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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1937

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 HEARNG ON FARM LEGISLATION BEFORE SUB-COMMITTEE

The above head lines were used by the Kansas City Jour-nal-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 obesrvations thrown in.

By far the best record of the

hearing was carried by the Tope-ka Daily Capital. Cliff Strat-ton, the Capitol's capable Washington correspondent was at the hearing both days, and Senator Capper, owner of the Capitol was there most of the time. Since many of our members are also readers of either the Daily Capitol or of Cappers Weekly; which will doubtless also carry the re-ports quite completely, we will not use the Capitol 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

Kansas dirt farmers think and want upon which we could base our curas a result of hearings held here yesterday and today by the United States senate committee that is tour-States senate committee that is touring farm states to ascertain sentiment on a new national farm pro-

The sessions were in the court-room | and declared: of Judge Richard Hopkins and were presided over by Senators McGill of Kansas, Pope of Idaho and Frazier wereked."

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

Differ on Method gether as many farm leaders and

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 and a soil conservation program. 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 competi-tion 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 sur-

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 farm-

er's major problems.

John Frost, former Republican state senator from Blue Rapids and state vice president of the Farmers' union, declared emphatically for com-

pulsory crop control.
Dr. .O O. 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 con-

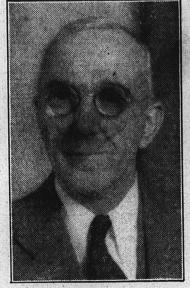
But, in the language of Charley McCarthy, it was the leadership of the Farmers' Union which "mowed vealed what may ultimately become the national objectives of the farmers if better agricultural and resident to the proposed legislation. He expressed "utter disgust" with the Ever Normal Cropsession of the farmers in the Ever Normal Cropsession of down" the city men who attended by if better agricultural conditions are not made to prevail permanently.

Would Stop Gambling John Vesecky, Salina, soft-spoken Bureaus AAA., said Hawkinson. The and to insure them of their just an head of the Farmers' Union, did not trouble is this committee is taking fair share of the national income. mince words in giving his views of its information from the upper bracture lengths to which he and kets, from farm leaders who don't available to those needing same, and many of his organization leaders believe the government should go.

Vesecky said he believed congress tion of the Farmers Union. The basshould pass a law to stop all gam- is of our troubles is the way money

JOHN VESECKY

Organization



State President, Kansas Farmers Un-

bling 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 Unit-By W. G. CLUGSTON

Of the Journal-Post Topeka Bureau

Topeka, Oct. 23.—The state got some enlightening ideas on what the

> terest-bearing bonds." who urged a similar monetary change "Save agriculture and all is saved;

Differ on Method Virtually to a man, those who tes-

dirt farmers as Topeka has seen in tified 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

> 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

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 Hawkinson of Randolph,

G. E. CREITZ



Secretary, Farmers Union Royalty Company.

speaking for the Riley County Farmthe Ever Normal Granary program

The 1937 act will fail because it is know how the one gallus farmer feels. to assist in stabilizing market sup-"I belong to the dirt farmer fac- plies and price levels.

National Cornhusking Contest to Be Broadcasted Over NBC

Company will have two of its ace tnnouncers in the field to present a
running account of the colorful
"World Series of Agriculture" exclusively for National Farm and
Home Hour listeners.

Hel Totion wateren NBC sports

Hel Totion wateren NBC sports

Hel Totion wateren NBC sports

Totten will be covering the con-

test for the sixth consecutive year, while Mitchell will be making his fourth appearance as master of cer-

special events for 15 years. He believes no sport is as strenuous as utes.
the competition in the husking contest in which an expert husker tosses an ear of corn per second into his

Mitchell, whose voice is familiar to es entered.

G. W. HOBBS

When the champion corn huskers millions of rural listeners through af the corn be't states begin their battle for the 14th annual national and Home Hour for more than five cornhuskeing title on Thursday, Nov-ember 4, the National Broadcasting lor of the event and interview vari-

Hal Tot.en, veteran NBC sports equipment in relaying the program announcer, and Everett Mitchell NBC from the corn field to NBC networks. 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 Martined and the Weber Brothers farm near Martined and the web a shall in Saline County, Missouri. The broadcast will be heard at 11:30 a. broadcast the broadcast the broadcast the broadcast they will carry on a two-way conversation in which they will discuss be action from different vantage points.

Twenty huskers, representing the champions and runners-up of Minneemonies during the NBC broadcast of the event which in recent years has attracted well over 100,000 spectators.

Totten, 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 besides of corn in the allested 20 minutes of the special events for 15 years. He besides of corn in the allested 20 minutes of the special events for 15 years. sota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dahels of corn in the allotted 80 min-

> the Missouri Ruralist, Missouri state farm paper, with the cooperation of the state farm journals in other stat-

Statement of



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 purclasing power to buy farm pro-

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 savoring of '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, wasn't quite certain what 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 producion control, and placed his county on record for cost of production pay-

ments to farmers.
The Saturday Capital said the following about Vice-president Frost and about the Farm Bureau and Master Farmers Legislative pro-

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

Pope joined in the laugh, and Frost finished his story, after remarking, drily, "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 se-

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

3. Parity payments on basic agri-cultural commodities to safeguard along the same lines as the Farm farmers against undue price decline Bureaus AAA., said Hawkinson. The and to insure them of their just and

5. Production control to assist in (Continued on page four)

Riley County

HON. GEORGE McGILL, Chairman, Sub. Committee on Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas. Dear Mr. McGill:

We appreciate your invitation ex-tended to President John Vesecky of our Kansas Farmers Union to participate in the agricultural hearing to be held in Topeka October 22-23. May we the executive board of the Riley County Farmers Union through above invitation submit the follow-

ing to your honorable committee.

We believe there is nothing new in the Farm Recovery 'field' to offer. Both sides; The dirt farmers he grip of adversity and holders in the monster loan business have each submitted their briefs over and over again. In short; do the bondholders ever want a complete farm recovery? No! not anymore than the farmer wants a continuation of the farm mortgage game.

Therefore, we trust the agricultural committee will not guide themselves by the propaganda offered by the bondholders and administered largely by the powerful agency, the Farm Bureau. (You are undoubtedly familiar with different investigations which have found the influence of the Farm Bureau wherever the Big

Money is.) We become weary of always finding money available for any of the various types of mortgages for the farmer but never money available for the promoton of cost of production. (Other industries get it.) It is so simple; that a man made depression must be launched upon the farmer first before the bondholders

mortgage game can possibly function, Therefore; in utter disgust with the present condition we do endorse and recommend for study the address of Hon. Usher Burdick of North Dakota in the House of Representatives August 17, 1937 on the subject "The Farm Problem." We similarly do endorse and recomemnd for study the address of Hon. Wm. Lemke in the House on February 17, 1937 on the subject "The Betrayal of Agriculture." Also the address of Hon. Charles Binderup of Nebraska in the House of Representatives March 4 1937 on the subject "The Power of Money." We further recommend to your committee the council of a farm leader who by the way carries NO PERSONAL POLITICAL AMBI TION; Mr. E. H. Everson, President

of the National Farmers Union. All recent measures for farm re covery have failed because of the reason that their designers are all of the same lineage as that of the promoters of the present 1937 Farm Bureau Triple A Bill.

Therefore we urge the adoption of the farm planks offered by the 'dirt farmer faction' of the Farmers Jnion namely: The Massingale Cost of Production Bill: a monetary reform calling for the control of money and credits by congress simply as the constitution provides and the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill as a redeem-

ing measure. Under the present monetary sys tem the privately controlled Federal Reserve Banks hold the secret to the future of agriculture, thus we beg to outline our report partly in the form of a review of the past which has come into light.

