political power.

"We have made greater progress in the past year than ever before in getting our Farmers Union states together on a cooperative program. Through the cooperative conferences that have been held, we have laid the I have deeply appreciated the opportunity of being here with you. I hope as many of you as can will hope as many of you as can will will get results."

> Mr. Finley, President of the Oklahoma Veterans of Industry made only a short talk which ran about as follows:

"I am President of the biggest single organization ever built in any state. We work with the Farmers Union down in Oklahoma. No matter what kind of a fight the Farmers Union has to make, they have this labor organization with them, right on the job backing them.

"It is my opinion you are not going to have any kind of a plan or scheme that will help the big land What is good for one is not good for the other, and they each want what "I am glad to have been in your

meeting, and talk to you." J. O. Shepherd, President of the Missouri Farmers Union, made only a short talk. He corrected a statement by President Vesecky in readdress with about the following gards to this being the first time that he had attended our convention. since he had attended the one last things he told our convention the fol-

> "I am surely glad to be up here to your state convention. It is a little pigger than our Missouri meetings. We don't have as large a membership as you do here in Kansas, but we are struggling along, and making an increase each year. many years until we are back to our old strength. The Farmers Union Live Stock commission company is the principal cooperative business for our membership, and that business activity is a membership builder. No patron can get his dividend and they pay one every year, until ne has his current dues paid."

M. R. Miller, Secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union, L. S. Herron, Editor of the Nebraska Union Farm er and Glen Talbott, new President on the program later in the day, or "We come down here each year be-cause of the friendship to your past leaders, to the present leaders, and

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page one) bership program, as passed by resolution from the floor at the State Convention in Beloit, Kansas. Respectfully submitted, George R. Bicknell

P. H. Heidecker Ray Henry H. A. Watters H. A. Veail

"Let Us Reason Together." FarmersFarmers Union Junior

Farmers Union Senior Motto:

come that we feel our group is entit- Flowers: Bluebell and Butter

Neighborhood Notes

TWO HONOR MEDALS
TO OSBORNE COUNTY

N. A. Bossing and Jess McReynolds from our part of the county attended the state farmers union meeting at Hutchinson last week. They report one of the best meetings the farmers union association and the greater portion of has ever had. One interesting event was the presenting of the badge of was the presenting of the badge of honor to members attending who our paper, and after analyzing same, for 25 years or more. We are proud to say that our Mr. Bossing came tive fundamental principle as layed to say that our Mr. Bossing came home with one of the only two presented to Osborne county men this year. We understand that Mr. Gregory has the other. This is the first year these badges of honor have been while consumer cooperatives is development. year these badges of honor have been

ANOTHER LEGION OF HONOR MAN

Dear Miss Cowger; I was very sorry not to be able to attend our State Convention and enwheat. Kansas and Oklahoma got a joy the different sessions and the pretty fair price for your wheat last enthusiasm and good fellowship that year. Cooperation does give you the power to do things.

"Some one will tell you they got lower interest rates for you but I know something about that. John Vesecky started that move and with the rest of them and to have received my badge with the rest. Our urer and have had the office most of the time since in Local 752. Mr. Ulrich s id to write to you for

my badge for which I will thank you very much. Very truly yours for the success

of our Farmers Union. Chas. J. Gleason.

LOCAL 782 METS

Local No. 782 met on October 22

at the Liberty School House. Although the crowd was small we had a very interesting meeting with several good speakers. A question box, music, readings, and songs we all enjoyed the even-

At our next meeting including the

program, we will have a report of the state convention, which was held at Hutchinson, Kansas the last week in October. The next Local meeting will be November 19.
Mrs. John Tommer Reporter.

CENTER HILL LOCAL ITEMS

The Center Hill Local 1147 held their regular meeting at the school house Tuesday evening, Nov. 2. The following program was given: Piano Solo-Anita Windland Recitation-Donald Toburen Recitation-Jean Dettmer Song-Toburen Quartette

Recitation-Emil Swanson Piano Solo-Anita Wendland Recitation-Dewayne Toburen Recitation-Maryln Dettmer Song-Toburen Quartette The meeting was then called to orde by president O. A. Swanson.

Minutes of the October meeting were given by the secretary, after which reports from the different committees were called for. The following were appointed del-

egates to the Riley county meeting. I have further resolved to not take Harry Toburen, Ed. Anderson, Alla licking lying down, I've always fred Dettmer, Will Wahlbrink, Paul fought and shall continue to fight a

Toburen, Mrs. Paul Toburn and Mrs.

The following families are to furnish the program for the next meeting: E. G. Kaump, Elmer Johnson, Heriam Johnson and Will Toburen. Reports from the State couvention were given by E. G. Kaump and Em-

A delicious lunch was served by the ladies.

Yours truly, Vernal Anderson Repoorter.

Belleville, Kansas, Nov. 4, 1937 Dear Cooperators: had belonged to the farmers union I believe you will agree as I do that all evidence points to the construc-

presented.—Osborne County Farmer. sirable and a part of the program, have a king, let's have an experienced in effecting savings in purchases, and while dividend checks are most welcome as a result of such cooperative purchases, I feel our system of marketing the products of the farmer are of equal or even greater

importance. Brother farmers you and your family why not put the price tags on your own products. Why leave this to your city cousins; why not own your own sales agency, your elevator, your creamery, your livestock Commission Co., Ins. Co., etc. Well you do and are effectively operating but, how much more effective would results be if more joined you in this effort.

Most every farmer agrees on this, but for some reason too many do not practice marketing through their own agencies therefore helping defeat a most practical and worthy cause. Evacuating the grain gamblers, the creamery combines and the packers to control the prices which are always favorable to who? To the producer? I should say not: To them-

salves of course. In as much as you farmers do the roducing, why not own and control he marketing of your products. The biggest field to operate in I know of and one which effects every farmer every year. Mr. Farmer will not enjoy his share of the national income until this is done, its the greatest guarantor of cost of production I know of. Of course I favor cost of production. I favor a cheap rate of interest for our farmers, I favor the coining and regulating of money by

our congress. However since the constitution provided for these things, since the constitution also provides free and equal rights to all with special privilege o none, and since we have so many panacea and cure-alls offered by those seekng office, and since we continue to be in a heluvashape, I have therefore resloved to pursue a sure safe and sane course to arrive at equality, Justice etc., which is the Cooperation

I think well established credit unions will in the long run help solve our financial problems, if properly worked. It would mean financial help at cost, what better monetary program would we need. The unseen dividend on our products marketed cooperatively far exceed the cash benefits. And if every farmer would read the speech made by George Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Un-Kansas City, Mo., study and analyze it he would have a worth while picture, a sound warning as to what to ot uno ganized.

