

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

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NUMBER 15

## PROPOSALS GO BEYOND PLANS OF ROOSEVELT

One Leader Urges Mortgage As Basis Of Currency

### BLAST AT GAMBLING

"Take" Of Middlemen Also Deplored At Hearing In Topeka

### TOPEKA HEARING ON FARM LEGISLATION BEFORE SUB-COMMITTEE

The above head lines were used by the Kansas City Journal-Post in reporting on the Topeka hearing.

As next week is Convention week we do not have the time to write up a complete report on the Sub-Committee hearing in Topeka last week, we will have to give our report in the way of extracts from newspaper reports on the hearing with some of our observations thrown in.

By far the best record of the hearing was carried by the Topeka Daily Capital. Cliff Stratton, the Capital's capable Washington correspondent was at the hearing both days, and Senator Capper, owner of the Capital, there most of the time. Since many of our members are also readers of either the Daily Capital or of Cappers Weekly; which will doubtless also carry the reports quite completely, we will not use the Capital report but will first give you a Kansas City paper's view of the hearing and testimony. The following is taken from the Sunday edition of the Kansas City Journal Post.

Journal Post Article.....  
By W. G. CLUGSTON

Of the Journal-Post Topeka Bureau Topeka, Oct. 23.—The state got some enlightening ideas on what the Kansas dirt farmers think and want as a result of hearings held here yesterday and today by the United States senate committee that is touring farm states to ascertain sentiment on a new national farm program.

The sessions were in the court-room of Judge Richard Hopkins and were presided over by Senators McGill of Kansas, Pope of Idaho and Frazier of North Dakota. They brought together as many farm leaders and dirt farmers as Topeka has seen in some time.

They also brought out an array of farmer demands, hopes and objectives which left no doubt that government aid for agriculture is desired as a permanent thing. This startled many of the conservative city folk because of the radical lengths to which some of the farmers and farm leaders are demanding that the government must go.

Hit "Suitcase Farmers"  
Among the revelations were demands that "suitcase farmers" from the cities be driven out of competition with the real farmers; that family-size farms be made profitable by the fixing of prices of farm commodities; that no one be permitted to sell farm commodities except those who actually own such commodities; that cooperative marketing and processing organizations be fostered to cut out the "take" of middlemen; that farm mortgages be made the basis for the issuance of new currency to make money more plentiful, and that compulsory crop control legislation be enacted to hold down surpluses.

The turnouts for the hearing left little doubt that an overwhelming number of Kansas farmers favor a new agricultural control act.

Generally speaking, it might be said that all farm agencies favor new legislation. Also, generally speaking, it may be said that the Grange leaders are the least enthusiastic about control measures; that the farm bureau heads are enthusiastic supporters of the proposals expressed by Secretary Wallace, and that the Farmers' Union group wants to go much further than the national administration seems inclined to go.

Favors Crop Insurance  
C. C. Cogswell, head of the Kansas Grange, told the senate committee that he does not favor compulsory crop control but he does believe the farmer needs some kind of help from the government and that he believes crop insurance would go a long way toward solving the farmer's major problems.

John Frost, former Republican state senator from Blue Rapids and state vice president of the Farmers' union, declared emphatically for compulsory crop control.

Dr. O. C. Wolf, head of the farm bureau, generally approved the legislation embodied in the Pope-McGill bill, which will be up for consideration at the special session of congress.

But, in the language of Charley McCarthy, it was the leadership of the Farmers' Union which "mowed down" the city men who attended by making extreme demands—and revealed what may ultimately become the national objectives of the farmers if better agricultural conditions are not made to prevail permanently.

Would Stop Gambling  
John Vesecky, Salina, soft-spoken head of the Farmers' Union, did not mince words in giving his views of the extreme lengths to which he and many of his organization leaders believe the government should go.

Vesecky said he believed congress should pass a law to stop all gambling in farm commodities. To protect both the producer and consumer, he said definite prices should be fixed on farm products. To preserve farming to actual farmers who live on their farms, he said the government should do everything in its power to curtail "suitcase farming"—practice of men with occupations in the cities and who raise crops as a sideline to the principal occupations.

"No one," Vesecky told the committee, "should be permitted to sell any farm commodity who does not actually own it."

For Currency Issue  
But that was not all. He declared himself in favor of the issuance of currency directly against farm mortgages. In that connection he said: "Personally, I cannot see why our government has always held it was all right to use bonds backed by farm mortgages or the credit of the United States as a basis for the issuance of money, while they hold that farm mortgages, backed by the farms of this country, are not a proper basis upon which we could base our currency without the intervening of interest-bearing bonds."

Following Vesecky came Victor Hawkins of Randolph, a power in the Riley county Farmers' Union, who urged a similar monetary change and declared:

"Save agriculture and all is saved; save the bondsmen and agriculture is wrecked."

Differ on Method  
Virtually to a man, those who testified before the committee favored crop insurance by the government, but some favored the payment of insurance in commodities while others favored cash payments. Virtually all favored some kind of crop control and a soil conservation program.

The state board of agriculture which is generally looked upon as more conservative than radical in its attitudes, was represented by Guy D. Jesserand, vice president, and J. C. Mohler, secretary. It favored this program:

A soil conservation and domestic allotment program.

A parity price and income for agricultural commodities.

The maintenance of the so-called ever-normal granary.

Commodity loans on basic products stored.

Crop acreage control for reasonable adjustment of supply to demand and for controlling excessive surpluses.

Compulsory revision of the tariff on agricultural products whenever there is any deviation from parity price of more than 10 per cent.

Opposition to a processing tax.

The Sunday Topeka Capital had the following to say about our Farmers Union witnesses.

Dirt Farmer Speaks  
"Victor Hawkins of Randolph,

G. E. CREITZ

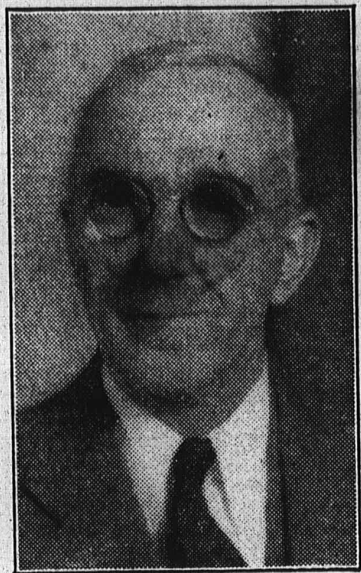
Secretary, Farmers Union Royalty Company.

speaking for the Riley County Farmers Union was decided in his opposition to the proposed legislation. He expressed "utter disgust" with the Ever Normal Granary program and with those backing it.

The 1937 act will fail because it is along the same lines as the Farm Bureau AAA, said Hawkins. The trouble is this committee is taking its information from the upper brackets, from farm leaders who don't know how the one gallus farmer feels.

"I belong to the dirt farmer faction of the Farmers Union. The basis of our troubles is the way money

JOHN VESECKY



State President, Kansas Farmers Union.

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## National Cornhusking Contest to Be Broadcasted Over NBC

When the champion corn huskers at the corn belt states begin their battle for the 14th annual national cornhusking title on Thursday, November 4, the National Broadcasting Company will have two of its acrobats in the field to present a running account of the colorful "World Series of Agriculture" exclusively for National Farm and Home Hour listeners.

Hal Toten, veteran NBC sports announcer, and Everett Mitchell NBC Chicago senior announcer, again will team up to describe the thrilling action in the annual "battle of the bangboards" which will be held on the Weber Brothers farm near Marshall in Saline County, Missouri. The broadcast will be heard at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. EST) over the NBC-Blue network.

Toten will be covering the contest for the sixth consecutive year, while Mitchell will be making his fourth appearance as master of ceremonies during the NBC broadcast of the event which in recent years has attracted well over 100,000 spectators.

Toten, who is known as the dean of Midwest sports announcers, has been broadcasting baseball, football, bike races, track meets and other special events for 15 years. He believes no sport is as strenuous as the competition in the husking contest in which an expert husker tosses an ear of corn per second into his wagon.

Mitchell, whose voice is familiar to

millions of rural listeners through his daily announcing on the Farm and Home Hour for more than five years, will describe much of the color of the event and interview various farm leaders and contest officials on the scene. With 15 years experience behind the microphone, Mitchell also ranks among radio's pioneers.

NBC engineers will employ the newest short wave broadcasting equipment in relaying the program from the corn field to NBC networks. An NBC mobile transmitter will carry Toten down the rows of corn with the huskers for a close-up view of the action. Mitchell will be stationed in a tall booth overlooking the field. During the course of the hour broadcast they will carry on a two-way conversation in which they will discuss the action from different vantage points in the field.

Twenty huskers, representing the champions and runners-up of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri will compete for the title won last year in Ohio by Carl Carlson of Audubon, Iowa. The world record is held by Elmer Carlson, brother of the 1936 champion. He established the mark in Indiana in 1935 by husking 41.52 bushels of corn in the allotted 80 minutes.

The contest will be conducted by the Missouri Ruralist, Missouri state farm paper, with the cooperation of the state farm journals in other states entered.

G. W. HOBBS



General Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

is handled by the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm Credit agencies. I am weary of the talk of foreign markets when we are not able to provide our home market with purchasing power to buy farm products."

Hawkinson declared for the Cost of Production farm bill and for the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill.

M. L. Beckman, Clay county Farmers Union, expressed vigorous opposition to anything favoring "production control"; approved payments to farmers to give him cost of production. Said the AAA hog program took \$2,000 off his pay check for 300 hogs sold in one year and only gave him \$900 in benefit payments. He feared regimentation, isn't quite certain the regimentation is. Produced a poll showing 106 to 6 against compulsory control.