As the Riley County (Kansas), Farmers Union folks understand the situation, this farm plight started in May 1920 when 34 directors of the Federal Reserve Board held a se-cret meeting and decided to deflate the currency \$2,000,000,000.

To agriculture that was like draining one fourth of our blood from

our system and then expecting us to On this money situation we beg to refer to a quotation from Ricardo as follows: "That commodities rise or fall in proportion to the increase or fall in proportion to the increase of the farmer but out of enmity to the farmer but out of indifference to him. Inflation of prices had encouraged im to buy, or fall in proportion to the increase of the farmer but out of indifference to him. Inflation of prices had encouraged im to buy, (Continued on page four) continue to carry on.

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 experienceing 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 dis-

appointed on delivery. At the present writing we can accept orders for Kansas Deep shart coal on deferred shipment only. The Deep Shovel Kansas mines can make shipment in four or five days; Oklahoma coal is being shipped out in four three the five days after the 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 nines, and to us if you will place



Secretary Manager, Farmers Union Auditing Association.

your orders NOW for your November

December requirements. Your buisness 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 Associa-

or diminuation 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 Jennngs 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

PAULINE COWGER STATEMENTS OF JOHN VESECKY

State Secretary. First Woman state officer of the Kansas Farmers Un-

Address delivered before the an-

nual convention of the National

Farmers Equity Union, Limo, Ohio,

The Hand-Writing On The Wall Too Many Peanut Stands

60 years ago someone gave sime-one a homestead out here, "Where

To start with there were no ten-

ants 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 ten-

Allow me to quote you some fig-

Oh yes, the figures I am giving

H. E. WITHAM

General Manager, Farmers Union

you are authentic, they were put out

United

by the Government of the United States. The report goes on to say

that the flow toward tenancy is in-

For instance, 40,000 land owners

lose their farms every year and be-

come tenants. Someone may well

ask, is this the fault of the drouth,

The percent of tenancy in Iowa

and Illinois is now 70 percent. I have

selected these States because I con-

ing Committee to investigate and re-

their taxes.

port why his subjects could not pay

The report came to his desk that

ook for some other reason.

creasing instead of decreasing.

Jobbing Association.

Percent

ures on the percentage of Farms in the United States operated by ten-

ants in alarming numbers.

October 28:

the West Begins."

1890

1900

1910

1920

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

The period 1909 to 1914 was not the golden era in agriculture which one is led to believe it was by all authors of farm bills. If anything special can be said for that period, the said for that period, the said for the continuous special can be said for the said fo

That agriculture has not been on a self sustaining basis for a long time is amply proven by the chain of deserted and defertilized farms which has followed the westward advance of our population. Always the same process, beginning with the found-ing of a home in the wilderness, go-ing 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 an inefficient un-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

A farmer like any other business man, cannot long continue to operate at a loss. If he is to continue op-erating his farm, his income must sooner or later, be brought to equal his expenses. This meeting of income and expenses can only be ac-complished by one of two ways, either his income must be increased enough to meet his cost of production, including all wages and neces-sary overhead, or his expenses must be diminished enough so that his in-

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 his quota of manufactured goods and educate properly his children, without depleting the soil of the fertility which it

fed and clothed. 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, com-modity loans and equalization payments as a part of the plan. Another way is to give the farmer parity in-come with other industries, largely the elements of the first theory included. The third theory is what is commonly known as the Cost of Production Domestic Allotment Plan. 4 This plan is based upon a fixed cost the commodity which is consumed domestically, with a provision for the retention of the excess in what you

I am rather of the opinion that neither of the above mentioned plans

sulted in the Danes losing two very good tax paying Provinces, namely Schleswig and Holstem. The King could not balance the budget—they mal granary full in order to protect had no money to pay his salary and the consumer, any favorable season he was very, very unhappy. is sure to bring on a total supply 14
The King appointed a Fact-Findpercent above normal, and as a consequence, a price much below the 1909-1914 parity, to say nothing of a

his Subjects were patronizing a very wasteful, competitive marketits principal drawback, the fact that ing system-too much duplication of it depends on the receipts from pro-

STATE PRESIDENT

at most, it would be that the contin-ual 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.

come 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, he 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.

must have if our posterity is to be

There are several general theories by means of subsidies with some of f production price for that part of the grass-hoppers or other adverse to be sold for export, returned back to the grass-hoppers. The Government says of the producer, or otherwise disposed of as might be found best.

will do the job alone. We know that sider them two of the best farm to control production, with commod-States in the United States. Perhaps ity loans at 75 percent of parity on we had better leave the sun and a part of the production, with no grasshoppers out of the picture and control of the prices paid for the balance of the crop and no assurance In order to give you my version of a remedy, may I be allowed to introduce to you another picture of an 1909-1914 parity prices, with a gradother 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 will not insure the farmer anywhere This is a picture of Denmark entitled, "The King Became Unhappy!"

In 1864 the Danes had a very disastrous war with Germany which astrous war with Germany which is a 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 insure the farmer anywhere near his fair and necessary part of the national income.

real cost of production price.

The subsidy plan, while promising

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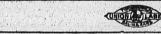
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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1937



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 each intelligently do our part to make our organization

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 are provided for industrial commodismaller 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 effecting 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 if it is the will of the membership that I serve essential for national prosperity. 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.

control.

for Farms."

A laughable sight is to see two old

corn shuckers use the same wagon all

at noon and go to dinner in their car.

They are not worrying about surplus

LISTEN

Cold weather brings problems to

Winter" is a subject scheduled

the car driver. "Operation of Cars

nesday evening, November 3, some

"America's slogan should be: 'Not

one American boy for European war

The Cross Roads during this Yuletide. We'll show you what a Christmas spirit—ain't.

Five big bills in five weeks is the corn shuckers use the same wagon all day, even tie their team to the hedge day, even to their team to the hedge gress 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 for discussion over Station KSAC, in Manhattan, Monday, November 1, at

The same opposition to the Court proposal in the Senate, to a very large degree, will face the Reorgani-5 p. m. At the same time on Wed-

interesting information will be pre-sented on "New Dual Light Plants 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 fire-works, come to Washington, D. C., non (D. Mo.)

controlling unmanageable surpluses. 6. Penalty features as a last resort to control market supplies in cluding marketing quotas. 7. Linked 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

(Continued from page one)

Senator Avery presented the folowing resolutions from Kansas Master Farmers, adopted at the recent meeting of that organization: The lazards involved in producing profitable farm crops today are many Senerations of lost and perhaps wasted 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 farmer's cost of production. However the farmer stil 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 artifical devices to maintain prices as

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

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 pro-

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

qu. s when necessary. Comomdity loans to co-operating

A parity price for farm products or a parity income for producers. A continuation of the principles

of soil conservation and domestic allotment. The continuation and extension of 3 1-2 percent land bark loans until real estate and farm improvements

are relieved of their present unfair tax burden.

Educational Camuse of agricultural products and also assist in simplyfying and making more effective this legislation.

paign Reduces

Fatalties

Secretary of the Institute.

years earlier.

o hunters:

304, or 43 less. In November, 1935,

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 sportsmen should know as

To bring home some of the salient

points of safe hunting and sports-

nen's courtesy, the American Wildlife

Institute issues the following hints

gun. Point it one of two places—at the sky or the ground. Respect the

rights of others; the farmer can

eep you from hunting on his pro-

Buy a license and always carry it

Respect speed limits while travel-

Do not let your dog chase livestock.