I have further resolved to not take licking lying down, I've always

damnable system, that saps the fut 3 away from your children and mine. We have this responsibility, Shall we accept the challenge?

We can whip the enemy, if we fight, it can't be done theorizing, it es determination. We have the resources, we can ...ster plenty of h 'n. It won't be done in Washington D. C., Cooperative marketing will be solved by the farmers of America for the American farmers.

A fine convention, a fine group, a fine program. Let's go back in 1938 with a finer convention a finer program and a larger group. We can

Cooperatively, J. E. Shipps.

The Cross Roads

W. P. Lambertson

October 30, 1937

The "we want Windsor" clubs are going. The theory is that if we must

The drama planned for Nov. 15, in Washington, has been half spoiled. The other King and Wallie arriving there that day will put us on the second page. Better rescind the call,

The President wanted his executive assistants to have a "passion for anonymity" yet he makes the Crown Prince one, and Jim marches by his side at the front of every procession, a constant candidate for the spot-

light. What the Republican Party needs most right now is a Bob Feller, one not so long known yet one who can

Wednesday was spent at The Farmers' Union State Convention in Hutchinson. I joined in 1913, just after a thousand of them jammed in-

to the State Senate chamber and presented their "demands."

The Mayor of Winnipeg flew to the No. 75 Highway Association rally in Topeka, yet that road connects the two towns. Twenty years ago, at a railroad hearing, we had all come in autos and were embarrassed when

reminded of it. My first appearance on the Washburn Campus was with a pigskin in '98 with O. U. The score was 12-12. I appeared in their chapel Thursday again and the score was 0-0. They said nothing, neither did I.

GOD GIVE US MEN

J. G. Holland God give us men! A time like this

demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill:

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will Men who have honor; men who wil not lie;

Men who can stand before a dema-And damn his treacherous ings without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private think-

For while the rabble with their thumbworn creeds, Their large profession and their lit-Mingle in selfish strife, Lo! Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting

For the Want of a Horse Shoe Nail a Kingdom Was Lost

Every one perhaps remembers the old ditty that ends thus, but very few take the lesson to heart.

Our Farm Homes are as important to us and our dear ones as was the Kingdom to the ancient king, yet because of neglect and carelessness virtually thousands of farm families are made homeless. But that is not all, nearly every day we read of women and children being burned to death or suffering great pain and agony just because some one did not take proper precautions in time to guard against accidental fire.

Don't put off until later. Don't say, well it was all right last year, I believe it will do yet for this winter. Don't risk your property, the future, yes, the very lives of your loved ones by failing to inspect your chimney, and all your premises, now, today, just because your house is not burning yet.

Take a day, or, if necessary, a week off to really inspect your home for fire hazards and to correct them and then while you are still in the notion, take those insurance policies to your local Agent of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance company and have him go over them with you to see that you are fully covered in case you have overlooked any hazard and your home should burn or be wrecked by wind.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department Juveniles from 6 to 16

Simple Definition of The Farmers Union

Union-

Self-helpful Educational, Cooperative, Fraternal Union of Farmers.

"F" is for Farmers—who till the soil. is for Always-plenty of toil. "R" is for Rights—the farmer's just

due, "M" is for Might—which means Power too.

"E" is for Education—the first great

need, "R" is for Reason—to use each deed. "S" is for Safety-the need of the

You can help if you'll join your class organization. "U" is for Unity—for which we work.
"N" is for Nothing—will we dare to

"I" is for If-you expect to win, is for Organization—the way to

"N" is for No-one—your battle will es of the nation.

fight, Juveniles stand in line holding let-

So join with your brother and "might" will get "right."

Self-helpful-

ourselves, and not leave the job to Educational-

We believe that only through a complete understanding of these problems can we hope to find the ans-Cooperative-

We believe that only through working together, forgetful of selfish desires, but remembering the tasks

A Visit to

Meeting folks from every corner

in Kansas during the convention was

pleasant i. deed, but it was an even

more pleasan thought when delegates would tell me that they were

now cooperatoin works, just ask the

Tuesday morning I had the oppor-

of the Antrim Rural High School.

This school is entirely rural and one of the few schools that teach coop-

bers present. Important business for

the evening included reports of the

convention. One delegate said that

the convention put pep into members and that he now felt ready to go on

a membership drive. In the reports

was mentioned the stress placed on

cooperatives during the convention;

several were impressed by Dr. Sha-

did's description of the Elk City Co-

ganizing study classes, and the plann-

in, of educational programs. Mr. Ray Henry of the Zenith Local was

appointed county Junior Leader. Mr.

Henry is well qualified for this posi-tion and we'll be looking for news from a fford County. I was very

happy to find such active Farmers

Union folks who gt together so

of ... -Local meetings twice a month

and county meetings once a month. Stafford County Juniors, let me tell

y i a secret, when you get busy,

AFTERNOON FROCKS

operative Hospital.

Harter twins, Gail and Dale!

Stafford

County

Fraternal-We believe that we must make the doctrine of Brotherly Love our watch word and honestly desire the prosperty of our neighbors as well as our-

We believe that we must strive for unity of thought, or purpose, and of inderstanding in order to attain our

That class of people who till the who: 1 rests the responsibility of producing the materials for clothing, food, and shelter, for the great mass-

ters as curtain goes up. Each in turn recites his line. Enter six Juniors carrying the words, self-helpful, etc. (the last has "Of Farmers")-they We believe that "God helps those stand back of the Juveniles and each who help themselves," so we are or-ganized to solve our own problems, "O me! O my!" Juveniles-

O me! O my! We'll get there by and by If anybody likes the Union it's I.

I, I, I, I. Oh my! O me: We're happy as can

If anybody boosts the Union it's me, me, me, me.

things are really going to hum out

your way.
Fraternally yours,
Esther Ekblad. CONVENTION NOTES-OF IN-

TEREST TO JUNIORS A Junior display showed a bountiful supply of lesson material, program helps, and suggestions for social meetings and entertainments.

A large poster of the history of the Farmers Union made by the Ju- bor Day. veniles at Seneca, Nemaha County, going to make plans for a visit to their county this winter. Then came caught the eye c. everyone who came near the . nior exhibit. 'A dinner for Junior Leaders was

the opportunity to visit Stafford county right after the convention.

I spent Saturday and Sunday in held Wednesday evening with Mrs. Gladys T. Flwards as leader in a dis-Hutchinson and Monday morning took the train for St. John. Mr. Ray Har- was a fine meeting and everyone dore Roosevelt.) ter, county F. U. president, met me there and took me to their home. left with a keen desire to do all in his power to start an educational program The Harters have a fine family of in their Local and County.

At the leadership dinner Mrs. Ed-wards suggested that the boys and Juniors and if you want to know girls of Fa. mers Union members are Junior part ers in the firm, as the tunity of speaking to the students J nior work is not a separate organization, but a part of it.