W. H. Pearson of Blaine representing the Pottawatomie Farmers Union, also filed opposition to production control, and placed his county on record for production payments to farmers.

The Saturday Capital said the following about Vice-president Frost and about the Farm Bureau and Master Farmers Legislative program.

Frost a Good Witness  
John Frost proved one of the most interesting witnesses of the afternoon session. He combined the positions of the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau, the Master Farmers Secretary Wallace, and made them his own. He read into the record statistics by the page, showing that Kansas farmers had voted for the control programs of the AAA by large majorities.

"And they favor compulsory control when necessary," said Frost.

Senator Pope started to help Frost bring out other points, at the start.

Three successive times, when Pope finished his suggestion, Frost read from his sheets of paper, prefacing: "I was just coming to that point Senator."

Pope joined in the laugh, and Frost finished his story, after remarking: "I see that I will get any help I may need from the committee."

Farm Bureau Outlines Program  
1. A continuation of the soil conservation and domestic allotment program. This program is unquestionably in the interest of national security.

2. An ever-normal granary for the benefit and protection of the consuming public, assuring them against the shortages of food supply from drought and excessively high food prices.

3. Parity payments on basic agricultural commodities to safeguard farmers against undue price decline and to insure them of their just and fair share of the national income.

4. Commodity loans to be made available to those needing same, and to assist in stabilizing market supplies and price levels.

5. Production control to assist in

(Continued on page four)

## ORDER YOUR COAL IMMEDIATELY ADVISES BELDEN

Some Mines Three Weeks Behind In Shipments Because Of Car Shortage

We believe all our members will be interested in the following letter to Farmers Union Managers.

Dear Managers:  
During the past week we have been experiencing considerable difficulty in getting immediate shipment on coal orders placed with the different mines.

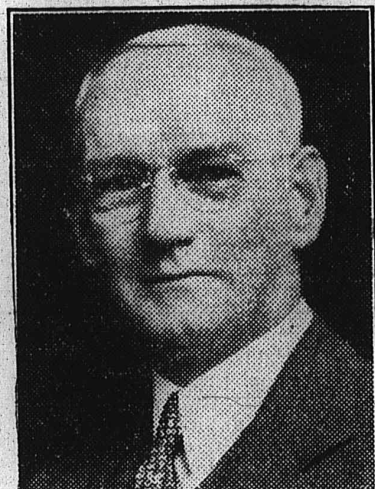
The mines advise us that they are unable to get cars as fast as they need them and that this condition is by no means temporary but will get worse as cold weather approaches.

It will be necessary therefore, for you coal dealers to anticipate your needs for at least two or three weeks in advance if you are not to be disappointed on delivery.

At the present writing we can accept orders for Kansas Deep shaft coal on deferred shipment only. The Deep Shaft Kansas mines can make shipment in four or five days; Oklahoma coal is being shipped out in from three to five days after the orders are received by the mines; and the Illinois mines are nearly two weeks behind on their orders because of their inability to secure cars.

It will be of benefit to you, to the mines, and to us if you will place

THOMAS B. DUNN



Secretary-Manager, Farmers Union Auditing Association.

your orders NOW for your November December requirements. Your business is sincerely appreciated, and we assure you that we will take care of your coal orders just as promptly as it is possible for the mines to get the cars out to you.

Cordially yours,  
T. C. BELDEN,  
Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

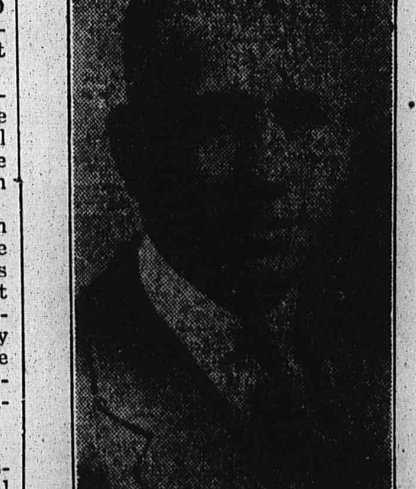
or diminution of money. I assume as a fact that is incontrovertible.

And that the farmers prices did fall is too clear to admit of dispute, but the propagandist at the opportune moment cried, "aftermath of the war" and "over-production."

(The fact is there never has been over-production, but there has been over importation.)

Another quotation on money by Jefferson. "If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the

REX LEAR



State Manager, Farmers Union Life Insurance Company of Iowa.

continent their fathers conquered." When, controlled deflation was the cause, controlled inflation naturally is partly the cure. A William Jennings Bryan quotation on this subject reads as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Bank that should have been the farmers' greatest protection has become the greatest foe. Deflation of the farmer was a crime deliberately committed, not out of enmity to the farmer but out of indifference to him. Inflation of prices had encouraged him to buy,

(Continued on page four)

PAULINE COWGER



State Secretary, First Woman state officer of the Kansas Farmers Union.

## Address Before Nt'l Convention

Address delivered before the annual convention of the National Farmers Equity Union, Lima, Ohio, October 28:

The Hand-Writing On The Wall

Too Many Peanut Stands

60 years ago someone gave someone a homestead out here, "Where the West Begins."

To start with there were no tenants or mortgages to worry about. Today 50 per cent of the people have apparently lost the larger proportion of their title to this land. In fact, our farmers are fast becoming tenants in alarming numbers.

Allow me to quote you some figures on the percentage of farms in the United States operated by tenants:

1880 to 1937	Percent
1880	25.6
1890	28.4
1900	33.3
1910	37.0
1920	38.1
1930	42.4
1937	50.9

Oh yes, the figures I am giving

H. E. WITHAM



General Manager, Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

you are authentic, they were put out by the Government of the United States. The report goes on to say that the flow toward tenancy is increasing instead of decreasing.

For instance, 40,000 land owners lose their farms every year and become tenants. Someone may well ask, is this the fault of the drought, the grass-hoppers or other adverse conditions? The Government says "No!"

The percent of tenancy in Iowa and Illinois is now 70 percent. I have selected these States because I consider them two of the best farm States in the United States. Perhaps we had better leave the sun and grasshoppers out of the picture and look for some other reason.

In order to give you my version of a remedy, may I be allowed to introduce to you another picture of another Country where the tenancy has been on a rapid decline in the last 75 years. And then I will let you be the judge as to whether or not I have a good case.

This is a picture of Denmark entitled, "The King Became Unhappy!" In 1864 the Danes had a very disastrous war with Germany, which resulted in the Danes losing two very good tax paying provinces, namely Schleswig and Holstein. The King could not balance the budget—they had no money to pay his salary and he was very, very unhappy.

The King appointed a Fact-Finding Committee to investigate and report why his subjects could not pay their taxes.

The report came to his desk that his Subjects were patronizing a very very wasteful, competitive marketing system—too much duplication of various efforts. NEITHER THE MERCHANTS NOR THE FARMERS WERE BENEFITTING BY IT

(Continued on page four)

## STATEMENTS OF JOHN VESECKY STATE PRESIDENT

Made Before The Sub-Committee Hearing, Topeka, October 22, 23, 1937

Gentlemen:  
The period 1900 to 1914 was not the golden era in agriculture which one is led to believe it was by authors of farm bills. If anything special can be said for that period, at most, it would be that the continual process of attrition which has, for a long time been grinding the life blood out of our farmers, has been somewhat retarded, giving the farmer a short breathing spell.

That agriculture has not been on a self sustaining basis for a long time is amply proven by the chain of deserted and defunct farms which has followed the westward advance of our population. Always the same process, beginning with the founding of a home in the wilderness, going in debt to improve it, and then wearing out the life of the next generation and the soil itself trying to pay the interest on the debt and the losses caused by a inefficient economic marketing system. The last act of this ever repeating drama we have with us and all around us, even now, foreclosures, eviction, despair.

Up to about the time of the World War, it was possible for the debt pressed farmer to take his family to a new home and a new start; or to break out another forty or eighty acres and use the proceeds of the crops to help pay the deficit in his operations on the rest of the land. Now, there is no place to go to start over, no new forty to break out, nothing to do except to live on the proceeds of the farm, or move to the city.

A farmer like any other business man, cannot long continue to operate at a loss. If he is to continue operating his farm, his income must sooner or later, be brought to equal his expenses. This equalizer must be diminished enough so that his income and expenses can only be accomplished by one of two ways, either his income must be increased enough to meet his cost of production, including all wages and necessary overhead, or his expenses must be diminished enough so that his income will cover them.

Our national economy is dependent on the farmer in several ways. First, of course, comes the dependence on the farmer to furnish us with an abundance of food, fiber and other products of the land. Next, it is important as a consumer of the products of our factories, mines and forests, and as a patron of our schools, churches and colleges. He is also a bulwark of our democratic institutions and, last but not least, an age old renewal fountain of our city population.

Satisfactory continued fulfilling of all these functions of agriculture is to a very large measure, dependent upon the farmer receiving sufficient returns for his labor and on his investment to pay his costs of operation and enable him to buy the goods of manufactured goods and educate properly his children, without depleting the soil of the fertility which it must have if our posterity is to be fed and clothed.

There are several general theories as to how agricultural income can best be increased and held at its rightful level. One of the ways proposed is by the production control, ever-normal granary plan, with soil conservation, crop insurance, commodity loan, and price stabilization as a part of the plan. Another way is to give the farmer parity income with other industries, largely by means of subsidies with some of the elements of the first theory included. The third theory is what is commonly known as the Cost of Production Domestic Allotment Plan.