Never pull the trigger on an emp-

Do not feel you must take the limit. Take only what you can use and never "shoot out" an area. Leave

Don't discharge firearms near a

Look before you shoot. Everything

Be careful of fire. A grass fire

Cooperate with conservation offi-

The American Wildlife Institute is

rimarily concerned with the preser-

of wildlife as a great natural resource. This end it is achieving

through the endowment of research

PLANS OF ROOSEVELT

arm house or domestic animals.

y gun. It is always loaded.

some game for seed stock.

that moves is not game.

can do great damage.

and public education.

PROPOSALS GO BEYOND

Watch your step afield-and your

much about his firearms."

erty if he wants to.

Clayton Kline, Topeka's Gentle-man Lawyer Farmer, who with his brothers operates a 5,000 acre farm in Kansas and a 10,000 acre ranch Wasington, D. C.-Firearn fatalitin New Mexico and is a perennial es have been materially reduced by witness for corporations in witness for corporations in every he ring where the interests of the ducational campaigns, but the need for even greater caution on the part of sportsmen is emphasized by the common people are opposite to those of the corporations, also appeared before the committee. He said that American Wildlife Institute with the advent of the hunting season.
"Firearm fatalities in the United
States decreased from 3,120 in 1930 he and all farmers could make plenty of money raising oats at 30 cents per bushel, corn at 40 cents and to 2,854 in 1935—the last year figwheat at 60 cents. He believed that ires are available from the Vital at the most congress could raise the Statistics Division of the Census Bureau," points out Henry P. Davis, tariff on farm products, and loan farmers the above Cost of Production

"The sharpest decreases came about the price rose above the loan value in the hunting months of October November and December, indicating when all loans would be called. Dan Casement, the President of that sportsmen as a whole are be-coming more careful. For instance the National Independent Farmers League, said that natural forces, nor n October, 1930, there were 347 the rule of supply and demand as regards the prices of farm products, should ever be monkeyed with. His deaths from gunshot wounds. The same month in 1935 there were only remedy for farmers ills consists of irearm fatalities decreased from 484 lowering the wages of labor to keep them low enough so as to enable the manufacturer to keep his prices of o 414, or 74 less, and the December 935 fatalities were 338, or exactly 100 less than for the same month five farm supplies in line with the prices of farm products.

figures for storing their grain until

"Scattered reports from through-Albert Weaver of Bird City, one of out the United States indicate to the largest farmers in western Kanthe Institute that firearm fatalities sas, presented about the following have taken an even more decided plan to the committee: lump in the past year, but there is

Soil conservation, Control of surplus crops, Government facilities for market-

Wide distribution of information about crops in this and other coun-

He told the committee that he was much opposed to the government or any one else meddling in the inlividual activities of the farmers. Lee Cowden of Reading Kansas, ormer member of the Kansas legislature was 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 706 Franklin county farmers who, he stated, did not desire any government aid or legisla-

The Kansas and the National Livestock Associations like usual declared against the inclusion of livestock in any control program, and against processing taxes on livestock pro-

After listening to the testimony given during the two days hearing it appears that the great majority of our farmers feel that the government can and 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 reseration and restoration of all forms ve storage plan call it ever normal granary or what you may want, several, in addition to the Farmers Union, qualifiedly endorsed Cost of Proprojects, training of capable conservationists, coordination of all schools of thought on the general subject duction and all except the boys like Kline, Casement, Weaver and Todd accrue under any legislation pased as much as is possible, to family sized farms on which a farm family is living. The committee members were very courteous to all and had apparently the patience of Job.

Any one who testified before the committee can, after it is printed, get a copy of the Kansas testimony. As a large part of the testimony was given by what Senator Smith ealls the one Gallus farmers it can be taken for a true cross section of the popular sentiment in Kansas, both of the so-called leadership and of the dirt farmer. If it does .not have any other result than the education it has given all those who attended the hearing, beginning with the Honorable Senators down to the farmer without any gallus at all, it shall have been well worth the time and expense of attending.

PIGS

Pigs at weaning time should be getting all the grain they will eat. The ration should also include tankage or skim milk. Pigs that are dong well should make a pound a day gain in weight. Self-feeders are a convenient means for feeding grain and tankage. The use of self-feeders results in as good and often better gains than the hand-feeding method. is best to inspect the self-feeders pefore using them to be sure they are in good working order. A self-feeder should keep the feed dry, insure that feed is before the pigs at all times, and prevent waste by leakage or too free running of feed.

FARMERS

Farm population of the west northcentral states, of which Kansas is one, declined in 1934, 1935, and 1936. The droughts of recent years have forced farmers out in these states. As a result, there are fewer people living on the farms, and farm population 1 is declined.

SEPARATORS

How many dollars' worth of butterfat are you losing each year in the skim milk from separator? A sample taken to your local creamery or cream station can be tested. If pperating efficiently, the average farm separtor should not leave over five-hundreths per cent butterfat in the skim milk.

GARDENS

Preparation for the early spring vegetable garden should begin late this fall by plowing the area in small lands so the surface soil will dry quickly. This will permit early planting, which is of prime importance in successful early vegetable gardens.

"It is a mystery to me that we continue to spend such vast sums creating fleets and an army which types of their organization and location are more suited for a great mass overseas invasion of some ther country than for reasonable de-

RILEY COUNTY

(Continued from page one) and then deflation delivered him ino the hands of the money lender. The 'ederal Reserve Bank can be a 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

farm relief' plans.
Gov. Charles W. Bryan (Nebr.) said, "The farmers throat was being cut from both ears by abandoment 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 suddenely withdrawing currency from circulation at periodical ver of this document. intervals, and thus the rubber dollar s born.

When congress desires to save the nation from this 'curriculum' it will grant the farmers a stable dollar as provided for in Article I of the constitution, namely to coin money and to egulate the value thereof. save the bondsmen and agriculture

ecomes wrecked. Cost of Production Civilization constitutes the process of developing the resources and utili-

ing them. This can not be done when Poland bargains for our pianos in farmers. e change for their pork hams, as oc-curs under A. A. A. Civilization is not being supported nere when the International Harvester Co. supplies South America with

agricultural machinery in exchange for grain and meats which enter this country in stupenduous amount of competition with our farm products, all permissable under present "farm ecovery" 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 dolar 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 the governors and special representatives of governors from the states of Iowa, Mnnesota, North Dakota, South D kota. Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois held a Governors Conference in Des Moines in October 1933. The late Joe H. Mercer represented Kan-

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 nues which came to the state barely publicity in K. U. F. has been done report therefrom, calling for an N. kept the present system intact and so, purely for benefits to their in-R. A. code (1933) for agriculture fixing minimum prices at a cost of production plus a reasonable profit the state last year lost a million dolfor making the suggestion workable. couldn't match a \$500,000 federal aid but to do the deeper thinking for the Much the same as above mentioned grant. In addition to that loss, the membership, read over these F. C. A.

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 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 stranger in Congress, it passed the Senate, I believe, in '33 and we are proud to add that both 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 Mc-Nary-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 lemonstrated that sponsorers 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 merry satisfaction of the bondholders. (See U. S. map, front 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 gover-ea and that is the powerful propa-ganda 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 embod-

ies the desirable feature which tripleA have pretended to give us,—an The main attractive feature of

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 dis-

tributed 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 mu h 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.