A Junior cap was presented to the of the few schools that teach cooperation in their classes. Tuesday evening the Stafford County F. U. met with the North Star Local. This was fine matrice with a second 200 moments. a fine meeting with around 200 mem- Mr. Fengel became a friend of a South La sta Junior girl who was wearing the cap. After much persuasion, Mr. Fengel's Junior girl friend gave him the cap as a souvenir. It is blue, made military fashion, with F E. C. U. printed on it in white leters. Mr. Fengel thinks great deal of this cap and we heartily appreciate the snirit in which he has given it to the Juniors of Kansas as a mascot to urge us to accomplish great We discussed the importance of Junior education, the methods of orthings.

Flag Rules

Country and the respect we have for ts ideals and institutions.

In saluting the Flag we are not stressing a trivial, conventional act; we are giving outward testimony of our nationality. Not only does the act of saluting the Flag give expression to our nationality, but it reveals and cherishes the deeprooted spirit-ual emotion of love of Country in the heart of every loyal American.

All who know the American Flag onor and revere it. It is hard to conceive how any one who knows the ideals, traditions and institutions symbolized by the Flag could help but honor and revere it. It is a privilege to pay reverential tribute to such

Our National Sacramental. As the Cross is the symbol of the Christian's faith, and the Star of david is the emblem of the Jew's re-ligion, so is the Flag of the United States the badge of the American's

And as the Sign of the Cross is to the Christian a religious sacramental, so is the salute to the Flag the American's national sacramental.

Thirteen horizontal stripes, 7 red, white, alternating.
A blue field extending to the lower edge of the 4th red stripe, containing 48 five-pointed white stars arranged in 6 horizontal and 8 vertical rows, each star with one point upward.

(Note. Neither the Federal Gov-ernment nor the State have enacted any laws regarding the manner of displaying or saluting the Flag. The Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 5-8 yards of 30 inch material. With long sleeves 4 yards. The collar and bows reference held in Washington, June 14-15, 1923 and composed of delegates from the principal National, patrio-tic fraternal educational and civic

> is based on the Code.)
>
> General Rules set. It is universal custom to display

on buildings and on stationary flag-

(Navy regulations require that aboard ships and at naval stations the Flag shall be displayed from 8 a. m. to sunset.)

2. Not Displayed in Inclement Weather. Unless there is some special reason for doing so, the Flag should not be flown in rainy or stormy weather.

(In the Army a Flag known as the "Storm Flag" is flown in inclement weather.) 3. Raising and Lowering. The flag should always be raised briskly and

lowered slowly and ceremoniously. 4. Never to Touch Ground. In low-ering and in raising the Flag it must never be allowed to touch ground. 5. How to make sure proper and

correct use of Flag.

A good principle that will always make sure the correct use of the Flag is to use and handle it as you would your Mother's picture. You would never think, for example, of placing a picture of your Mother on the hood soil and not only produce materials of an automobile, nor would you ever for their own consumption, but upon place it near the floor, or anywhere else where it might become soiled; nor would you ever think of exposing to view a torn or faded picture of your Mother.

6. Occasions on which displayed. The Flag should be displayed on National and State holidays and on historic and special occasions. It is suggested that the Flag be flown on the following occasions: (a) Everywhere

January 20, (1937, 1941, etc, every fourth year.) On the day the President of the United States is inaugurated. February 12, Lincoln's birthday. February 22. Washington's birth-

April 6. Army Day. (Anniversary of the entrance of the United Staes into the World war.) Note. The purpose of Army Day and of Navy Day, according to the

late President Coolidge, is to bring to the people a reminder of their relations, to, and dependence upon, the skele on defense establishment which the Army and Navy constitutes in case our Country be attacked. Second Sunday in May. Mother's

full staff from noon to sunset. June 14th, Flag Day July 4th. Independence Day

First Monday in September. La-September 17. Constitution Day. Anniversary of Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Sep-

tember 17, 1787. October 12. Columbus Day. October 27. Navy Day. (Anniver-The first Tuesday after the first

Monday in November of 1936, 1940, This being Presidential election November 11. Armistice Day

Last Thursday in November. Thanksgiving Day (b) In Different States. Admission Day. On the anniversary of the admission of the State

into the Union. Kansas, January 29, and other. State Holidays.

James A, Moss, Col. U. S. Army, Ret. Pres. Gen. U. S. Flag Association. (to be continued)

Esther Ekblad Addresses Convention

(Continued from page one)

The banquet was attended by about thirty Juniors. This year there were 280 in attendance at the banquet. We have expanded in this proportion in all our activities and many of those first Juniors are dues paying mem-bers;—" It is evident that this is one of our surest methods of increasing membership; in bringing members who are rained to the responsibil-ities of mem ership and who will stick.

We know that such conditions as tennancy and relief destroy rather than built up community life, while on the other hand we know that co-operation builds it up. Won't you ral-ly with us to bring this to our farm outh. Even our recreation can be cooperative. Our amusements today are highly commercialized and much of it is cheap. In Fai ers Union camps much stress is laid on recreation and leisure time activities. Machines have brought shorter working hours which so far has meant unemployment but which we aim to turn into a new leisure. Shall we be pre-

Last spring I was called to the state. fice and presented with the plan that I attend the Colorado Ju-nior Camps at Estes Park, and from there go to North Dakota and study the Junior Movement with our fine folks; then come home and take over the Junior educational work in the state. This visit with our friends in Colorado and North Dakota was for the purpose of getting acquainted with thei thod of procedure in the Junior work and gain by their experiences. Truly, & was an inspiration to me and I keenly feel my responsibil-

Farmers Thion members, we have the task to do. Mussolini is building security for his power. His : putting his doctrines into the minds of Italian youth. Hit'r is also prepar-ing for the future. All boys are required to spend a certain length of time in government camps and girls May 30 Memorial Day. The Flag go into these voluntarily. We, in the be at half-mast until noon, and at Kansas Farmers Union took a chance and now we are shaking our heads and mu muring our organization is getting old and shaky, what shall we do about it. Must we get some young blood injected. Yes, we must and this is getting to be emergency. This youth blood must be injected right away. The longer we wait, the sick-

er our patient. How are we going to work? I say in every possible way, if we don't succeed in one way, let's not be afr-

aid to try another.

This winter I want to meet with in Stafford County, I am going to attend their county meeting and also meet in the local groups. I want to come to your local or county. Will you go home, talk it over, and set your dates. I want to get acquainted with you, so that we can understand each other. I want you to know that farm life is the only life I have ever known. I like the cows, the pigs, the All Election Days Every election known. I like the cows, the pigs, the day—State, Congressional District, calves, the feel and the smell of the farm is in my bones. Better not stay on that topic, you know Pres. I want to make plans with you and don't let me hear anyone say there is no hope for my Local, it has been dead-Dry your eyes. We're going to dig up the remains and if we don't get more

than a few bones the first time we.