This plan is based upon a fixed cost of production price for that part of the commodity which is consumed domestically, with a provision for the retention of the excess in what you might call an ever-normal granary, to be sold for export, returned back to the producer, or otherwise disposed of as might be found best.

I am rather of the opinion that neither of the above mentioned plans will do the job alone. We know that to control production, with commodity loans at 75 percent of parity on a part of the production, with no control of the prices paid for the balance of the crop and no assurance even with the best of conditions, of any more than 100 percent of the 1909-1914 parity prices, with a gradual reduction to 82 percent of parity if the total supply exceeds the normal supply by as little as 14 percent, will not insure the farmer anywhere near his fair and necessary part of the national income.

The present crop of cotton, which was produced on not much if any larger acreage than was designated as the desired acreage, and as a consequence, a price much below the 1909-1914 parity, to say nothing of a real cost of production price.

The subsidy plan, while promising more nearly a parity income has, as its principal drawback, the fact that it depends on the receipts from producing crops to finance the subsidy and, with no market control, the cost might mount much above the amount

(Continued on page four)



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John Vesceky, Editor  
Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1937

# EDITORIAL

As this is annual convention week and marks the end of the second year of my service as your President, I wish to take this opportunity to thank all the County and Local officers and all the good members of our Farmers Union, for the help they have given me during the two years just past. No man can hope to accomplish much alone. Our Union creed teaches us that as individuals we are nothing but as a Union we are a power. Many times I have seen the proof of that quotation from our Creed. Almost invariably when it was possible to get the membership aroused enough to give the state office the right kind of backing we secured good results. If we only knew it we farmers are invincible if sufficiently organized and if we only intelligently do our part to make our organization effective.

The State board of the Union and Vice President Frost deserve your full appreciation of their efficient and loyal service in your behalf. Always have they been ready to serve the interests of the Union even when it seriously interfered with their work on the farm. Always have they given precedence to the best interests of the Union over their own desires.

Miss Pauline Cowger, your faithful state secretary, has been on the job at all times, taking care of the work of the Secretary-Treasurer and besides editing the Junior and Women's page of the Kansas Union Farmer. She has never complained of too much work, and has at all times rendered more than a dollar's worth of service for each dollar paid her in salary.

I am sorry that I cannot report an increase in membership for this year. In all counties and locals, where a real drive for members had been made during the year, there was an encouraging increase in membership, but unfortunately your state office does not have sufficient funds available to keep an organizer in the field all the time as we will have to do if we are to hold our own in competition for membership with some other organizations which have a paid organizer in every county. Even with our smaller membership we have achieved results for all the Kansas Farmers, which compare well with the results obtained by organizations which claim many times our total membership. Because of the local meetings and the information on all subjects affecting farmers welfare, which is disseminated in those local meetings and through our Kansas Union Farmer, our organization is respected both in the state and Nationally, and has potential power to be even of much greater service in the future than it has been in the past. All that the Kansas Farmers Union needs is that we give it the proper support and do our best to keep all our old members paid up and get as many good new members as we possibly can.

I take this opportunity to thank you all again for your help in the past and assure you that it is the will of the membership that I serve them again next year, I will do my best to follow the instructions passed by the State Convention and at all times work for the upbuilding of the Union and for the good of our farmers.

## The Cross Roads

Five big bills in five weeks is the order. Bet you my B.V.D. that Congress chokes.

The farmers of N. E. Kansas have adopted as their theme song, "Tain't a goin' to rain no more."

The greatest emergency for the special session is to pass a few deficiency appropriation bills so the poor, neglected Departments may eat better.

The same opposition to the Court proposal in the Senate, to a very large degree, will face the Reorganization Bill.

It is going to be interesting to see if the House Rules Committee will weaken on the Wage-Hour Bill. Since the President appointed a Court member who has Southern traditions, they may yield.

If anyone wants to see real fireworks, come to Washington, D. C., during this Yuletide. We'll show you what a Christmas spirit ain't.

A laughable sight is to see two old corn shuckers use the same wagon all day, even tie their team to the hedge at noon and go to dinner in their car. They are not worrying about surplus control.

## LISTEN

Cold weather brings problems to the car driver. "Operation of Cars in Winter" is a subject scheduled for discussion over Station KSAC, in Manhattan, Monday, November 1, at 5 p. m. At the same time on Wednesday evening, November 3, some interesting information will be presented on "New Dual Light Plants for Farms."

"America's slogan should be: 'Not one American boy for European war trenches.'"—Rep. Joseph J. Shannon (D. Mo.)

## Educational Campaign Reduces Fatalities

Washington, D. C.—Firearm fatalities have been materially reduced by educational campaigns, but the need for ever greater caution on the part of sportsmen is emphasized by the American Wildlife Institute with the advent of the hunting season.

"Firearm fatalities in the United States decreased from 3,120 in 1930 to 2,854 in 1935—the last year figures are available from the Vital Statistics Division of the Census Bureau," points out Henry P. Davis, Secretary of the Institute.

"The sharpest decreases came about in the hunting months of October, November and December, indicating that sportsmen as a whole are becoming more careful. For instance in October, 1930, there were 347 deaths from gunshot wounds. The same month in 1935 there were only 304, a 43 per cent decrease. In 1935, firearm fatalities decreased from 494 to 414, or 74 per cent, and the December 1935 fatalities were 338, or exactly 100 per cent less than the same month five years earlier.

"Scattered reports from throughout the United States indicate to the Institute that firearm fatalities have taken an even more decided slump in the past year, but there is no good reason why hunting accidents should not be completely wiped out. Such mishaps seldom, if ever, happen to good, experienced sportsmen. They know exactly how to handle guns. Every sportsman should know as much about his firearms."

To bring home some of the salient points of safe hunting and sportsmen's courtesy, the American Wildlife Institute issues the following hints to hunters:

Watch your step afield—and your gun. Point it one of two places—at the sky or the ground. Respect the rights of others; the farmer can keep you from hunting on his property if he wants to.

Buy a license and always carry it with you.

Respect speed limits while traveling.

Do not let your dog chase livestock.

Never pull the trigger on an empty gun. It is always loaded.

Do not feel you must take the limit. Take only what you can use and never shoot out of area. Leave some game for next stock.

Don't discharge firearms near a farm house or domestic animals.

Look before you shoot. Everything that moves is not game.

Be careful of fire. A grass fire can do great damage.

Cooperate with conservation officers.

The American Wildlife Institute is primarily concerned with the preservation and restoration of all forms of wildlife as a great natural resource. This end it is achieving through the endowment of research projects, training of capable conservationists, coordination of all schools of thought on the general subject and public education.

## PROPOSALS GO BEYOND PLANS OF ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page one)

controlling unmanageable surpluses.

6. Penalty features as a last resort to control market supplies including marketing agreements.

7. Linking with control of agricultural surpluses research into new uses for agricultural commodities and the products thereof, and search for new markets, at home and abroad.

From Master Farmers

Senator Avery presented the following resolutions from Kansas Master Farmers, adopted at the recent meeting of that organization:

The hazards involved in producing profitable farm crops today are many. Generators of loss and waste are soil fertility, insects, plant and animal diseases, weather conditions resulting in scarcity to demoralizing surpluses not to mention larger farms, power machinery and powerful propaganda have added to the cost of production. However the farmer still sells his crop in a highly speculative and fluctuating market not concerned with his production costs and no longer supported by foreign demands or stabilized by fiscal devices in as good measure as are provided for industrial commodities.

The farmer today is confused by the complexity of the problem that confronts him. He realizes he cannot solve his problem alone. He needs and is entitled to the intelligent and sympathetic consideration for fair and practical legislation.

To this and we recommend to your committee and to the Congress of the United States the following as important and necessary factors to aid and insure a more profitable agriculture which we believe to be most essential for national prosperity.

I.

A policy and a safe plan to assure an adequate supply of home grown food commodities eliminating scarcity and the importation of foreign grown supplies. This carry-over by loan or purchase should aid in sustaining parity prices for home grown products.

II.

Simplified controlled production to prevent undesired and unmanageable surpluses. Reasonable penalty features that may be used if necessary to sustain parity prices, including qu-

III.

Commodity loans to co-operating growers.

IV.

A parity price for farm products or a parity income for producers.

V.

A continuation of the principles of soil conservation and domestic allotment.

VI.

The continuation and extension of 3 1/2 percent land bank loans until real estate and farm improvements are relieved of their present unfair tax burden.

VII.

A fact finding service that will aid in finding new outlets and a larger

use of agricultural products and also assist in simplifying and making more effective this legislation.

Clayton Kline, Topeka's Gentleman Lawyer Farmer, who with his brothers operates a 5,000 acre farm in Kansas and a 100 acre ranch in New Mexico and is a perennial witness for corporations in every hearing where the interests of the common people are opposite to those of the corporations, also appeared before the committee. He said that he and all farmers could make plenty of money raising oats at 30 cents per bushel, corn at 40 cents and wheat at 60 cents. He believed that at the most congress could raise the tariff on farm products, and loan farmers the above Cost of Production figures for storing their grain until the price rose above the loan value when all loans would be called.

Dan Casement, the President of the National Independent Farmers League, said that natural forces, not the rule of supply and demand as regards the prices of farm products, should ever be monkeyed with. His remedy for farmers lies in the lowering of wages of labor to keep them low enough so as to enable the manufacturer to keep his prices of farm supplies in line with the prices of farm products.

Albert Weaver of Bird City, one of the largest farmers in western Kansas, presented at the following plan to the committee:

Soil conservation.

Control of surplus crops.

Government facilities for marketing.

Wide distribution of information about crops in this and other countries.

He told the committee that he was much opposed to the government or any one else meddling in the individual activities of the farmers.