A fact finding service that will aid in finding new outlets and a larger General William C. Rivers. (ret.)

other country than for reasonable defense of our own borders."—Major dering the actual farm condition (see U. S. map front cover) and we know

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 er cent subscribe to A. F. B. F.—'pictured' on inside of back cover, while money monopoliies, Industries, etc., are organized 100

per cent. Our hopes lie in a philantrophically minded congress who will have become weary of seeng the nations condi-tions compared to that quoted in Isaiah 59:14, and who will take more Wallace glibly continues to quote his 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 reverent-ly 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 co-

The United Press article from Daily Drovers 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 recom-mend to congress the Massingale Cost of Production Bill and a close Save agriculture and all is saved, adherence to Article I, of the consti-

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

Riley County (Kansas Farmers Union, No. 45.
By: VICTOR HAWKINSON, Randolph, Kansas

KANSAS SITS ON ROAD NEST EGG Cash Ready And Waiting For Build-ing New Highways

Due From Federal Government From The Topeka State Journal Kansas is sitting on a million and half dollar highway nest egg and loesn't know anything about it. Maymillion and a half figure is the minimum, based on a statement made re-cently when Governor Huxman conferred with officers of the Citizens

Road Association. The money is due from the federal hid in the sand. provision safeguarding road revenues

from diversion. Told A Dismal Story Great clouds of trouble have confronted highway enthusiasts who a periscope of our own specifications.

Wanted to see some new road con
Thus every line assembled by the wanted to see some new road construction. They were told that revenues which came to the state barely publicity in K. U. F. has been done level, and with other stipulations lars worth of new roads because it to be not only the editor of K. U. F. governor said there would be two articles, and if in your opinion, any endorsed the principle of limiting all benefits to agriculture; which may benefits to agriculture a 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 the farmers their whole bait, hook, they have just returned with inforon cost of production to the late John mation 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's 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

Now it is being pointed out in some well informed places that records as of August 31, 37, 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, \$3,376,9966.

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 triple A. is the 'farmers' benefit constitutional prohibition against di-checks, (?) money is given to the farmer and then taken away from vided 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

Neighborhood Notes

FROM RANDOLPH, KANSAS

Dear Brother Vesecky:
As a member of the Center Hill Resolutions committee, I beg to add to the support of center Hill resolu-The dictionary defines the word

'patron', as a protector: one who supports or protects a work."

It is very doubtful if Center Hill local or even the membership in Riley County has any 'patrons' of F. C. A. if so, they are indeed reluctant

From 12 o'clock noon, of May 18, 1920, to the present time, the farm mortgage game with its present 5,-000 government supervised farm mortgaging agencies plan their work

very cautiously.

If they had named all their setups correctly and always have given advance information to their deliber-ately planned victims of how they were going to pay tribute to the bondholders for no reason whatever except plain legalized highway robbery, it is hard to forecast what the probable results would have been. Back in the Union paper of 1-6-36 there is a complaint on page 4 about this F. C. A. propaganda being fed to the Union membership under these conspicuous headlines.

"A new kind of triple A "Application for loans \$3,800,917."
"Advance on loan commitments,

1.750.687. These articles under the various eadlines appeared to read as if the larger the figures, the more glorifying (?) yes, but not for farmer glorifying only to the efficient F. L. B. officers and the persons with the blistered fingers due to overtime on

the long bladed scissors. The soft pedal stuff for publicity from F. C. A. Etc., subdues the albe the fund is bigger. Certainly, it is claimed, it is not less. But the and educate themselves on what and who this mortgage business is for. When F. C. A. has something they want their patrons to know they will

get that information to the them in

spite of some farmers heads being government. Governor Huxman— An annual meeting of the local N. and doubtless Governor Landon, too F. Loan Association, I am told, the thought it was gone because there Wichita officials write out the prowas not sufficient state revenues for grams, name their speakers on it and money matching. Now it seems to send it to the board of directors to be safe under a state constitutional adopt, while on the other hand important information which the F. C. A. family does not want the Kansas Union Farmer and its readers to know can not be secured, even with

> version to that effect, but under no circumstance do we consider it good policy in, "to discourage the credit and mortgage system,"

> sinker and all. Just the same, we did read with interest your note on the resolutions. Sincerely.

Victor E. Hawkinson Randolph, Kansas.

HAYES AUXILIARY MEETING The Ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union Local No. 1130 met with Mrs. Gertrude Slingsby Oct. 19, 1937, with eleven members and one visitor present. During the business meeting arrangements were made for the auxiliary's annual Christmas party. The following resolution was adopted, a copy of same to be sent to our senators and representative. The Ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union of Hays Local No. 1130 indorse the Ludlow War Referendum, Joine House Resolution 199 and are urging your support to this referendum. Parliamentary practice was studied for short time, and then articles on various subjects were read and discussed. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Theda Speer Nov. 23. Adjourned for the social hour. Lovely refreshments were served by the hostess.

Emma C. Mall, Sec.

follows: "If within the fiscal years 1936 or 1937 the secretary of agriculture shall find with respect to any state that 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 federalaid 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."

GAMBLING WITH YOUR FUTURE???

No man can afford to gamble with his own future. Make sure now that you will be in the money when you are 65. Have us give you all details about Life Insurance for Retirement Income.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO. Des Moines, Iowa

(Write to) Rex Lear, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department Juveniles from 6 to 16 Juniors from 16 to 21

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. can have a lot of fun together, and few chairs scattered about. The sacks too, discuss some of the problems of our groups.

I am anxious to know how many of "Butter." The shade on a window at

I am anxious to know how many of the side of the stage is drawn. 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 dis-cussion. 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 cot ton and tobacco sections of Kentucky and Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania had their representativės as did also Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illin-ois, 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 rent and all expenses, even the modbeen successful". The problem of the est stock of groceries. It took long farm as related to these different general world problems came in for week-and some of us could scare 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 its patronge. reports that are representative of the farm grou 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

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 monotone 3 7-8 yards. Lining 2 3-8 yards.

8947. 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

Box 48 Salina, Kansas

Welcome at Any Meal again, but, when it does, I hope you

all can have the privilege of attend-

I'm wishing the best of everything

The Shortest Day

By Ardis Karlen

store is a bare, dismal-looking room, with a few boxes, some sacks, and a

Characters: James Daley, secreta-

the rest pace restlessly about How-

ath enters, takes off his coat, shaking

HOWARTH: Well, it's another of

those foggy days. It does seem that it ight have cleared up on our big

day. At this rate, it will soon be dark. SMITHERS: You're right Charles,

t 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

HOLT: This may be the first co-op-

erative store, but it doesn't look like

much. Even Robert Owen's commu-

HOWARTH: It isn't how we start

Society of Equitable Pioneers.

it. Hangs it up.

afford that.

to other corner of room.)

in here and be with us.

damp weather.

people ready to peer and scoll at our

poor store. Some of our own mem-

bers are out there, ashamed to come

ANN: I'd hate to stand outside to-

night. It's so cold and wet that you'd

Christmas than to stand in the cold,

ANN: Speaking of Christmas, that

newspapersman-Charles Dickens-

has just written another story. He

calls it "The Christmas Carol." The

story is about a little boy named Tiny

JIMMY: Was he just my size?

ANN: Oh, no. He was just a little

boy, but he was always cheerful.

Some time I'll read the story to you.

reading-but Dickens will be forget-

ten in a couple of more years. By 1850

no one will remember "The Christmas

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 educa-

tion? That doesn't mean fiction-read-

ing entirely, but a little of that

too soon. The Bank of England's

charter is expiring this year and Sir

our trouble by reforming the cur-

BENT: What good will it do us to

reform the currency when we never

see any of it? We're always in debt

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

HOLT: No, we need not look to

either Sir Robert Peel or Queen Vic-

toria for help. Unorganized people seldom get help from the government

The queen is a fine woman and the

princess and the tiny Prince of Wales

are lovely children, but they have ne-

ver heard of Rochdale. They do not

even know the flannel weavers are

HOLT: Just yesterday I was cheat-

ed by the butcher again. I saw his thumb on the scale. But I fixed him-

I told him that if I ever paid for the thumb again, I'd chop it 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 shut-

ASHWORTH: Everyone seems

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

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

cheated by the store keepers.