We are going to begin immediate-y after this convention to make plans for a summer leadership training camp. Ask your boys and girls if they wouldn't like to attend a camp. I'll bet you get an enthusiastic yes then shout for a Farmers Union Camp in Kansas.

We must have leadership and we do have leadership, but some of it yet undiscovered. We have several leaders in the state who could not be present at our convention and I'm sorry to say Mrs. Roots had to leave earlier this morning. If you have not noticed the posters that Mrs. Roots class of Juveniles has made be sure to do so before you leave.

Local presidents and members incourage anyone who is making an effort in your community. Don't think they are running the whole show. Be glad that they are willing.

Our necessary tools are leaders in our Locals and in our counties, also institute, camps, class groups. It has indeed been a pleasure for me to meet so many of you and chat with you, only please don't feel badly if I can't remember your name or happen to tack the wrong one onto you. hope to come in contact with many of you during this year.

Do you want a group of Juniors on the platform instead of me next year. You'll be tired of me by that time. I know that.

Delegates and Juniors, you are representing the Farmers Union in your communities: we ask for your support and cooperation for a year of hard work in getting our Junior Movement into healthy growth. Juniors you can do much in influencing your classmates and pals, Junior leaders, we heartily appreciate the work you have done and your willinginess for more hard work. It's my job to help you in giving your boys and girls Farmers Union education and if I fail to do so, I am a very poor investment. Let's get together
—"It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole. But the everlasting teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

Goal to Physical Fitness

(continued from last week) Efficiency-A Sign of Good Health Efficiency is desirable in any undertaking. In industry it is essential if employees are to maintain their production records and thereby hold their places in the schedule of work. Factors which effect efficiency have been studied in industrial plants. These studies fall roughy into two groups: those which deal with the you in your County Locals and any other way which we can hook up. I while at work and those concerned while at work and those concerned am making plans to spend next week with absences from work through illboth measures of vitality an physical fitness.

Experiments show that when emoloyees in factories and offices are served between-meal food they can do more and better work in a day, they are absent from work less often, they are more alert, more enthusiastic about their work, and give better attention to it. It has been suggested that the benefits are due not necessarily to more food consumed but to the fact that between-meal supplements furnish nourishment more frequently, thereby avoiding the between meal "slumps" in efficiency.

In the various studies milk has been used more frequently as the supplement than any other one food. Milk is given the preference be-cause it is ideally suited for such service. It is convenient to handle and easy to serve. Milk is delivered to the worker in a sanitary, protected container; the milk can be consumed quickly without handling the food itself. Milk is refreshing. It satisfies and yet does not interfere minutes. Use moderate oven. with the appetite for the next regular meal.

Physical Achievement—a Symbol Of Strength Modern Olympic champions, like their ancient predecessors, represent

the height of amateur athletic achevement. Training for their contests s the central feature of their lives. What rules of training make possible these recordbreaking feats? It is generally known that diet plays a large part in it.

A survey of the foods eaten by Olympic athletes indicates that they

depend laregly upon protective foods and that milk and all of its products are used freely. Information from the Commissary Department of the North German Lloyd Line, in charge of food for the Olympic Village in Berlin, 1936, shows that some 5,000 athletes and their coaches consumed 112,000 quarts of milk and 33,000 pounds of butter during their stay of from three to four weeks. Similarly, the S. S. Manhattan, carrying the athletes abroad, reported that the "average consumption of ico. consumption of ice cream per meal per day aboard the Manhattan was 9.6 ounce for the athletes as compared with 2.6 ounces, the average for other passengers on previous voy-ges." Figures from Olympic Village in 1932 showed that during the contest in Los Angeles athletes ate far more dairy products daily per person than does the average citizen—nearly twice as much cheese and butter and twenty much cheese and butter, and twenty times as much ice cream.

More Years of Living There is a universal urge to remain youthful, to maintain one's place in the world of affairs—to add not alone to one's years of life but to lengthen the period of efficient, enjoyable living. The greatest hope of attaining this much desired state appears to lie in observing the laws of good nut-

It has been pointed out that the individual can help himelf most by first recognizing the value to himself of good ratrition. He must know, it is said, "how the facts of nutrition affect his most intimate daily living, his work, his achievement, his com-fort, his pleasures, his finances, all of the things which most commonly occupy his consciousness not only today, but also for the future."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

TURKEYS READY TO ROAST
IF PINEFEATHERS ARE GONE

Turkeys, intended for roasting, are ready for market only at maturity—generally 24 to 28 weeks after hatching, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agricculture.

In examining turkeys for market it is a good plan to look for pinfeath-ers. If all feathers are fairly well grown out it is safe to assume that the bird has reached maturity and should be in market condition. Pinfeathers also add to the difficulty of picking and result in an unattractive carcass, unless special effort it made to remove them all.

There are two reasons why a mature or finished bird makes the best eating, says S. J. Marsden, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In the first place the immature bird has ittle or no fat, which is necessary to full juciness and finest flavor, indispensable in making sauces, gravy, and dressing. Secondly, the full amount of breast and leg meat is added in the last 4 to 8 weeks of feeding.

FIVE-MINUTE CABBAGE

Three cups milk, 8 cups shredded cabbage, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 table-3 cups flour spoons butter (melted), salt and

Scald 2 1-2 cups of milk and cook the cabbage in it for 2 minutes. Melt butter and blend flour and seasonings. Add 1-2 cup of milk and make smooth paste. Add to cabbage and cook rapidly for 5 minutes, stirring

constantly.
Serve. The cabbage retains its crispness and is delicate in flavor and

LEMON PIE

1-4 Cup Lemon Juice 3-4 Cup Sugar Grated Rind 1 Lemon 2 Tablespoons Sugar

Salt 2 Tablespoons Corn-Starch 1 Cup Boiling Water 1 Tablespoon Butter or Butter

Iternate Combine corn-stach and 3-4 sugar. Add water slowly, constantly. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick and clear. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, butter or butter alternate, grated rind, and a few grains of salt. Cook 2 minutes. Remove from fire. Add lemon juice. Pour into baked pastry shell. Cover with a meringue made of stiffly beaten egg whites and 2 tablespoons sugar. Bake in slow oven (325 F) 20

Hard Sauce

1-2 cup butter 3 tablespoons hot cream 1 teaspoon vanilla 1-2 teaspoon lemon extract 2 cups confectioner's sugar Cream butter and cream. Add rest of ingredients. Beat well, chill and

CHICKEN AND CORN EN

CASSEROLE 2 cups cooked chicken, chopped 2 1-2 cups canned corn 1 small onion, chopped 2 stalks celery, chopped 1 beaten egg