Lee Cowden of Reading, Kansas, former member of the Kansas legislature against any kind of government aid to agriculture, as was also a young farmer by the name of Rice from Franklin county, who presented a petition said to have been signed by 700 Franklin county farmers, who stated, did not desire any government aid or legislation.

The Kansas and the National Livestock Associations like usual declared against the inclusion of livestock in the anti-trust program, and against processing taxes on livestock products.

After listening to the testimony given during the two days hearing it appears that the great majority of our farmers feel that the government should do something to help the farmers get a square deal. Most of them are opposed to compulsory control of production (as is also the Sub-committee according to their statements), but most of them are in favor of soil conservation, crop insurance, some form of reservation plan call it ever normal granary or what you may want, several, in addition to the Farmers Union, qualifiedly endorsed the plan of action set forth by the boys like Kline, Casement, Weaver and Todd endorsed the principle of limiting all benefits to agriculture; which may accrue under any legislation passed as much as is possible, to family and farm.

As a large part of the testimony was given by what Senator Smith calls the one Gallus farmers it can be taken for a true cross section of the popular sentiment in Kansas.

The reason why the Kansas testimony is so favorable to the farmers is that both of the so-called "farm" and "non-farm" groups of our Kansas Senators voted for the measure.

The cost of production bill was once a friend of Henry A. Wallace too. Some 12 years ago when the Corn Belt Committee of 17 was organized and out of which the McNary-Haugen bill developed, Sec. Wallace was at that time an advocate of cost of production.

It has been proven time and again that the Triple A type of correction is unworkable and it has also been demonstrated that sponsors of this Triple A line of "farm machinery" have nothing better to offer, yet will not yield to a workable cost of production bill. All this to the merriment of the bondholders. (See U. S. map, from cover.)

There is one thing which congress allows to stand in the way for adoption of cost of production which has had approval all the way from the humble farmer to the united government efforts over the state and we are that is the powerful propaganda machine of the Farm Bureau which is impartially described in a United Press article which appears herewith on inside of back cover of this document.

No one regrets this condition more than does the folks of our Riley Co., Farmers Union.

The cost of production bill embodies the desirable features which Triple A have pretended to give us—an income.

The main attractive feature of Triple A is the "farmers' benefit checks," (?) money is given to the farmer and then taken away from him as described herewith in a quotation from a letter from the bond holders haven at Wichita, Kansas.

"Benefit checks are being distributed in quite a number of townships over the state and we hope that you (loan secretary) are keeping in touch with the distribution office and that you will be able to make a substantial reduction in the number of delinquent loans in your association from that source."

So there the farmers family lost out on those checks which cause city people so much envy. While in turn the "benefit checks" (interest and bonds) which this same Wichita institution gives out to the bond holders is for them to keep. They don't even need to help keep the wheels of industry turning by buying any of the 1001 things needed to run even a modest farm.

It becomes harrowing when considering the actual farm condition (see U. S. map front cover) and we know

## MESSAGE FROM RILEY COUNTY

(Continued from page one)

and then deflation delivered him in to the hands of the money lender. The Federal Reserve Bank can be blessing or a curse according to its management. If the Wall Street speculators are in control of it they can drain the agricultural and keep up a fictitious prosperity among the members of the Plunderbund—while Wallace glibly continues to quote his "farm relief" plans.

Gov. Charles W. Bryan (Nebr.) said, "The farmers throat was being cut from both ends by abandonment of anti-trust laws and declining farm prices. He urged inflation instead of pouring money in at the top."

The present money systems creates unemployment, suffering and distress by suddenly withdrawing currency from circulation at irregular intervals, and thus the rubber dollar is born.

When congress decides to save the nation from this "curriculum" it will grant the farmer a stable dollar as provided for in Article I of the constitution, namely to coin money and to regulate the value thereof.

Save agriculture and all is saved, save the bondsmen and agriculture becomes wrecked.

Cost of Production

Civilization constitutes the process of developing the resources and utilizing them. This can not be done when Poland bargains for our pianos in exchange for their pork hams, as occurs under A. A. A.

Civilization is not being supported here when the International Harvester Co. supplies South America with agricultural machinery in exchange for grain and meat, which enter this country in stupendous amount of competition with our farm products, all permissible under present "farm recovery" legislation.

We must retain the home market for home production, thus an increased home purchasing power with which to consume the production of home industries thereby eliminating unemployment.

The Massingale Cost of Production Bill H. R. 1612 and a suitable dollar will do this.

Back in '33 our most able statesmen in the agricultural region—our Governors, knew the prevailing conditions could not endure, so at that time when the nation stood at the cross roads looking for a semaphore to indicate the direction to follow, the representatives of governors from the states of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois held a Governors Conference in Des Moines in October 1933.

late Joe H. Mercer represented Kansas.

After listening to all testimony available, much the same as Senator McGill's subcommittee is doing here in Topeka, these governors and representatives of governors drafted a report therefrom, calling for an N. R. A. code (1933) for agriculture fixing minimum prices at a cost of production plus a reasonable profit level, and with other stipulations for making the suggestion workable.

Much the same as above mentioned Massingale Bill H. R. 1612.

Press reports show that three of these governors went to Washington in person to seek an audience with the President; and results? Nothing doing—the election was over! While prior to the election President Roosevelt had personally pledged himself on cost of production to the late John A. Simpson, then President of the National Farmers Union, who upon the strength of that promise done very effective campaigning in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

The cost of production bill is not a stranger in Congress, it passed the Senate, I believe, in '33 and are proud to add that both our Kansas Senators voted for the measure.

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right from wrong, but can not see our way clear to secure justice because 85 per cent of the farmers are unorganized and a large part of the remaining 15 per cent subscribe to A. F. B. F.—"pictured" on inside of back cover, while money monopolies, industries, etc., are organized 100 per cent.

Our hopes lie in a philanthropically minded congress who will have become weary of seeing the nations conditions compared to that quoted in Isaiah 59:14, and who will take more pride in the farm and farm family than do the resolutions committees of our major political parties at their conventions where grand farm planks are placed so sincerely and reverently into the platforms and brag up the farm voters as being the salt of the earth, etc., and the net results are as pictured in the outline of the U. S. map shown on inside of front cover of this document.

The United Press article from Daily Drivers Telegram of October 4, 1933 is herewith attached and is a part of this report.

To this Honorable committee we again plead that you please recommend to congress the Massingale Cost of Production Bill and a close adherence to Article I, of the constitution.

We thank the committee very kindly for the privilege to submit this testimony in behalf of the Riley County Farmers Union and for the 85 per cent of unorganized brother farmers.

Riley County (Kansas Farmers Union, No. 45.

By: VICTOR HAWKINSON, Randolph, Kansas

KANSAS SITS ON ROAD NEST EGG

Cash Ready And Waiting For Building New Highways

Due From Federal Government

From The Topeka State Journal

Kansas is sitting on a million and a half dollar highway nest egg and doesn't know anything about it. May be the fund is bigger. Certainly, it is claimed, it is not less. But the million and a half figure is the minimum, based on a statement made recently when Governor Huxman conferred with officers of the Citizens Road Association.

The money is due from the federal government. Governor Huxman—and doubtless Governor Landrum, too—thought it was gone because there was not sufficient state revenues for money matching. Now it seems to be safe under a state constitutional provision safeguarding road revenues from diversion.

Told A Dismal Story

Great clouds of trouble have confronted highway enthusiasts who wanted to see some new road construction. They were told that revenues which came to the state barely kept the present system intact and allowed nothing for new building. In fact, Governor Huxman pointed out, the state last year lost a million dollars worth of new roads because it couldn't match a \$500,000 federal aid grant. In addition to that loss, the governor said there would be two million dollars worth of construction lost this year because the state doesn't have a million dollars with which to meet current federal funds.

All of that seems to have started the road builders on a search and they have just returned with information which seems to mean that Kansas can get her million and a half dollars from the government almost anytime now. Likewise there may be some other funds that have been overlooked. It is all due to the iron-clad, supreme court sustained Kansas constitutional provision which prohibits diversion of the gasoline tax and motor license fees to purposes other than road building.

Lower Fees Cut Revenue

Governor Huxman's statement to the Citizens Road Association was subsequently explained that through reductions in license fees and loss through gasoline tax exemptions, the highway department revenues were decreased to a point which will not permit spending as much money as was available when Section 12 of the Hayden-Cartright act was passed in 1934.

Now it is being pointed out in some well informed places that records as of August 31, 1937, gave Kansas the following unobligated balances of funds which had been appropriated to it by the federal government:

Public works, 1934, 100 percent, \$574; public works, 1935, 100 percent, \$21,231; works program, highways 100 percent, \$57,818; works program, grade crossings, 100 percent, \$36,768; federal aid, secondary roads (matched), \$674,825; federal aid, grade crossings, 100 percent, \$1,307,669; regular federal aid, matched, \$3,376,996.

No Bearing On Case

It is now claimed that the fact Kansas doesn't have as much money for highways as in the days before gasoline tax dodging became popular and Doc Brinkley scared the legislature into a 50 percent cut in license fees, has no bearing on the case. The state still retains her right to claim the federal apportionments under the constitutional prohibition against disbursement of funds. The penalties provided in the Hayden-Cartright act of 1934 seemingly do not prevail so far as Kansas is concerned.