SMITHERS: I think we're starting

uldn't hurt us.

to the grocer.

HOLT: We have little time for

Tim. You'd like him, Jimmy.

Time: December 21, 1844, 5:30 p. m.

Sincerely, Aunt Patience.

ing at least one day's session.

for all of you.

Pioneers,



Rice Fritters Are

Scene: The store of the Rochdale ioneers, Rochdale, England. The Jelly Adds Zestful 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 ry; Charles Howarth, one of the trustattractive bot bread has all the advantages of quick preparation true of muffins, yet that crispness so char-acteristic of fritters. The jelly on top adds eye appeal that never fails ees; Ann Tweerale, the only woman in the 28 members; James Smithers, one of the directors; Jimmy, his nineyear-old son; John Holt, treasurer, and John Bent, one of the auditors. o tempt the lazy appetite, and the flavor of this new creation can only When the curtain rises, we find all of the actors on the stage except Howarth. Some occupy the few chairs,

be described as exquisite. You will find this recipe to be one that adapts itself equally well to a breakfast, luncheon or supper menu. It's a sure cure for menu monotony, and the success of this recipe is as-

sured before you start—it never fails.

The jelly topping will add a zest-ful flavor to the hot muffin fritters. It is advisable to choose a jelly that has a tart flavor, such as currant. If you wish to vary the flavor a bitwhole kernel corn may be substi-tuted for the cooked rice in this recipe.

Rice Muffin Fritters with Jelly

nist experiments started better than 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

enough to get that at two pence a Some of those boys are about my size. I'll show them. JIMMY: Father! There's a mouse

HOWARTH: No, Jimmy. You know, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Some day back of that chair. Catch 'im! Catch they'll understand.

ANN: This would happen. (Backs HOLT: We mustn't blame the poor weavers. Everyone has a right to his JIMMY: Aw-it ran down a hole. own opinion. The Chartists think that wanted to catch it. BENT: (Putting finishing touches if they got their charter signed, the to arrangement of store) Now, we're world would be better. The temperance people believe prohibition would nearly ready to open the shutters and do it. I hear there's even a group in tell the world that we're waiting for the United States that's going to cure DALY: The street is filled with everything by abolishing slavery.

ANN: But those things don't re the cause. They aren't practical. Oatmeal and butter are. I wish we had more provisions. It would be nice if we soap, and thread, and-oh, I could mention a dozen things.

think everyone would try to find someplace where he could at least be-HOWARTH: We decided by a vote of the members just which groceries warm and dry.
HOWARTH: It is a shame that the to stock-just as we decided on the principles of one share, one vote, a fair wage to capital, and the return of people have nothing better to do with their evenings just four days before

savings to patrons. DALY: We did decide all that. Now ome of our own members won't trade with us. We can't have that. We'll just have to buy them out. HOWARTH: No, we couldn't do

that. It would destroy the freedom of the members. And when men and women are not free they can accomplish nothing for themselves. HOLT: One thing that is in our fa-

or is that we're so far from a big city. It's ten and a half miles to Manhester—a good day's journey there ASHWORTH: But there are other

shops here, and they will get the trade See, no one's coming in to buy. To-morrow all Rochdale will hear that the "old weaver's shop" didn't have a single customer. ANN: We can't allow that to hapen-not after we've worked so hard, surely wish I could buy all the pro-

visions myself and carry them out

through that crowd. I'd be proud to do DALY: So would we all. Why could n't we do just that? Each of us can Robert Peel will have a chance to end take a part of the groceries and carry them out. No one need know we

HOWARTH: A fine idea. All in favor of doing that say "aye."

JIMMY Can I carry a sack of flour? I mean may I? ANN: No, Jimmy. You aren't big enough-just as our movement is not big enough to do all we wish it could but, who knows, it is possible that

may spread all the way around the HOLT: Well, you know that we decided that "As soon as it shall be found possible, this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education, and government." Quite a load for 28

some day the co-operative movement

poor weavers with just 28 pounds of SMITHERS: The hard part about this is going to be to get the women interested. If the wife will take a little trouble and bear with the sacrifice of buying now and then an article she doesn't quite like, and will send a little further for her purchases than perhaps suits her convenience, and ometimes pay a little more for them than the shop next door will charge,

co-operative stores will all be success-HOWARTH: Of course, you have to educate the very poor. The loss of a penny today looks larger to them than the return of six pence three months

ANN: Aren't you glad though that we went ahead with it? HOWAP H: I believe we all are, We've launched this idea of co-operation, and we'll soon know if it will and just see what thanks we get. work. All right-let's take our pack-They hoot at us.

JIMMY: Just let me out there, since all else has failed, co-operation 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 larnels 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 dextrim which does not readily in dextrim 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 add energy value to ice creams and pud-dings and stimulate the pleasure of eating these desserts.

The busiest person can achieve any of these sauces—of delightful consistency without cloying 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 As a guide to the ambient of 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 thre chocolate is dissolved. Stir to blend. Good on either ice cream or cot-

tage pudding.
A Delicately Flavored Sauce 1-4 cup white syrup 2 tablespoons red cinnamon drops Heat and stir until the candies are

lissolved. It 1 1y be 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 Merely stir together. Good on choolate ice cream or on chocolate

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

consistency. Apricot Fruit Sauce White syrup ecNH- oau m7(v a e Sieved apricots

Blend equal amounts. Good hot or cold on cottage pudding or that good French dessertbaba cakes. A Delux Sauce

1-4 cup white syrup 1 tablespoon each of cut up candied nineapple. pecan meats.

Stir together and use as a sauce f : plain or chocolate ice cream. Other candied or glace fruits may be used. A few drops of sherry or rum flavored mayhrdl adad waftft wwoo flavoring may also be added. Macaroon Sauce

1-4 cup syrup 2 tablespoons crumbed dry maca-Stir together. Good on vanilla coffee or chocolate ice cream and on corn starch blanc mange.

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

n ice cream. Imagination and ingredients at hand are the only limitations to concocting delicious sauces with syrups

Cheese Blanc Mange (Served hot or cold)

1 pint sweet milk (fresh, powderd or evaporated) 3-4 to 1 cup grated or finely cut 3 tablespoons corn starch stirred

mooth in 1-4 cup cold milk , 1-2 teaspoon salt Dash paprika speck cayenne

Heat milk and cheese in a double oiler until the cheese is melted. Stir 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 neated 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, dou-

ble the recipe and when set turn out

on a round, flat platter. The center of a ring mold of the heese 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 skins may be left on apples or red cherries may be used; canned pears may be heated in their syrup colored with a green vegetable coloring, and in vegeta-

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

bles beets and green beans combine

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 milder flavor is liked for blanc manlet drip over night.