1-2 cup milk 1-2 teaspoon salt 1-8 teaspoon pepper Mix ingredients, put in buttered casserole, arrange buttered croutons over the top, cover and bake for 35 minutes. Uncover and bake for five

HONEY DATE NUT BREAD

Cut 1 cup dates in small pieces. Cook in 1 cup boiling water until done. Mix until thick. Cool. Cream 1 cup honey and 2 tablespoons short-ening. Add 1 egg (beaten), date mix-until potatoes are done. Add corn ture, and 1 cup nuts. Sift together 1 1-2 ups flour, 1-4 teaspoon salt utes; season, with salt and sugar and 2 teaspoons baking powder and and pepper, also add soda, then add add. Bake in moderate oven 325 degrees for one hour and twenty min-

BROWN SUGAR COOKIES

2 cups of brown sugar 2 eggs, well beaten 1-4 teaspoon of ginger 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar 2 teaspoons of soda teaspoon of vanilla teaspoon of lemon 3 1-2 cups of flour

Cool a while before baking. Roll into little balls and bake in oven. Press cookies out with fork. This recipe is. very good and makes quite a few cookies.

FARM AND HOME

The National Farm and Home Hour | lemon juice. Top with whipped cream.

will feature the following special broadcasts during November:

Nov. 3: Home Demonstration program; hints for homemakers. Nov. 4: National Corn Husking Contest direct from the field on the Weber Brothers farm in Salina County, Missouri; Hal Totten and Everett Mitchell at the NBC microphones.

Nov. 6: 4-H Club Achievement Day

program. Nov. 8: Future Farmers of America program.

13: American Farm Bureau Federation program.

Nov. 15-17: Celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the United States Department

Nov. 20: National Grange program.
Nov. 27: Farmers Union program.
Nov. 29: Broadcast from the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
(Daily broadcasts will be heard from the exposition through-

out the week.)

The Farm and Home Hour is heard each week day at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue

Quick Coffee Cake

3 teaspoons baking powder 1 1-2 cups brown sugar 1-2 teaspoon salt 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon or ginger

2-3 cup shortening Blend all ingredients to fine crumbs and save 1 cup for top of bread. To remaining crumbly mass, add 1 beaten egg and 1 cup milk. Mix well and spread in greased pan (about 8 x 13 inches). Sprinkle reserve crumb mix-ture over top, adding few chopped nut meats if desired. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.). We prefer to serve the bread warm, and call it "Sunday Morning Bread." If you wish to use sour milk, use only 2 teaspoons baking powder and add 1-2 teaspoon soda.

Chicken and Noodles, Casserole

Take two good sized hens, and after they are dresed properly cover with enough water to simmer until the meat loosens from the bones. Pick the meat from the bones and chop it up coarsely. Put it in a buttered baking dish after mixing with one quart of mixed soup vegetables (home canned). Boil three cups of noodles in a broth that has been seasoned to taste with salt, pepper, celery salt, and also a dash of sage if your family prefers it. Pour this over the chicken and vegetables and cover the top with buttered bread crumbs. Bake for about twenty min-

Hikers Hastener-A Delicious One-

7 medium sized potatoes, sliced pound hamburger 1 cup rice, soaked 24 hours

1-4 pound cheese, sliced 1 green pepper 2 large onions, sliced Place potatoes on bottom of a well buttered baking dish. Then a layer of each ingredient in succession, and season. Add a can of tomatoes, and fill dish with milk. Cover with buttered

crumbs. Bake in slow oven, 2 1-2

Corn Chowder

1-4 pound of bacon 1 large onion 1 pint of thinly sliced potatoes
1 quart of boiling water 1-8 teaspoon of soda Pepper to taste

1 can of corn 1 pint of tomatoes 2 tablespoons of salt 2 tablespoons of sugar 1 quart of rich sweet milk

Cut the bacon into cubes and fry to a golden brown. Add diced onion and fry until tender, stirring often to prevent burning. Add potatoes and tomatoes and cook for ten minmilk.

Pear Puffs

1 cup all-purpose or bread flour 2 tablespoons baking powder 2 teaspoons sugar 1-4 teaspoon salt

1-4 cup milk 1 egg, well beaten 1 tablespoon melted butter 1 teaspoon lemon or orange extract Sift together the dry ingredients

Add to this the milk and beaten egg. Stir in the melted butter and extract and mix together well. Spread a teaspoon of dough in each of 6 buttered baking cups. To each of these add a half pear cut in cubes and cover with dough. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.). Remove to HOME
HOUR HIGHLIGHTS

serving plates. Serve warm with the syrup drained from the pears, to which has been added 1 tablespoon

We Invite You

We are looking forward to the third week in November when the National Farmers' Union Convention is to be held in Oklahoma City, our state capital.

For the past several years a large delegation of Oklahoma Junior members has attended national conventions held at various places north and west of here. These have been fine trips, with enjoyable associations, good times and good conventions. Now we hope the same fine things are in store for Juniors of other states who can attend the convention here.

We extend a hearty welcome to all who can come. B. A. Pratt, State Junior Leader.

8071. A Slim Waisted Frock. quire 2 1-2 yards ribbon. Price 15c.

8824. Princess Frock Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 6 requires 2 1-8 organizations. The text that follows yards of 35 inch material, plus 3-8 is based on the Code.) yard contrasting together with 2-3
yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c.
KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

The Sal te to the Flag is the outward expression of our love for our

political faith.

Description of the Flag

How to Display the Flag

1. Displayed from sunrise to sunthe Flag only from sunrise to sunset

Perfect Fall Meal — Baked Beans Served With Boston Brown Bread



Addition of Sherry Wine to Baked Beans Improves Flavor

FALL days are here again, bright crisp days with cooler evenings, bringing to mind the problem of entertaining guests inside the home once more. What could be more inviting than a crowd of folks, both young and old, gathered in front of a cozy fireplace, being served a delightfully informal meal. One dish meals for these occasions are an answer to all the questions about what to serve the crowd. So often the hostess wishes to partake of the sports or attend the football games and will arrive home to play hostess at the same time her guests are arriving. Meals that may be prepared in advance and that will reheat to an advantage are well to have at times like these.

Baked beans will make an ideal main dish for fall and winter suppers. There are numerous ways to prepare them, and probably you will have your favorite recipe. Whether you select a long cooking method of preparation, or one of the short cuts, you will find there is something new in bean cookery worth a special place in your memory of savory adventures. This is the addition of domestic sherry wine to the

Are You Listed Here?

Some of the outstanding sales made by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on the Kansas City market.