In fact congress has apparently sought to meet such a contingency in the act of June 16, 1936. Subsection (d) of that act provides in part as follows:

"If within the fiscal years 1936 or 1937 the secretary of agriculture shall find in the proceeds of all special taxes on motor vehicle transportation, as referred to in section 12 of the act of June 18, 1934, are applied to highway purposes as defined in said section and shall further find that after having so applied such proceeds to such highway purposes other than construction there will be insufficient balance remaining for construction with which to match all, or any part, of the regular federal-aid road funds apportioned to such state for either or both said years, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of 1921, as amended and supplemented, all, or such portion, of such apportionment as the state is unable to match shall be available for expenditure in such state in accordance with said Federal Highway Act without being matched by the state with state funds."

Emma C. Mall, Sec.

HAYES AUXILIARY MEETING



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

## Junior Letter

Dear Juniors:

By the time this paper is mailed, we will all be at the state convention in Hutchinson. That is, I am hoping all of you can be there and that I can have an opportunity to meet and visit with you.

For Junior Day, on Friday, the plan is that the Juniors shall all meet and have lunch together. We can have a lot of fun together, and too, discuss some of the problems of our groups.

I am anxious to know how many of you planted trees on Arbor Day, and how they are getting along. Since so many of our trees have died the past few years, we want to replace them as rapidly as we can.

Then, too, how many of you have written to the state Board of Health and checked on yourself as a nine-point individual.

I attended Youth Section of the American Rural Life Conference on Thursday of last week. This was a most interesting group, and by that evening there were registrations from 18 states in the Union.

Shortly after the noon hour, I sat in on a discussion of Jobs and Relief, and it was a most intense discussion. Here these young people, realizing the problems of today, were trying to find some solution that would be a solution for every section of the country.

Some of these were from the cotton and tobacco sections of Kentucky and Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania had their representatives as did also Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota and Iowa and many other states.

One young girl presented a fine paper, which opened the discussion and at the close she asked the question—Why have relief projects not been successful? The problem of the farm as related to these different general world problems came in for its full share of consideration.

A young man told of attending a Youth Congress in Milwaukee last summer, at which 10 different group organizations were represented, and one of the ten was the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

It was his advice that we see that our representatives do attend these different meetings and that they voice their opinions, and bring out reports that are representative of the farm groups. For, if we do not take our rightful place and give publicity to what we believe and stand for, first thing we know, people will be giving reports and saying they represent us and speak for us, when they do not at all. It is up to us to attend our meetings and learn and know.

Another of his remarks which seemed very apt was a comment on "the remarkable success of an educational experiment in practical democracy brings out a permanent program of sound cooperation, which is the very heart of the country."

I talked and visited with representatives from not less than 10 different states, and it seemed that we have the same general problems, regardless of where we might live.

As I sat with this group, and listened to the intense interest and fine enthusiasm, I wished it was possible for every one of our Farmers Union boys and girls to have the opportunity to attend such a meeting some time. The meeting was national in scope and it may be some time before it returns to Kansas.

## FASHION FAVORITES

8042. Two-Piece Ensemble  
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40.



42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39 inch material for jacket and skirt, and 1 5/8 yards for upper part of waist portion. In monochrome 3 7/8 yards. Lining 2 3/8 yards. Price 15c

8047. A Youngsters Play Frock.  
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 5/8 yards of 35 inch material with 2 1/4 yards of 1 1/2 inch bias binding for trimming. Price 15c.  
Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas

again, but, when it does, I hope you all can have the privilege of attending at least one day's session.

I'm wishing the best of everything for all of you.

Sincerely,  
Aunt Patience.

## The Shortest Day

By Ardis Karlen

Time: December 21, 1844, 5:30 p. m.  
Scene: The store of the Rochdale Pioneers, Rochdale, England. The store is a bare, dismal-looking room, with a few boxes, some sacks, and a few chairs scattered about. The sacks are labeled, "Sugar," "Oatmeal," and "Flour." There is also a jar marked "Butter." The shade on a window at the side of the stage is drawn.

Characters: James Daley, secretary; Charles Howarth, one of the trustees; Ann Tweedale, the only woman in the 28 members; James Smithers, one of the directors; Jimmy, his nine-year-old son; John Holt, treasurer; and John Bent, one of the auditors.

When the curtain rises, we find all of the actors on the stage except Howarth. Some occupy the few chairs, the rest pace restlessly about. Howarth enters, takes off his coat, shaking it. Hangs it up.

HOWARTH: Well, it's another of those foggy days. It does seem that it's light have cleared up on our big day. At this rate, it will soon be dark. SMITHERS: You're right Charles, it will. This is the shortest day in the year. I wish we could afford oil lamps.

ANN: But we must save every cent we can. After all, the money belongs to all the shareholders—the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers.

HOLT: This may be the first co-operative store, but it doesn't look like much. Even Robert Owen's communist experiments started better than this.

HOWARTH: It isn't how we start that counts. It's how we finish. Of course, this isn't a very great showing, but you must remember that we had only 28 pounds with which to pay rent and all expenses, even the modest stock of groceries. It took long enough to get that at two pence a week—and some of us could scarce afford that.

JIMMY: Father! There's a mouse back of that chair. Catch 'im! Catch 'im!

ANN: This would happen. (Backs to other corner of room.)

JIMMY: Aw—it ran down a hole. I wanted to catch it.

BENT: (Putting finishing touches to arrangement of store) Now, we're nearly ready to open the shutters and tell the world that we're waiting for its patronage.

DALY: The street is filled with people ready to peer and scoff at our poor store. Some of our own members stare out there, ashamed to come in here and be with us.

ANN: I'd hate to stand outside tonight. It's so cold and wet that you'd think everyone would try to find someplace where he could at least be warm and dry.

HOWARTH: It is a shame that the people have nothing better to do with their evenings just four days before Christmas than to stand in the cold, damp weather.

ANN: Speaking of Christmas, that newspaperman—Charles Dickens—has just written another story. He calls it "The Christmas Carol." The story is about a little boy named Tiny Tim. You'd like him, Jimmy.

JIMMY: What's just his size?

ANN: Oh, no. He was just a little boy, but he was always cheerful. Some time I'll read the story to you.

HOLT: We have little time for reading—but Dickens will be forgotten in a couple of more years. By 1850 no one will remember "The Christmas Carol."

HOWARTH: When we get this store to working we will all have more time for reading. In fact, don't you remember that one of the things for which we provided was education? That doesn't mean fiction-reading entirely, but a little of that wouldn't hurt us.

SMITHERS: I think we're starting too soon. The Bank of England's charter is expiring this year and Sir Robert Peel will have a chance to end our trouble by reforming the currency.

BENT: What good will it do us to reform the currency when we've seen any of it? We're always in debt to the grocer.

ANN: And you always blame your wives for it. (All laugh). But why not ask the queen for help. She's a kind woman and should be willing to help us.

HOLT: No, we need not look to either Sir Robert Peel or Queen Victoria for help. Unorganized people seldom get help from the government. The queen is a fine woman and the princesses and the tiny Prince of Wales are lovely children, but they have never heard of Rochdale. They do not even know the flannel weavers are cheated by the store keepers.

HOLT: Just yesterday I was cheated by the butcher again. I saw his thumb on a scale. But I fixed him—told him that if I ever paid for the thumb again, I'd chop it off and take it home. (All Laugh Heartily.)

DALY: Here, will you help me move this? (Tugs at box. HILL helps him move it across the room.) Now, I guess we're ready to open the shutters.

ASHWORTH: Everyone seems to be afraid to open them. But I'm supposed to be the salesman, and I don't see how I can sell anything unless we are open for business, so here goes. (Strides across stage and flings up shutters.)

VOICES OUTSIDE: Aye! The old weavers' shop is opened at last. (Shouting continues a minute or two and gradually dies down.)

DALY: We are trying to help them and just see what thanks we get. They hoot at us.

JIMMY: Just let me out there,

## Rice Fritters Are Welcome at Any Meal



Jelly Adds Zesty Flavor

Do the "ohs" and "ahs" from your family thrill you when a new recipe clicks with success? If this is the case you'll find there will be many exclamations of delight for these new Rice Muffin Fritters. This attractive hot bread has all the advantages of quick preparation true of muffins, yet that crispness so characteristic of fritters.

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HOLT: This may be the first co-operative store, but it doesn't look like much. Even Robert Owen's communist experiments started better than this.

HOWARTH: It isn't how we start that counts. It's how we finish. Of course, this isn't a very great showing, but you must remember that we had only 28 pounds with which to pay rent and all expenses, even the modest stock of groceries. It took long enough to get that at two pence a week—and some of us could scarce afford that.

HOWARTH: Well, it's another of those foggy days. It does seem that it's light have cleared up on our big day. At this rate, it will soon be dark. SMITHERS: You're right Charles, it will. This is the shortest day in the year. I wish we could afford oil lamps.

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## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## Pleasing Energy-Giving Foods

To the modern person, vitality—the urge to do things—is a precious asset. Heat and energy giving foods form the largest part of our dietary.

Syrup made of lardels of ripe corn is a pleasing form of heat and energy giving food rich in dextrose into which all starch is changed before entering the blood stream and in dextrose which does not readily ferment in the intestinal tract.

Syrups are used as a dressing for griddle cakes, waffles or French toast, as a spread for bread or biscuits and incorporated into baked foods and made dishes.

The newest use for syrup is as a base for sweet sauces which give energy value to ice creams and puddings and stimulate the pleasure of eating these desserts.

The busiest person can achieve any of these sauces—of delightful consistency with the dextrose sweetness—in a few minutes.

Crystal white syrup or syrup of any desired flavor or a combination of syrups of different flavors may be used in sauces.

As a guide to the amount of sauce to make up, two to four tablespoons per serving is enough, depending upon the size of the dessert which should fit in with the rest of the meal.