CURTAIN LAND

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

Blend 2 cups of chopped or grated apples, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons cider Turn into a perviously lined ring form, turned out on a flat plat-ter on which is arranged a ring of lettuce leaves, the center of the ring

HOT WATER PASTRY 1 1-2 Cups Flour 7 Tablespoons Shortening 1-4 Cup Boiling Water 1-4 Teaspoon Baking Powder 1-2 Teaspoon Salt Sift flour, measure, and sift with

The day of reckoning is at hand for girls who cast caution and widebrimmed hats aside all summer. A hardy, sun-tanned skin was attractive enough with summer clothing, as plain pastry. but now that fall outfits are in order, it is definitely unbecoming and out of key. To transform a leathery complexion into one that is petal-smooth is

no overnight job. Any preparation strong enough to obliterate blemish-es quickly is likely to do the skin more harm than good. Creams and other skin-softening cosmetics help to keep the complexion smooth, while a number of lotions containing buttermilk, lemon juice, or cucumber have a mildly-bleaching effect. But cosmetics have no magic power. It takes patience and concentrated attention to restore the smooth, pearly luster to discolored and sun-parch-

filled with sliced tomatoes and cu-

cumbers heaped with mayonnaise is

a feat for the eye as well as the

SOAPSUDS AN AID
TO PARCHED SKIN

Time and Practice Required to Ban-

ish the Effects of Sun and

Wind

All reliable skin treatments are founded in one basic formula—before using any kind of cosmetic, wash with soap and water to remove soil, stale powder, and rough bits of soil, stale powder, and rough bits of cast-off skin that clog the pores and interfere with the proper functioning of the glands beneath the skin. Wholesome food, fresh air, and rest are essentials in the prescription with fresh towels and personal linens also recommended to round out the cleanliness program and provide a spiritual

Skillful make-up is always useful for disguising a leathery skin until the effects of sun and wind have faded away. Here too, the basic formula has a practical application, for cleaning with soap and water is the first step in successful make-up and it should be the last step in removing make-up before bed-time or any ime before a new coat of cosmetics is applied.

HINTS FOR HOMEMAKERS

Toast-Bread is toasted to extract the moisture and make it more palaedtas table and digestible. Thick slices of too fresh bread blacken and char and the heat does not reach the inside making it doughy and hard to digest. To make good toast-have stale oread or dry slices in the oven before toasting. Cut bread thin-about onequarter of an inch. Have red fire not blazing. The crust may or may not pe removed according to taste. Use double broiler, placing the slices in

evenly; close broiler, and hold firmy to prevent slices from slipping Move over the fire two or three minutes; turn over. Serve at once buttered or dry.

Bread properly toasted turns the dough into pure wheat farina easily digested by even sick persons.

Toast served with vegetables adds much to their food value and gestibility. Dip the toast quickly into boilinwg water and sprinkle lightly with salt. Place in serving dish and turn the vegetables over it. Peas, succotash, beans, spinach, asparagus and cauliflower-in fact almost any vegetable is made more tasty and at-

tractive if served with toast. Creamed vegetables are very atractive served on nicely browned slices of toast.

Milk Toast: Slices toasted bread, quart rich milk which has heated to boiling, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt. Pour over toast and serve hot. This is a fine dish for a cold morning and has all the nourishment needed.

Dream Toast: Slices of bread, buttered and grated cheese spread between them. Toast in oven or on broiler. Serve at once.

French Toast: Six slices of bread, eggs, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons milk. Beat eggs slightly, add salt, and milk. Dip bread into the mixture; fry on well greased griddle. Brown on both sides. Serve with butter, syrup and crisp bacon.

VARY GRAPE JUICE RECIPE WITH WHOLE SPICES

Part of all cooking seems a bit opsy turvy, for winter foods must be canned in summer, and some of summer's delicacies must be prepared in the fall. Grape juice, for instance, which stands one in such good stead in sultry weather, needs to be made now when the luscious Concords are at their best. Incidentally, grape juice is the foundation of a number of good winter punches, so the foresighted housewife makes plenty of it.

Vary your usual recipe this time by making spiced grape juice. The addition of clove and cinnamon gives this beverage a subtlety of flavor that is pleasing to the palate. Spiced Grape Juice

10 pounds blue grapes

2 pounds sugar

2 quarts boiling water 1 four inch stick cinnamon 8 whole cloves Prepare the grapes by washing, icking over and removing stems Put them in a large kettle, add the spices, pour over the boiling water and simmer over a low flame until the skins are separated from the pulp. When this stage has been rea-ched let boil for 5 minutes. Remove from fire, pour into a jelly bag, and

Pour the juice into a kettle, bring to the boiling point and then add the sugar. Boil just 1 minute. Pour into sterlized bottles. Seal and keep in cool dark place. This recipe is for a small quantity—about 2 1-2 quarts. For larger amounts, multiply the ingredients, keeping the same proporAPPLE PIE DELUXE

vinegar, 2 tablespoon but r, 1-4 tea-spoon salt and 1-4 teaspoon mace, plate. Over top of the pie place apple rings cut from large red apples, cored but not peeled. Sprinkle gener-ously with shredded coconut and bake until apples are tender. Remove from oven and place a maraschino cherry in center of each ring.

salt and bakingpowder. Pour boiling water into mixing bowl. Add short-ening. Beat until smooth. Sift in dry ingredients. Beat until mixture forms a smooth ball. Chill thoroughly. Roll

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 an dgrated cheeseusing 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 not 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 sift three times with flour. Measure 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 pens.

Molasses Gingerbread One and three-fourths cups sifted

One and one-half teaspoons combi nation baking powder One-half teaspoon baking soda One-half teaspoon salt One and one-half teaspoons ginger

One egg, well beaten One cup molasses One-half cup sour milk Six tablespoons melted butter or

hortening.
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, 10x10x20 inches and bake in a moderate oven at 350 degrees F. about 30 minutes.

Salmon Loaf

2 cups salmon ornflakes, crushed 1 teaspoon lemon juice 2 tablespoons butter, melted 3 eggs, beaten slightly 3 slices bacon

1 teaspoon salt. Remove skin and bones from salnon, break into cornflakes, and comine, with other ingredients in order given. Place lightly in buttered bakng pan, strip with bacon and bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 30 minutes.

Pineapple Fruit Cheese Salad 1 package orange flavored gelatin

nixture 1 cup boiling water 2-3 cup boiling pine apple 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 gelating and stir until dissolved. Cool and add the rest of the ingredients. Pour into one 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 Salt, Pepper, and Cayenne 1 1-2 Cups Milk Beat eggs with fork until whites and volks 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 butter-

ed, toasted bran bread cups. HONEY BRAN BROWNIES Half cup honey, 1-2 cup sugar, 1-3 cup cocoa, 1-4 cup all-bran, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1-3 cup butter, 1 cup nuts (chopped), 1-4 teaspoon baking powder, 2eggs, 1-4 cup flour, 1-2 teaspoon

Cream honey, sugar, butter. Add ocoa, eggs and all-bran. Sift dry ingredients and add with chopped nuts, hen 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 wellbeaten 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 curs boiled rice (drained) 2 1-2 cups milk

eggs (beaten) 1 cup maple, sirup 1-2 teaspoon salt 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg

cup raisins Mix all ingredients thoroughly. Place in buttered dish and bake at 325 degrees F. 35 minutes or until more wars."-Edna Ferber, novelists.

ustard is firm. Stir twice during the first 20 minutes. Serve either hot or cold with cream. Serves 8.