Week Ending November 4, 1937

		year paying a dividend. Doing bust-
CATTLE		ness on a dscount basis or on a divid-
Wm. Branson, Osage County, Kans., 23 steers	\$12.00	end paying basis, members come to
C. W. Boone, Greenwood County, Kans.—49 steers	11.00	you and they must have credit. Now,
Vincil Schwartz Douglas County Kans 20 steers 1077		you know what credit business does
virgii Schwartz, Douglas County, Trans.	10.25	to any business and especially to a
B. D. Haller, Osage County, Kans.—15 steers		cooperative busness and especially to
Earl Wagoner, Lafayette County, Mo.—12 steers	10.00	a doctors business. Credit is destruc-
D. Schlobohm, Lyon County, Kans.—14 steers	9.75	
Fred Bangs, Greenwood County, Kans.—27 steers	9.65	tive of cooperative enterprise. There-
Tred Bangs, Greenwood County, Rans. 27 Steers 949	9.00	fore, the dues paying system is the
R W Collier & Son, Wabaunsee County, Trans.	9.00	only system for cooperative hospitals.
	8.15	Dues in order that they may be paid
B R Price. Liven County, Mans, To newers	8.15	regularly must be low. People who
B. F. Price. Lyon County, Mans. It helicis	8.00	are not used to paying money until
J. J. Yirsa, Nowata County, Okla.—6 steers	CONTROL PROPERTY.	they are sick, will not pay much
J. W. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—27 steers 958	8.00	money when they are well. The dues
J W Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—45 steers 989	8.00	must be low, but not so low that
C. I. Peterson, Riley County, Kans.—12 steers	7.50	you have to give cheap service. If
Robert Young, Coffey County, Kans.—28 steers	7.50	the dues are well paid, then you can
Henry E. Janzen, Rice County, Kans.—13 steers	7.25	charge very low dues, and a little
Henry E. Janzen, Rice County, Kans.—13 heifers	7.25	extra when the patient is sick. He
Henry E. Janzen, Tice Country, Trans.	6.25	extra when the patient is sick. He
treo. Dranbury, Ottawa Country, Liuns.	6.15	sure haves to part with his money
(180). Draubury, Occawa County, Izanis,	6.00	when he is well. The dues must be
H W. Carpenter, Harvey Country, Leaner 20 December 20	5.50	low, but not so low as to interfere
Charence Sman, Colley County, Leans, o more and		with the administration, with the de-
H. L. Clark, Lyon County, Kans.—8 heifers602	5.50	livery of good medical work. Anoth-
Geo. M. Gorman, Coffey County, Kans.—14 calves	5.50	er thing, the dues must be made
Chas. Werning, Lafayette County, Mo.—5 calves 206	4.50	compulsary and lack of payment of
Chas. Werning, Lafayette County, Mo6 heifers	4.50	dues, after a generous period of
Chas. Werning, Lafayette County, Mo.—7 cows	4.00	grace, should result in the cancella-
Geo. M. Gorman, Coffey County, Kans.—10 cows	3.75	
Geo. M. Gottinan, Courtey Country, Trains. To come minimum.		I think I have said enough to you.
HOGS		If you do start in this work I wish
	\$ 940	II you do state in this work I wish

Chas. Werning, Lafayette County, Mo.—7 cows	697	4.00	grace, should result in the cancella-
Chas. Werning, Larayette County, Mo.—1 cows		3.75	tion of membership.
Geo. M. Gorman, Coffey County, Kans10 cows			I think I have said enough to you.
HOGS	•		If you do start in this work I wish
Claude Privitt, Sullivan County, Mo11	163 \$	9.40	
C. W. Robe, Franklin County, Kans.—9	171	9.40	you success.
Wm. Branson, Osage County, Kans.—13		9.40	I Thank You.
Wm. Branson, Usage County, Kans.—13		9.40	The second second second second
Aug. Fiegenbaum, Lafayette County, Mo.—14	197	9.35	SUPPRESSED EXPORTS
Homer Immer, Henry County, Mo5	210	9.35	OF FOOD TRUSTS
J. A. Porter, Mitchell County, Kans5	224	9.25	<u> </u>
Wm. Tubbesing, Sr.—Henry County, Mo.—14			(Continued from page one)
Ed A. Cooper, Osage County, Kans.—12	220	9.25	
Chas. A. Stephen, Franklin County, Kans.—5	271	9.25	TC charges with most flagrantly vio-
C F Rebinan, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—5	216	9.25	lating the anti-trust laws, took over
John Tatoer, Marshall County, Kans.—5	214	9.25	331 companies in the first 10 years
Carl T. Greer. Bates Ciunty, Mo5	ZII	9.25	of its existence. It sell 33 per cent
B. O. Batson, Grundy County, Mo.—10	199	9.25	of all cheese marketed in the U.S.,
W. H. Nickel, St. Clair County, Mo.—14	218	9.25	21 per cent of all ice cream. It buys
Hennessy Bros., Pottawatomie County, Kans.—9	235	9.25	42 per cent of the total milk supply
A. E. Howell, Vernon County, Mo.—26	180	9.25	in Deleware, Maryland, Virginia and
W. L. Price, Cass County, Mo.—20	199	9.25	the District of Columbia; 20 per cent
Frank H. Smith, Anderson County, Kans.—7	239	9.25	of the supply in Ohio, Michigan, New
Harrison Shobe, Sullivan County, Mo.—8		9.25	England and the New York milk sup-
S. W. Harris, Anderson County, Kans.—5		9.25	ply and 18 per cent of the supply in
S. W. Harris, Anderson County, Rans.—0	234	9.25	the North Atlantic states.
M. L. Trump, Grundy County, Mo7		9.25	
Bonkoski Bros., Lafayette County, Mo.—8	221	9.25	The FTC finds that the net profits
M. M. Carpenter, Clay County, Rans.—9	441	9.20	of the ten primary companies distri-
Leo Dyer, Douglas County, Kans.—5			buting milk averaged 37 million dol-
W. H. Flook, Allen County, Kans.—6	228	9.20	lars per year during the period of
P. R. Eley, Lafayette County, Mo7	162	9.20	1929 to 1934. These profits amount
N. E. Gragg, Henry County, Mo9	245	9.15	to 10.25 per cent on the stock hold-
Frank Frederick, Leavenworth County, Kans.—10	159	9.10	ers' investment.
Ed Garrett, Douglas County, Kans.—18	197	9.10	Three Cotton Traders Buy Up 20.1
Tom Gibb, Bates County, Mo6	246	9.10	Per cent of Total U. S. Cotton
A. J. Hill, Linn County, Kans.—5	168	9.10	Crop
H. M. Donham, Johnson County, Kans.—26	187	9.10	In the case of cotton, the main con-
W. F. Casebeer, Grundy County, Mo.—24	234	9.00	trol lies in the hands of the large
L. L. Gardner, Miami County, Kans.—25	176	9.00	
John Brown, Grundy County, Mo.—10	314	8.90	cotton merchants who buy the cotton
Oscar Herold, Daviess County, Mo.—8		8.75	for sale to the cotton manufacturers
Bokoski Bros., Lafayette County, Mo.—10	276	8.35	and for export snipment. The three
Bokoski Bros., Larayette County, Mo. 10		5.50	largest cotton traders are: Anderson,
T. E. Tucker, St. Clair County, Mo7	199	0.00	
and the state of the state of the contract of the state o			Bros., and Weil Bros. These three