**Chocolate Sauce**  
1 square chocolate, grated (less may be used) 1-2 cup syrup. Heat in double boiler until the chocolate is dissolved. Stir to blend.

Good on either ice cream or cottage pudding.

**Delicately Flavored Sauce**  
1-4 cup white syrup  
2 tablespoons red cinnamon drops  
Heat and stir until the candies are dissolved. It is necessary to add a little water to get the desired consistency.

This sauce is a lovely color and good to eat on plain ice cream or on corn starch blanc mange.

**Peanut Butter Sauce**  
1-4 cup syrup  
1 tablespoon peanut butter  
Melt the butter. Good on chocolate ice cream or on chocolate pudding.

A delicious filling for chocolate cake or gingerbread is made by adding peanut butter to make a spread consistency.

**Apricot Fruit Sauce**  
White syrup  
—c—n—o—u—m—v—e—e—e—d—s—  
Sieved apricots  
Blend equal amounts.

Good hot or cold on cottage pudding or good French dessert—baba cakes.

**A Delux Sauce**  
1-4 cup white syrup  
1 tablespoon each of cut up candied pineapple, candied cherries and raisins.

Stir together and use as a sauce for plain or chocolate ice cream. Omit candied or glace fruits may be used. A few drops of sherry or rum flavored mayrill add waft, wwoof flavoring may also be added.

**Macaroni Sauce**  
1-4 cup syrup  
2 tablespoons crumbed dry macaroni.

Stir together. Good on vanilla coffee or chocolate ice cream and on corn starch blanc mange.

**Marron Sauce**  
4 cooked chestnuts, cut in pieces.  
1-4 cup maple flavored syrup  
1 teaspoon butter  
Boil two minutes. Chill and serve.

Imagination and ingredients at hand are the only limitations to concocting delicious sauces with syrups as a base.

**Cheese Blanc Mange**  
(Served hot or cold)  
1 pint sweet milk (fresh, powdered or evaporated)  
3-4 to 1 cup grated or finely cut cheese

2 tablespoons corn starch stirred smooth in 1-4 cup cold milk  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
Dash paprika  
Dash cayenne

Heat milk and cheese in a double boiler until the cheese is melted. Pour in corn starch and seasoning. Continue stirring and cooking until there is no raw starch taste (about 10 minutes). Pour into bowl or individual molds.

To serve hot, pour into individual heated ramekins. Sprinkle top with browned crumbs or paprika or garnish with a sprig of parsley.

To serve cold, pour into individual plain or ring molds. Let cool. For an 8 1/2 inch ring mold, double the recipe and when set turn out on a round, flat platter.

The center of a ring mold of the cheese blanc mange may be filled with a colorful fruit or vegetable salad and salad greens may be arranged around the outer edge. A Christmas wreath effect may be had by using fruits or vegetables suggesting Christmas colors. For Christmas fruit, the bright red cherries may be used, canned pears may be heated in their syrup colored with a green vegetable coloring, and in vegetables beets and green beans combine well.

Cheese blanc mange is good as a main course for luncheons or suppers as an entree or as a salad course. The size of the servings will depend on its place in the meal.

The amount of cheese and the kind of cooking cheese used is a matter of choice. Often a combination of a well-ripened cheese with a cheese of mild flavor is liked for blanc mange.

A dash of good seasoning sauce is an addition to cheese blanc mange. Cheese blanc mange molded in will do the job. (Pick up bundles and start out.)

CURTAIN

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CURTAIN

## APPLE PIE DELUXE

Blend 2 cups of chopped or grated apples, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons cider vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter, 1-4 teaspoon salt and 1-4 teaspoon mace. Turn into a previously lined pie plate. Over top of the pie place apple rings cut from large red apples, cored but not neeled. Sprinkle generously with shredded coconut and bake until apples are tender. Remove from oven and place a maraschino cherry in center of each ring.

## HOT WATER PASTRY

1 1/2 Cups Flour  
7 Tablespoons Shortening  
1 1/4 Cup Boiling Water  
1-4 Teaspoon Baking Powder  
1-2 Teaspoon Salt  
Sift flour, measure, and sift with salt and baking powder. Pour boiling water into mixing bowl. Add shortening. Beat until mixture forms a smooth ball. Chill thoroughly. Roll as plain pastry.

**Tomato and Cabbage au Gratin**  
Boil 3 cups of shredded cabbage until just tender. Drain. Add 1-4 cup of water to the contents of 1 can of tomato soup. Put alternate layers of cabbage, soup and grated cheese—using 1 cup of grated cheese—into a baking dish. Dust lightly with salt and pepper. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake about 30 minutes in a 375 degree oven.

## Best Ever Chocolate Cake

Melt 1-2 cup of cocoa in 3-4 cup hot water, stir over slow fire until like whipped cream. Let this mixture cool while mixing cake. Cream 1-2 cup butter and 2 cups of granulated sugar, add 2 unbeaten eggs and beat well with a spoon. Sift cake flour and measure 3 cups full, add 1 teaspoon level of soda and pinch of salt and 1 cup of sour milk and add milk and flour alternately to sugar, butter and egg mixture. Beat well and add cocoa mixture and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in two 9-inch layer cake pans.

## Molasses Gingerbread

One and three-fourths cups sifted flour  
One and one-half teaspoons combination baking powder  
One-half teaspoon baking soda  
One-half teaspoon salt  
One and one-half teaspoons ginger  
One egg, well beaten  
One cup sour milk  
Six tablespoons melted butter or shortening  
Sift the flour once, measure, add the baking powder, soda, salt and ginger and sift together three times. Combine the egg, molasses and milk; add gradually to the flour mixture, stirring carefully until all flour is dampened; then add the butter and beat until smooth. Turn into a greased pan, 10x10x2 inches and bake in a moderate oven at 350 degrees F. about 30 minutes.

## Salmon Loaf

2 cups salmon flakes, crushed  
2 cups corn flakes, crushed  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
2 tablespoons butter, melted  
3 eggs, beaten slightly  
3 slices bacon  
1 teaspoon salt  
Remove skin and bones from salmon, break into corn flakes, and combine with other ingredients in order given. Place lightly in buttered baking pan, strip with bacon and bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 30 minutes.

## Pineapple Fruit Cheese Salad

1 package orange flavored gelatin mixture  
1 cup boiling water  
2-3 cup boiling pineapple juice  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
1-4 teaspoon salt  
1-2 cup crushed pineapple  
1-3 cup cottage cheese  
2 tablespoons minced pimientos  
Pour the water over the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool and add the rest of the ingredients. Pour into a large or eight individual molds which have been rinsed out in cold water. Chill until firm.

## CODDLED EGGS

2 Tablespoons Melted Butter or Bacon Fat  
6 Eggs  
Salt, Pepper, and Cayenne  
1-2 Cups Milk  
Beat eggs with fork until whites and yolks are blended. Add milk. Pour into double boiler containing butter or bacon fat. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thickened. Season to taste. Serve at once in buttered, toasted bran bread cups.

## HONEY BRAN BROWNIES

Half cup honey, 1-4 cup sugar, 1-3 cup cocoa, 1-4 cup all-bran, 2 tablespoons salt, 1-3 cup butter, 1 cup nuts (chopped), 1-4 teaspoon baking powder, 2 eggs, 1-4 cup flour, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla.  
Cream honey, sugar, butter. Add cocoa, eggs and add with chopped nuts, bran and vanilla. Bake 45 minutes in a slow oven. Cut in squares or strips and serve plain or roll in powdered sugar.

## CRIP BROWNIES

One-third cup butter.  
Two squares chocolate.  
One cup sugar.  
Two eggs.  
One-half teaspoon vanilla.  
One cup flour.  
One-half teaspoon baking powder.  
One-half cup walnuts.  
Sift dry ingredients. Melt the chocolate, add butter, sugar and well beaten eggs and add this mixture to the flour. Stir in vanilla and nuts. Pour into a square pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Mark in squares while warm.

## Maple Rice Pudding

2 1/2 cups boiling rice (drained)  
2 1/2 cups milk  
3 eggs (beaten)  
1 cup maple syrup  
1-2 teaspoon salt  
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg  
1 cup raisins  
Mix all ingredients thoroughly. Place in buttered dish and bake at 325 degrees F. 35 minutes or until</