Roll the Cleaning Equipment Attach rollers to a piece of board about 15 inches square and you'll have a convenient and easily moveable resting place for the scrubbing pail, brushes, soaps, and such-like paraphernalia used in floor-cleaning and other household jobs.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pat-tern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book-25c) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, Kan-sas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

THE GOAL OF PHYSICAL FITNESS (Continued)

Good Nutrition-The Keynote

of Vitality Leaders in medicine and in nutriion in this country and abroad are emphasizing as never before the part played by food in good nutrition and the importance of good nutrition in vital and efficient living. In recent months these leaders have made such prophetic statements

"Man's place in future history wil depend in no small degree up-on the food he eats." 1

"The establishment and maintenance of health through diet will become a more important factor than the cure of specific disease, important as that phase....

of medicine also is." 2 "... it is quite conceivable that in the simple matter of the daily choice and use of foods lies our most important and practicable opportunity to build for the efficiency and happiness of our

lives...." 3
But the conviction that good nutrition is basic to the future progress of the race is by no means confined to a few far-sighted individuals. In fact, it has recently become a matter of international consideration. A committee of nutrition authorities appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations has within the last few months advised that body that the nutrition al status of peoples of the world would be improved with better diets Furthermore, the Nutrition Commit-tee established dietary standards for individuals of different ages to be used as guides in planning adequate diets. In those countries in which dietary studies have thus far been completed the food intake was found too far below the standards set by the Committee. And, as would be expect-ed, disease and death rates ran cor-

respondingly high on the poor diets.

A Personal, Vitality Rating

Whatever affects the vitality of a nation affects the vitality of its in-dividual citizens. The influence of food therefore, as a factor in develoing and preserving one's own health and vitality assumes great importance. It seems only wise, then that every person should appraise his present fund of vitality and consider now by taking account of his diet he may establish a high vitality ra-

As a basis for such apraisal let us first enumerate some of the more obvious symbols of vitality and later consider the part played by food in each of them in turn. Sound and healthy teeth, resistance to bodily infections, maintenance of proper weight, and efficiency and skill in work and play have all come to be associated/ with a well-nourished body. In the following pages are discussed ways in which food influences each of these different conditions and how the individual can add to his measure of vitality by following a few rules of good nutrition. Good Teeth-Their Relationship to

Nutrition The nutrition of any one part of the body cannot be considered apart from the nutrition of the whole organism. The condition of the teeth therefore, reflects the general state of nutritition of the individual. In this case, poor teeth may indicate nutritional defects which affect bodily health and vigor. An appraisal of one's vitality, therefore, must include consideration of the teeth.

Good diet has long been considered essential to best tooth development and maintenance. But there been widely varying opinions as to the particular dietary factors or group of factors chiefly involved in good dental health. Recently the rend has been toward urging general dietary adequacy with less emphasis upon the importance of individual dietary factors. Similarly, there evidence to indicate that the healh of teeth may be impaired through inadequacy of any one of several essentials—not merely those few once thought to be of especial importance. A diet containing all of the foods

essential to good nutrition is also essential for good teeth. At least a pint of milk daily, with two or more vegetables and two or more fruits, forms the nucleus of such a diet for adults. Eggs, bread, butter, meat, and potatoes should be added in such quantities as to make the diet palatable and to maintain desirable body weight. But milk is especially essential in this diet. Mil contains toothbuilding minerals-calcium and phosphorous—in more desirable proportions than any other food. (Continued Next Week)

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS ON PEACE

war, and we are permitted to send all kinds of arms and ammunition and implements of war to both sides to kill and maim and destroy property. I think that is against the wishes and the intent of the peaceloving American people."—Rep. Hamilton Fish (R., N. Y.)

"I bet if they dressed all soldiers in overalls, there soon would be no

"Actualy there is a war going on in China without a declaration of

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 Pete Bocquin, Lyon County, Kans.—46 steers \$12.50 11.50 1066 11.25 Gaughan Bros., Lyon County, Kans.-19 steers 11.00 11.00 10.50 10.35 1159 752 1053 Wm. Skonberg, Osage County, Kans.—29 steers Bert Wamser, Lyon County, Kans.—21 yearlings Chas. Schlobohm, Lyon County, Kans.—15 heifers R. W. Young, Coffey County, Kans.—13 steers 10.00 860 790 740 9.75 9.50 9.50 9.50 1077 1016 J. W. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans .- 50 steers J. W. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—50 steers
J. W. Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—48 steers
M. M. Carpenter, Clay County, Kans.—15 steers
O'Neill Bros., Pottawatomie County, Kans.—9 calves
Neal & Hake, Henry County, Mo.—12 steers
Lewis Bland, Cedar County, Mo.—6 yearlings
Marcus Oakieaf, Labette County, Kans.—11 steers

C. F. Wasmer, Lyon County, Kans.—6 steers 8.50 916 8.25 8.25 8.25 1008 8.00 7.75 7.35 C. F. Wasmer, Lyon County, Kans.—6 steers Roy Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.—6 steers Roy Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.—21 steers 621 7.25 567 7.25 7.25 A. J. Beck, Osborne County, Kans .- 9 steers 672 A. J. Beck, Osborne County, Kans.-5 steers Peter C. Nelson, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—5 calves
Otto Gruber, Dickinson County, Kans.—7 calves 7.00 6.75 Otto Gruber, Dickinson County, Kans.—6 steers Dickens Bros., Allen County, Kans.—5 cows

Hugh B. Holler, McPherson County, Kans .-- 19 steers

Dickens Bros., Allen County, Kans .- 6 cows ... Roy & Ira Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo.-6 steers

Bert Steel, Franklin County, Kans .- 6 steers .

Albert Olson, Morris County, Kans .- 7 steers

J. R. Smith, Ellis County, Kans .- 9 heifers

A. J. Beck, Osborne County, Kans .- 5 heifers .

H. S. Brown, Norton County, Kans.—8 heifers

Alvin Spiegel, Osage County, Kans.—5 cows C. E. Miller, Labette County, Kans.—27 cows ...

John Rhine, Washington County, Kans. -20

Geo. B. Duzan, St. Clair County, Mo.-5

Phillip Young, Clay County, Kans .- 11

C. L. Crooks, Henry County, Mo.-20

F. Edw. Freeze, Lafayette County, Mo.-17 ...

Logan Farmers Union, Phillips County, Kans .- 19 ..

Wm. Haufler & Son, Osage County, Kans. -24.

wm. Haulier & Son, Usage County, Kans. 24

Ira Thornton, Clay County, Kans. 7

Rudolph Lefman, Lafayette County, Mo.—10

Richard Bell, Washington County, Kans.—7

Cecil Hatcher, Sullivan County, Mo.—5

Joseph Meyer, Lafayette County, Mo.—28

David J. Clark Clay County, Vans.—28

J. R. Smith, Ellis County, Kans.-6 heifers

Wm. Feeney, Dickinson County, Kans.-5 steers

L. J. Taylor, Dickinson County, Kans .- 10 calves ...

Harvey Pargett, Mitchell County, Kans .- 5 steers ..

Roy & Ira Wombles, Cheyenne County, Colo .- 7 heifers 4.00 T. M. Jacobs, Phillips County, Kans .-- 5 heifers 928 852 J. R. Smith, Ellis County, Kans.-7 cows 796 Roy & Ira Wombles, Cheyenne, Colo.-6 cows Pigs and Light Lights 153 Roy Howard, Anderson County, Kans .- 17 10.25 158 Howard Dyer, Lafayette County, Mo .- 5 C. W. Brown, Lafayette County, Mo .- 9 145 10.00 128 131 H. E. Butts, Linn County, Kans .-- 8 ... R. O. Birdsell, Jewell County, Kans .- 5 Roy Howard, Anderson County, Kans .- 5 John Rhie, Washington County, Kans .-- 7 122 9.50 Wm. Schultz, Miami County, Kans .- 5 110 W. S. Boehm, Johnson County, Kans.—25 ______ 160 lb. Averages and Up 115 \$10.40 Leslie Hess, Lafayette County, Mo.-15 Howard Harrison, Anderson County, Kans.—10 Geo. W. Teague, Allen County, Kans.—28 10.40 10.40 Chas. Simmons, Anderson County, Kans.-15 10.40 Clyde Kaff, sage County, Kans .-- 6 189 10.40 Lawrence Massoth, Woodson County, Kans .-- 6 173 10.40 J. S. Rufenach Henry County, Mo.-12 Harold Gabriel, Douglas County, Kans .- 9 10.40 221 10.40 156 T. E. Tucker, St. Clair County, Mo.—17 B. O. Batson, Grundy County, Mo.—8 163 Joseph J. Anderson, Livingston County, Mo.-14 223 10.00 Jesse Romine, Osage County, Kans.-6 J. J. Schiffman, Linn County, Kans .- 6 262 10.00 Chaster Mason, Sullivan County, J. H. McDennell, Jewell County, Kans .- 6 Earl Hopworth, Osage County, Kans .- 13 Earl Hepworth, Osage County, Kans.—13 Lee Franklin, Bates County, Mo.—9 204 10.00 244 C. B. Bowman, Livingston County, Mo.-7 231 J. G. Lytle, Franklin County, Kans.—29 212 Wm. K. Moore, Henry County, Kans .- 5 .. Abbott Bros., Cedar County, Mo.—19 Paul Kolster, Lafayette County, Mo.—30 191