SHEEP		
J. A. Sheets, Dickinson County, Kans.—39	83	\$ 9.75
C W Harris Anderson Colling Nails.—0		9.75
Robt. Bagnell, Saline County, Mo.—7 D. C. Diver, Neosho County, Kans.—38	75	9.75
D. C. Diver, Neosho County, Kans.—38	75	9.50
TI A Cooper Occord County Kans 19		9,50
W D Johnson Jackson County Kans.—25	80	9.50
Carl Christon Henry Collnty, MO 0		9.50
T-1- T Haffman ()coco (ounty kans 9	UT	9.50
T H Nickel St Clair County, Mo.—1	90	9.50
James F Ottman, Rave County, Mo.—0	02	9.50
Fred Gnadt Wahaunsee County, Kans.—8	80	9.50
E F Leckron Dickinson County, Kans.—12	85	9.50
Carl T Greer, Bates County, Mo.—11	99	9.45
I M Davis Rourbon County, Kans.—41	00	9.25
TI TO Miles Decree Oldo 94	11	9.25
H F Niles Beaver Okla —12	18	9.25
H F Nilos Reaver ()kla b	1.0	9.25
H F Nilos Reaver Okla — 14		9.25
A F Floorsch Pottawatomie County, Kans.—18	30	9.25
Pussel Nickel St Clair County, Mo/	11	9.00
Walton Artall Grundy County Mo -7	01	8.50
T M Davis Bourbon County Kans.—67	08	8.25
		8.25
T. R. Walker, Grundy County, Mo.—8 H. E. Niles, Beaver, Okla.—5 L. E. Niles, Beaver, Okla.—16	65	8.00
H. E. Niles, Beaver, Okla.—5	103	8.00
H. E. Niles, Beaver, Okla.—16	105	8.00
W D Bonar Jefferson County, Kans.—27	11	7.75
		7.00
Por Duzan St Clair County, Mo.—5	00	7.00
Tr To Niles Deaven Okla 15	04	7.00
D C Divon Noogho County Kans -5		6.50
C C Mckinney Johnson County, Kans.—8	140	5.21
T. M. Dovic Roughon County Kans.—10	**********	5.00
C C Makingay Johnson County Kans.—11	100	3.2
T M Davis Pourbon County Kans.—3	100	3.00
D. C. Diver, Neosho County, Kans.—6	98	1.50

DR. SHADID'S ADDRESS AT 32nd ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page one) Oklahoma have resolved to put us out of business, by fair means or foul. Their efforts so far have been fruitless and shall continue to be fruit-

As an indication of our success, I might tell you that the first year of our administration, we performed 121 operations only. The second year we performed 246. The following year we did 458. The succeeding year 741, and last year 980 and this year we shall exceed 1200 operations. Since our first unit was built we have added two additions and now we are in the process of building our the hospital now, from Enid. He has been there about 3 weeks and he came to me a week ago and said he never did realize what we were doing. He says 'I have \$10,000 I am going to give to the hospital! Our members have built this hospital out of their own money. Each family pays \$25.00 per year per family for which they receive examination, treatment and operations absolutely free so far as the doctors are concerned. They get their room, and board and nurse free except they pay \$1.00 per day when bedfast for the special care. In the case of an operation, they pay the aneasthetic fee which runs from \$3.50 to \$18.00. If we have to send out an ambulance for the patient, 5c per mile is charged if it has to go out in the country. At the end of 10 days, a patient has a cost of \$10.00 for his time in the bessite! time in the hospital. That is all. He gets his care for his membership fee, per year. He tave nothing more.

of \$28.00 complete.

have been in the habit of paying \$200 or \$300 up to \$1000 and \$1200 for hospital care in a case such as I have just described.

Medicine can only be made valuable and available to them on some such basis as we are using. Our doctors receive their pay regularly, more pay than the average doctor in private practice because they do a lot more work than in private practice. We take months vacation on pay. Our patients come to us in complete confidence. We give no unnecessary treatments and no unnecessary

I have been carrying on like this for the last 7 years. I have yet to find one solitary objection to the entire arrangement. The people are benefitted, the doctors are benefitted. The nurses are employed and get more pay than they do in any other hospital in Oklahoma. I see no reason why the medical profession should fight the idea. There are doctors who will always fight any kind of a change, but they are the scal-

pers of the profession The editor of the American Medi-cal Association Journal says of the recommendations of the committee on cost of Medical care—he calls them socialistic, communistic and revolutionary. I promised not to talk politics and I will not do that.

In the organization of a cooperative hospital there are a few funda-mental principles that are necessary

for success. I recommend that in attempting a venture of this kind that you get in touch with the Bureau of Cooperative medicine in New York City. They are organized for the purpose of dis-seminating information about cooper-ative medicine throughout the coun-

per year. He rays nothing more.

For an appendicitis operation, they would pay \$13.00 for the aneasthetic and if he stayed there in the thetic and if he stayed there in the cooperative hospital, It must be supcoperative hospital, It must be supcoperative hospital, It must be supcoperative hospital. ported by a dues paying system. When we started out with our hospital These peor le are, many of them we started out with our hospital we started to give the members a drouth and the depression, but they discount on their work. Giving them

17.5 per cent of the 1932 cotton crop The FTC states that the essential controls used on the cotton market fees and charge any rates below the are similar to those on the grain ex-

discount on their work is destruct-

ive of cooperative hospitals. There will be doctors who will cut their

Clayton & Co., G. H. McFadden & Bros., and Weil Bros. These three

bought up 20.1 per cent of the total

By far the largest is Anderson

Clayton & Co. It took 10.32 per cent the 1934 crop as compared with

cotton crop in 1934.

cooperative hospitals. Therefore, changes, they can always take away your membership and you cannot go on a Two Meat Packers Sell 47 Per cent of All Beef . Control in the meat packing industry was found to be as concentrated discount basis with the hope of each year paying a dividend. Doing business on a decount basis or on a divid- as that in any branch of agricultural end paying basis, members come to you and they must have credit. Now, you know what credit business does to any business and especially to a 74.2 per cent of all veal and cuts and

cooperative busness and especially to a doctors business. Credit is destruc-For the eleven largest meat packtive of cooperative enterprise. There-fore, the dues paying system is the only system for cooperative hospitals. dollars a year, despite depression and Dues in order that they may be paid drouth, in the period 1929-1934. These eleven companies paid 120 ofare not used to paying money until fice s compensations amounting to an they are sick, will not pay much money when they are well. The dues must be low, but not so low that In concluding its investigation of

must be low, but not so low that you have to give cheap service. If the dues are well paid, then you can charge very low dues, and a little extra when the patient is sick. He are when the patient is sick. He gives better to part with his more production of the anti-trust laws, the FTC says, "The Commission records with disample its belief that the survival of gives better to part with his more productions and a little when the patient is sick. He gives better to part with his more productions are well as a sick. He was a single period.