## Are You Listed Here?

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

Week Ending October 21, 1937

CATTLE	
Pete Bocquin, Lyon County, Kans.—27 steers	1096 \$12.50
Pete Bocquin, Lyon County, Kans.—15 steers	1066 11.50
Gaughan Bros., Lyon County, Kans.—19 steers	990 11.25
H. R. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—27 steers	960 11.00
Henry Barnett, Lafayette County, Mo.—10 steers	1159 11.00
Walter Mochamer, Osage County, Kans.—19 heifers	752 10.50
C. F. Wamser, Lyon County, Kans.—50 steers	1053 10.35
Wm. Skonberg, Osage County, Kans.—29 steers	790 9.75
Bert Wamser, Lyon County, Kans.—21 yearlings	860 10.00
Chas. Schlobahn, Lyon County, Kans.—15 heifers	740 9.50
R. W. Young, Coffey County, Kans.—13 steers	1077 9.50
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—50 steers	1016 9.50
J. W. Falk, Wabunsee County, Kans.—48 steers	916 8.50
M. M. Carpenter, Clay County, Kans.—15 steers	748 8.25
O'Neill Bros., Pottawatomie County, Kans.—9 calves	416 8.25
Near & Hake, Henry County, Mo.—12 steers	1008 8.25
Lewis Bland, Cedar County, Mo.—6 yearlings	500 8.00
Marcus Oakleaf, Labette County, Kans.—11 steers	997 7.75
C. F. Wamser, Lyon County, Kans.—6 steers	808 7.35
Roy Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.—6 steers	621 7.25
Roy Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.—21 steers	684 7.25
A. J. Beck, Osborne County, Kans.—9 steers	672 7.25
A. J. Beck, Osborne County, Kans.—5 steers	440 7.00
Peter C. Nelson, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—5 calves	424 7.00
Otto Gruber, Dickinson County, Kans.—7 calves	828 6.75
Otto Gruber, Dickinson County, Kans.—6 steers	1028 6.50
Dickens Bros., Allen County, Kans.—5 cows	798 6.50
Hugh B. Holler, McPherson County, Kans.—19 steers	1060 6.50
Dickens Bros., Allen County, Kans.—6 cows	518 6.50
Roy & Ira Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.—6 steers	595 6.25
Bert Steel, Franklin County, Kans.—6 steers	701 6.25
Albert Olson, Morris County, Kans.—7 steers	646 6.25
Wm. Feeney, Dickinson County, Kans.—5 steers	306 6.00
L. J. Taylor, Dickinson County, Kans.—10 calves	620 6.00
J. E. Smith, Ellis County, Kans.—9 heifers	676 6.00
J. E. Smith, Ellis County, Kans.—5 heifers	812 5.50
H. S. Brown, Norton County, Kans.—8 heifers	616 5.00
J. R. Smith, Ellis County, Kans.—8 heifers	526 5.00
Harvey Pargett, Mitchell County, Kans.—5 steers	936 4.35
Alvin Spiegel, Osage County, Kans.—5 cows	979 4.35
C. E. Miller, Labette County, Kans.—27 cows	721 4.00
Roy & Ira Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.—7 heifers	928 4.00
T. M. Jacobs, Phillips County, Kans.—5 heifers	852 3.85
J. R. Smith, Ellis County, Kans.—7 cows	796 3.75
Roy & Ira Wombles, Cheyenne, Colo.—6 cows	

### PIGS

Pigs and Light Lights	
Roy Howard, Anderson County, Kans.—17	153 \$10.25
Howard Dyer, Lafayette County, Kans.—5	158 10.25
C. W. Brown, Lafayette County, Mo.—9	149 10.10
Frank Sanders, Lafayette County, Mo.—11	130 10.00
Kirkby Smith, Lafayette County, Mo.—7	145 10.00
Harry Walker, Livingston County, Mo.—8	128 9.50
H. E. Butts, Linn County, Kans.—	131 9.50
R. O. Birdsell, Jewell County, Kans.—	158 9.50
Roy Howard, Anderson County, Kans.—5	115 9.50
John Rhie, Washington County, Kans.—7	122 9.00
Wm. Schultz, Miami County, Kans.—5	110 9.00
W. S. Boehm, Johnson County, Kans.—25	115 7.50

### 160 lb. Averages and Up

Leslie Hess, Lafayette County, Mo.—	242 \$10.40
Howard Harrison, Anderson County, Kans.—10	177 10.40
Geo. W. Teague, Allen County, Kans.—28	213 10.40
Chas. Simmons, Anderson County, Kans.—15	162 10.40
Clyde Kaff, Osage County, Kans.—6	189 10.40
Lawrence Massoth, Woodson County, Kans.—6	173 10.40
J. S. Rufenach, Henry County, Mo.—12	228 10.40
Harold Gabriel, Douglas County, Kans.—9	256 10.40
Edw. Eiegenbaum, Lafayette County, Mo.—14	156 10.10
T. E. Tucker, St. Clair County, Mo.—17	163 10.10
B. O. Batson, Grundy County, Mo.—8	230 10.00
Joseph J. Anderson, Livingston County, Mo.—14	238 10.00
Jesse Romine, Osage County, Kans.—6	262 10.00
J. J. Schiffman, Linn County, Kans.—	261 10.00
Chas. Mason, Sullivan County, Mo.—6	261 10.00
H. H. McDannell, Jewell County, Kans.—6	170 10.00
Earl Hopworth, Osage County, Kans.—13	204 10.00
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Lee Franklin, Bates County, Mo.—9	244 10.00
C. B. Bowman, Livingston County, Mo.—7	231 10.00
J. G. Lytle, Franklin County, Kans.—20	212 10.00
Wm. K. Moore, Lafayette County, Mo.—5	191 10.00
Abbot Bros., Cedar County, Mo.—19	191 10.00
Paul Kolster, Lafayette County, Mo.—30	195 10.00
John Rhine, Washington County, Kans.—20	191 9.90
F. Edw. Freeze, Lafayette County, Mo.—17	198 9.90
Geo. B. Duzan, St. Clair County, Mo.—5	240 9.90
Phillip Young, Clay County, Kans.—11	192 9.90
C. L. Crooks, Henry County, Mo.—20	208 9.90
Logan Farmers Union, Phillips County, Kans.—19	187 9.90
Wm. Haufier & Son, Osage County, Kans.—24	234 9.90
Ira Thornton, Clay County, Kans.—7	191 9.90
Rudolph Lefman, Lafayette County, Mo.—10	222 9.90
Richard Bell, Washington County, Kans.—5	189 9.90
Cecil Hatcher, Sullivan County, Mo.—28	207 9.90
Joseph Meyer, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	229 9.90
David J. Clark, Clay County, Kans.—8	217 9.90
Otto Mackler, Saline County, Kans.—7	210 9.90
Arthur Knechans, Lafayette County, Mo.—26	200 9.90
Howard Good, Jefferson County, Kans.—58	199 9.90
Roy Lovell, Henry County, Mo.—15	345 8.65
W. E. Tillman, Henry County, Mo.—11	366 8.60
John Rhine, Washington County, Kans.—11	400 8.60
W. H. Paramore, Grundy County, Mo.—7	400 8.60

### SHEEP

Irwin Neff, Mitchell County, Kans.—7	85 \$8.50
D. A. Newton, Lafayette County, Mo.—7	75 9.75
Roy Denton, Ray County, Mo.—10	105 9.75
J. A. Ramey, Johnson County, Mo.—16	79 9.75
James VanZandt, Johnson County, Mo.—8	80 9.75
Fred Shire, Grundy County, Mo.—6	76 9.75
Dean Hughes, Johnson County, Kans.—8	88 9.75
Otto Mackler, Saline County, Mo.—10	78 9.10
L. M. Martz, Bates County, Mo.—20	100 8.75
Robert Irwin, Vernon County, Mo.—6	78 8.50
A. La Duex, Johnson County, Kans.—9	51 7.50
F. J. Moberly, Grundy County, Mo.—12	62 7.00
I. J. Bennett, Delaware, Okla.—13	104 6.00
Henry Knopp, Neosho County, Mo.—13	104 4.00
A. L. LaDuex, Johnson County, Kans.—25	105 3.50
A. J. Kingery, Franklin County, Kans.—11	102 3.50
A. L. LaDuex, Johnson County, Kans.—10	

### STATEMENTS OF JOHN VESECKY, PRESIDENT OF KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Before The Sub-Committee Hearing Topeka, Kansas, October 22-23, 1937

(Continued from page one)

realized from the tax. Besides, a permanent subsidy is not conducive to a self-respecting, self-reliant agriculture.

The third plan, while giving the farmer what he is entitled to, that is cost of production on the domestic commodity, is not a fair share of the national income. It does not make any difference what it is called just as long as it gives the average farmer an income sufficient to pay all costs of producing his commodity, including interest on the investment, soil depletion, and depreciation on farm improvements, losses of crops and livestock, and a sufficient labor and management income to enable him to pay his accumulated debts, educate his children and live on what we like to call "the American standard of living."

To protect the interests of society and posterity, minimize chiseling and help effectuate the plan, I would include as an integral part of the bill, Crop Insurance, soil conservation with production control, both as a means toward soil conservation and an aid toward the control of possible surpluses.

tion to predetermined needs is an impossibility.

In my opinion, the best Agricultural bill which Congress can pass is a combination of all these plans, with some new ideas thrown in. I believe that it should be based on a set price for that part of all basic farm commodities used for domestic consumption. Whether cost of production, parity income, or a fair share of the national income be used as the basis, it does not make any difference what it is called just as long as it gives the average farmer an income sufficient to pay all costs of producing his commodity, including interest on the investment, soil depletion, and depreciation on farm improvements, losses of crops and livestock, and a sufficient labor and management income to enable him to pay his accumulated debts, educate his children and live on what we like to call "the American standard of living."

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L. J. ALKIRE



Wichita branch manager, Farmers Union

### A Surplus Disposal Corporation

which, in connection with the ever-normal granary plan, would take care of the seasonal excesses over domestic consumption, by holding in store such part of the commodity as might be needed to safeguard the interests of the consumer, and disposing of the balance by export or in any other way thought best. I would include a provision that any producer could withdraw his part of the surplus accumulated in excess years to fill up his domestic quota in years of short crops.

Next, I believe that gambling in agricultural commodities should be prohibited. No one should be permitted to sell any commodity which he does not actually own it. Every effort possible should be made to aid and encourage the growth and expansion of cooperative marketing and processing associations, owned and operated by the farmers themselves, to the end that farmers gain enough bargaining strength to make unnecessary federal laws such as we need and are asking for now.

In order to encourage the owner operation of farms, the bill should provide that as much as possible the benefits under it, no matter what plan is used, be confined to the family sized farms on which a farm family is living. It should further provide for the greatest possible amount of producer control of all machinery set up to effectuate and operate whatever plan is finally adopted by Congress.

Producer control is necessary in order to get the greatest possible amount of loyal grower cooperation in its operation, and also to retain, and even increase the farmers' power and ability of self government as opposed to the deadening effect of bureaucratic control on the very qualities which are the life of the form of government such as ours.

In addition, we need a real cooperatively operated democratically controlled farm refinancing system. One that will give the present farm owners a chance to hold their farms and pay off the indebtedness over a long time period with a very low rate of interest. Personally, I cannot see why our government has always held that it was all right to use bonds backed by farm mortgages and/or the credit of the United States as a basis for the issuing of money, while they hold that farm mortgages, backed by the farmers of this country are not a proper basis upon which we could base our currency, without the intervening of interest bearing bonds. A reasonable adequate tenancy program should be adopted, first of all, providing for a more uniform, fair leasing system and in addition, the farm financing system should also be used to finance the purchase of farm homes by tenants. It is poor economy to help tenants acquire farms by lending them money with which to buy them and then fail to see that conditions are made so favorable, by the passage of a real comprehensive farm bill, that they can, with industry and application, pay for the farm.

### ADDRESS BEFORE NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

—EVERYONE WAS GOING BROKE. The King became alarmed and at once got busy setting his house in order by financing a more orderly marketing system. He divided the Kingdom into Districts and compelled his subjects to transact their business within their own Districts, more or less compulsory Cooperation.

The plan worked wonders for the Danes, as can be proven by the figures taken from their books:

50 years ago better than 50%	
1885 .....	30%
1905 .....	15%
1937 .....	5%

The results pleased the King, because they can now pay him his salary and his subjects seem reasonably happy. Why shouldn't they be happy, 95 percent of them own their own home and farms and they have their share of other luxuries:

85 percent of their farms have electricity.

They have 10 telephones per 100 people; 15 cars per 100 people; 3 1/2 automobiles per 100 people.

Comparing this with what the people of the United States have I might mention that only 11 percent of the farms in the United States have electricity. The percent of telephones in the United States is higher than in Denmark, and radios about the same. As you know, the United States has more automobiles than any country; and whether that is a blessing or a curse is a very debatable question.

Too Many Peanut Stands

(Or could it be this?)

The average investment in this territory in the single unit Grain Elevator is about \$15,000.00 and it costs about \$5,000.00 per year to operate an elevator, including all expenses

such as taxes, insurance, depreciation, salaries, etc. If there is more than one elevator in a community there is lost motion of about \$500.00 per elevator to the community and, no matter which elevator the farmer sells his grain to he has to pay for the support of the others.

It costs about \$2,000.00 per year to operate an average cream station in a town, considering the Creamery to which the cream is shipped. There is, therefore, lost motion on each extra cream station in a town to the extent of \$2,000.00 per station, per year. This cost must, of course, be stood by the cream producer and is reflected in the price he finally gets for his cream.

The average investment in an oil station in a town is about \$15,000.00 which includes both the bulk station and the service station necessary to sell the products of the station. It costs about \$5,000.00 per year to operate the station and it is only reasonable to assume that the cost of operating an elevator—cream station and oil station by an old line company, or an independent company would be practically the same as the operating costs of a cooperative creamery. Therefore, the lost motion in the oil station would be about \$5,000.00 per year per station.

It must be remembered that the yearly operating costs of any of these above mentioned types of business must be taken out of the buying price of the commodity, as a result of the commodity involved, as a result of the producer or the consumer, as the case may be, eventually pays for all the lost motion and duplication involved.

### Estimated Lost Motion From Too Many Peanut Stands

Cost per year to operate one Cooperative Grain Elevator in an average sized town, \$5,000.00.

Cost of operating two private competing elevators, \$10,000.00.

Lost motion on operating 3 elevators in one town, \$10,000.00.

Cost of operating one cream station and proportional cost of creamery equipment to handle, \$2,000.00.

Cost of operating 5 cream stations, \$10,000.00.

Lost motion on cream stations, \$8,000.00.

Cost of operating one filling and bulk station per year in an average sized town, \$5,000.00.

Cost of operating 3 filling and bulk stations in an average town, \$15,000.00.

Lost motion on filling stations, \$10,000.00.

Total lost motion on 3 items, \$28,000.00.

The above is a conservative illustration for any town of about 1,000 people.

Why worry about taxes—the above mentioned sum would pay them.

MORAL: Cut out the Lost Motion!

### Conclusion

Mr. Farmer and Consumer of the United States: I don't claim to be a "Dane" but, I do believe in signs.

Won't you please heed "The Hand Writing on the Wall"? When half of our farmers have already lost their farms, through various hooks and crooks and 40,000 additional farmers use the title to their farms every year I think someone should start thinking about it.

Could the answer be "COOPERATION"—Or Unity of Action?

Personally, I am sure that it is but, must it be compulsory?

Well, that was really all it amounted to in Denmark. The Danish government took the stand that inasmuch as the people wanted them to furnish money to operate their marketing machinery it must of necessity ask the people to patronize the machinery they provided for them by granting them credit.

Therefore, Denmark was divided into small Squares and everyone was asked to patronize the set-up in their Square.

They were so well organized that they made it "stick"—simply by giving the Manager of the Square instructions not to do business with anyone living outside his Square.

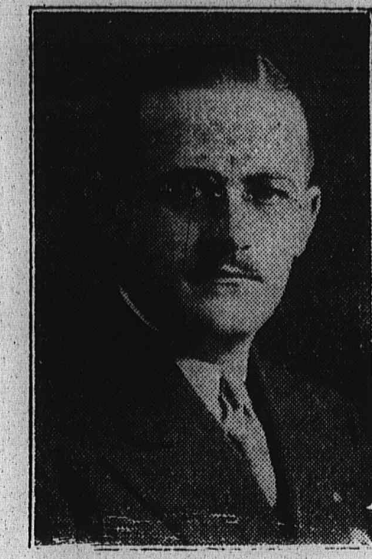
I am sure you will call this compulsory cooperation but, it worked wonders for the Danes. It helped pull them out of miserable poverty, placing them on a pedestal as a model governed country, having practically everything that anyone would like to have. Why the Danes have had Old Age Pension and Sick Benefits, without any "red tape" since 1881.

95 percent of the Danish farmers own their own farms. The Danes are no smarter than anyone in the United States but, Grim Necessity forced them to take this step. Cooperation is not altogether "Brotherly Love" as someone would like to call it. My name for it is "Intelligent Selfishness" or "Grim Necessity," if you please. The eternal struggle, or the survival of the fittest. Do we want to survive? If we do we must cooperate and if it be compulsory, I say, "Amen."

The poet Emerson so aptly said, "The Gods give everything to everyone at a fair price." Are we in the United States willing to pay the price?

Yours very truly, Farmers Equity Co.-Op. Cream. Assn. O. Hanson, General Manager.

T. C. BELDEN



Secretary, Farmers Union Managerial Association

### THE DIPHTHERIA DANGER

Reports received by the Kansas State Board of Health indicate that diphtheria carriers are more numerous than usual for this season of the year. It has been observed that whenever the carrier rate is high during the summer months, that diphtheria will be more prevalent than usual in the fall and winter months.

Diphtheria occurs in waves, and, as all communicable diseases show a great variation in prevalence, over a period of years, this may be a "diphtheria" year. In general the prevalence of diphtheria depends upon the distribution of the germs among susceptible persons, that is, among those who are not immune to the disease. Each year's crop of babies adds to the number of susceptible persons. Immunization against diphtheria has been demonstrated to be a successful method by which the disease may be avoided. Therefore, an intensive immunization program will definitely tend to lessen the prevalence of the disease.

Diphtheria is caused by a germ which usually begins its growth in the nose or throat, and forms a grayish material called a "false" membrane. This in itself may be dangerous, because the growth may become so large as to block the air tubes, resulting in suffocation of the patient. The germs produce a poison called "toxin". This poison enters the blood and is carried to all parts of the body, damaging organs and tissues.

Most newborn babies have a natural immunity to diphtheria, acquired from their mothers. This immunity usually disappears around the age of six to nine months. Since diphtheria is so often fatal to young children, every baby should have the protection of immunization treatment, which in itself, causes little or no discomfort.

In case of any sore throat, call a physician immediately. Most diphtheria deaths are the result of delay in medical treatment. Early diagnosis, and administration of anti-toxin usually means a complete cure. Every death from diphtheria means that some one has been negligent. Parents are under a serious obligation to give their children the protection against diphtheria which immunization affords.

Said the Cynic: "I could have made a better world than this."

Said the Sage: "That is why God put you here. Go to it."—S. W. Graflin.

### Classified Ads

FOR SALE: Bred ewes to lamb coming November. Priced reasonable. Ira A. Thornton, Clay Center, Kansas. 10-28-c.

OPPORTUNITY: Wanted, a good man to operate a 400 acre farm on a partnership basis. Address W. C. Landson, Laytonville, Arkansas for particulars and terms.

### We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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

THE CONSOLIDATED PRINTING CORPORATION  
SALINA, KANSAS

## For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

## The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

### 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 slack.

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 Fernwood Mines.

ILLINOIS—All sizes of Delta from Saline Co. and All sizes of Old Ben from Franklin County.

Also—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 prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

## THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas

Wakarusa, 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 Union.

Cash must accompany order.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	Farmers Union Song Book	20c
	Business Manual	5c
	Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Application Cards, 20 for.....	Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Constitution.....	Book of Poems (Kinney)	25c
Credential Blanks, 10 for.....	Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Demit Blanks, 15 for.....	Above, lots of 100, each 15	15c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	Militant Voice of the	50c
Farmers Union Station Fod 50c	culture (John Simpson)	50c
Farmers Union Button		75c