In concluding its investigation of the anti-trust laws, the FTC says, "The Commission records with disample to produce the patient of the anti-trust laws, the FTC says, and a little extra when the patient is sick. He was a single period.

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In concluding its investigation of the anti-trust laws, the FTC says, where the patient is single period. sure hates to part with his money independent farming by farmers who when he is well. The dues must be low, but not so low as to interfere an American standard of living is in jeopardy."

REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

dues, after a generous period of grace, should result in the cancella-We, your committee on Constitution and By-laws wish to recommend the following changes: I think I have said enough to you. If you do start in this work I wish

1. Page 8, section 1, article 2. Amend, by striking out the following—"that no person shall be eligible to serve on the state board who is already a director on another state wide board."

2. Page 13, section 6, article 3.—

add the following: "No director or Manager of any Cooperative organization bearing the 9.25 lating the anti-trust laws, took over lating the anti-trust laws, took over 331 companies in the first 10 years of its existence. It sell 33 per cent of all cheese marketed in the U. S., operative Union of America, Kansas Division, with his current dues paid each year.

3. Page 14, section 7, article 3—including "conductor and doorkeeper" along with Board of Directors. 4. Page 18, section 3, article 7—by adding:

"providing that at least 25 per cent of the membership in good standing have expressed themselves in the referendum, or the said referendum shall be declared lost."

ELIGIBLE

(By Joseph G. Hancock) (Dedicated to my mother and the fifty million other mothers who of-fered their lives and we might live) War clouds gather in the west again. Men march, march as the changing

The stark Harvester waits, and grins. I feel the air from the bullet's song, I smell the stench of death. I must away to kill—and die.

March, counter march, pell-mell. I know its realities now-too well.

And I think of strife, then death, It's far more than a game to me-I'm nineteen. I can be drafted, you

We Manufacture-Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Stationery Office Equipment Printing

-the C CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery on SALINA: RANSAS

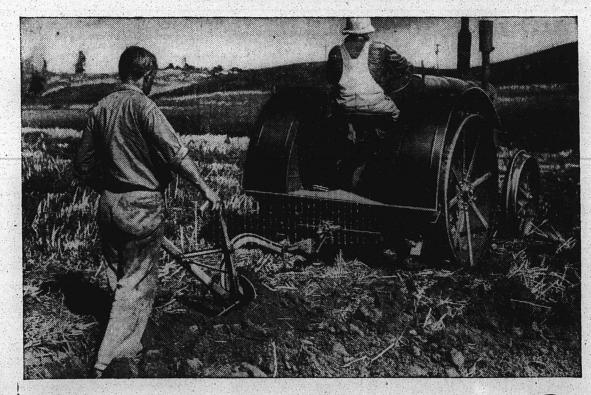
For Better **Live Stock Sales**

ship to

"Your Own Firm

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons



Does this make sense

WHEAT soared this year to almost nine hundred million bushels—and right behind the threshing crews came the railroads, equipped and ready to complete the marketing

In a single week, the railroads moved more wheat than in any week in history.

Now, such a record doesn't "just happen." It was possible because the American railroads have been on the job, all during hard times, stepping up their service to meet the farmer's needs by fifteen years of steady improvement.

Great new locomotives have been developed twice as able as the engines of the days just after the war.

Curves have been straightened - grades reduced — stronger bridges built — thousands of miles of heavier rails laid to make safe speed

That's why the golden harvest rolled to market in record time!

Now then - what does all this have to do with the picture at the top of the page?

Simply this: There's a bill waiting action by Congress – it has already passed the Senate - proposing to cut down the length of trains. This bill would, in effect, force railroads to use fine modern equipment to pull short trains just as if you were to be forced to use a big, powerful modern tractor to pull a single plow.

What such a bill means - to the farmer - is railroad service forced back to the level of years ago, and you may remember that there was a time when every big crop meant "car shortage" with heavy loss to everybody.

There is no sound reason for this bill to become law. So far as safety is concerned - the railroads have reduced accidents to employes by three-fourths during the very years that modern long trains were being developed to give faster service.

And the increased cost of transportation - if this bill is passed - will amount to more than one hundred million dollars a year.

You have much to lose - nothing to gain - if this bill becomes law. In your own interest, you will want to talk to your friends and neighbors - let your opinions be known - before this bill comes up for a vote.



WHEN ORDERING COAL

REMEMBER

TO WRITE OR WIRE US

Kansas-Cherokee District Deep shaft lump and nut, Deep shovel lump, standard nut, fancy nut, Furnace sizes and

OKLAHOMA-All sizes of Poteau, Broken Aro, Henryetta, McAlester and Old Hickory.

COLORADO-Keystone (Routt County)-6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

Bear River—6 in. Chunks, 3 in. lump, 6 x 3 Grate, Nut and Slack.

ARKANSAS—Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Union and Jewell Mines. Anthracite—from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fern-

wood Mines. ILLINOIS—All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All sizes

of Old Ben from Franklin County.

STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. Kansas City, Mo.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices? WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives. THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for 5e Constitution 5c Credential Blanks, 10 for..... 5c Demit Blanks, 15 for Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c

Farmers Union Button..

F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c Delinquency Notices (100) 25c Secretary's Minute Book...50c Book of Poems, (Kinney)...25c Above, lots of 10 or more 20c

Above, lots of 100, each 15c culture (John Simpson)

Kansas Farmers Union

Salina, Kansas

Price List of Serums And Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

CATTLE

Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shi)DI
fever ,Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	
Mostitis Rectarin (garget) 10 doses	-
Celf Seours Bacterin, 10 doses	-
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 nead),	
Branding Iron. 8 inch bronze letter	-
Special brands \$8.00 each.	
De-Horning pasts—preventing growth of horns on calves	
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and o	١
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc s Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extr	
needles, 8 for	••••
HOGS	
Hog Serum—Cholers—per 100 ecs	
Virus 100 ecs	
Swine Mixed Bacterin-"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic	

Oreosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon HORSES Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses

Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses

Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indi-

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry.

100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)

Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes

100 gallons drinking water, box

Respiratabs. Used in lung type poultry diseases.

100 tablets to box

Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose

We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union

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