David J. Clark, Clay County, Kans.—8 Otto Mackler, Saline County, Kans.—7 Arthur Knehans, Lafayette County, Mo.-26 Howard Good, Jefferson County, Kans.—58 ... Roy Lovell, Henry County, Mo.—15 199 W. E. Tillman, Henry County, Mo .- 5 John Rhine, Washington County, Kans.-11 W. H. Paramore, Grundy County, Mo .- 7 Irwin Neff, Mitchell County, Kans .- 7 85 D. A. Newton, Lafayette County, Mo .- 7 75 Roy Denton, Ray County, Mo .- 5 J. A. Barnhart, Johnson County, Mo.-16 9.75 James VanZandt, Johnson County, Mo.-8 ... Fred Shire, Grundy County, Mo.—8

Fred Shire, Grundy County, Mo.—6

Dean Hughes, Johnson County, Kans.—8

Otto Mackler, Saline County, Mo.—10

L. M. Martz, Bates County, Mo.—20 9.10 Robert Irwin, Vernon County, Mo .- 6 A. La Duex, Johnson County, Kans .- 9 J. Moberly, Grundy County, Mo.-12 I. J. Bennett, Delaware, Okla .-- 13 Henry Knopp, Jackson County, Mo .- 13 6.00 4.00 A. L. LaDuex, Johnson County, Kans.-25 3.50 A. J. Kingery, Franklin County, Kans.—11 A. L. LaDuex, Johnson County, Kans.—10 105 102

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

The third plan, while giving the farmer what he is entitled to, that is cost of production on the domestically consumed portion of his product, would not work if used alone because of the human clause of the human clause. cause of the human element entering into its proper operation. As long as human beings are constitutionally selfish, we must have safeguards to protect the interests of the weak and of society as a whole. The argument is often advanced against the Cost of Bredvation Domestic Allot. Cost of Production Domestic Allot-ment plans that no one can accurately ment plans that no one can accurately figure the cost of production. I am of the opinion that cost of production and help effectuate the plan, I would and Peanut Stands can and is much more accurately fig-ured than is the next year's produccan and is much more accurately ligured than is the next year's production of any crop on any given acreage. In figuring cost of production,
we have mostly facts and figures to
work with, while to control producwork with, while to control producwith production control, both as a
means toward soil conservation and
an aid toward the control of possible
work with, while to control producwith production control, both as a
means toward soil conservation and
an aid toward the control of possible
work with, while to control produc-

tion to predetermined needs is an im-

In my opinion, the best Agricul-tural 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 prorealized from the tax. Besides, a permanent subsidy is not conducive to a self-respecting, self-reliant agriculture.

The third plan while giving the 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, includ-ing interest on the investment, soil depletion, and depreciation on farm improvements, losses of crops and livestock, and a sufficient labor and

include as an integral part of the bill

L. J. ALKIRE



Wichita branch manager, Farmers

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

6.50

6.00

6.00

5.50

5.00

4.35

4.00

526

195

191

187

234

191

191

Next, I believe that gambling in agricultural commodities should be prohibited. No one should be permitted to sell any commodity who 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 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 Con-

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 necessary to a republican form of government such as ours.

In addition, we need a real coopof interest. Personally, I cannot see Could the answer be "COO why our government has always held TION"—Or Unity of Action? that it was all right to use bonds backed by farm mortgages and/or but, must it be compulsory? the credit of the United States as a basis for the issuing of money, while ed to in Denmark. The Danish gov-10.00 10.00 they hold that farm mortgages, ernment took the stand that inas-9.90 pearing bonds. 9.90

A reasonable adequate tenancy by granting them credit. program should be adopted, first of fair leasing system and in addition, the farm financing system should Square. also be used to finance the purchase of farm homes by tenants. It is poor they made it "stick"—simply by give also be used to finance the purchase economy to help tenants acquire 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 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 Districtsmore or less compulsory Coopera-

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

50 years ago better than 50% 1905

The results pleased the King, because they can now pay him his salary and his subjects seem reasonably happy. Why shouldn't they be hap-py, 95 percent of them own their own home and farms and they have their share of other luxuries: 85 percent of their farms have lectricity.

They have 10 telephones per 100 people; 15 radios per 100 people; 3½ automobiles per 100 people. Comparing this with what the peo-ple of the United States have I might mention that only 11 per cent of the farms in the United States have electricity. The percent of tele-phones 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 debat-

(Or could it be this?)
The average investment in this ter-

such as taxes, insurance, depreciation, salaries, etc. If there is more than one elevator in a community there is lost motion of about \$5000.00 per elevator to the community and, no mater 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 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 or 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 sta-tion and oil station by an old line company, or an independent company would be practically the same as the operating costs of a cooperate creamery. Therefore, the lost motion in the oil stations 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 busi-ness must be taken out of the buying price or added to the selling price of the producer or the consumer, as the case may be, eventually pays for all the lost motion and duplication in-

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 com-

peting elevators, \$10,000.00. Lost motion on operating 3 ele vators 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

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

MORAL: Cut out the Lost Motion! Conclusion

United States: I don't claim to be a 'Daniel" but, I do believe in signs. Won't you please heed "The Hand-Writing on the Wall"? When half eratively operated democratically of our farmers have already lost controlled farm refinancing system. their farms, through various hooks One that will give the present farm and crooks and 40,000 additional owners a chance to hold their farms | farmers lose the title to their farms and pay off the indebtedness over a long time period with a very low rate start thinking about it. Could the answer be "COOPERA-

backed by the farmers of this coun- much as the people wanted them to try are not a proper basis upon furnish money to operate their marwhich we could base our currency, keting machinery it must of neceswithout the intervening of interest sity ask the people to patronize the machinery they provided for them

Therefore, Denmark was divided all, providing for a more uniform, into small Squares and everyone was asked to patronize the set-up in their

ing the Manager of the Square infarms by lending them money with structions 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 prac-

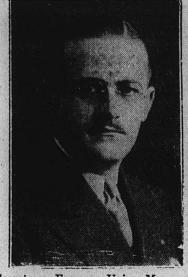
tically everything that anyone would a partnership basis. Address W. C. like to have. Why the Danes have Landson, Laytonville, Arkansas for had Old Age Pension and Sick Benefits, without any "red tape" 1891. 95 percent of the Danish farmers own their own farms. The Danes

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 eter-nal 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 Manager-

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 diphthe commodity involved, as a result theria will be more prevalent than usual in the fall and winter months.

> Diphtheria occurs in waves, and, as all communicable diseases show great variation in prevalence, over a period of years, this may be a "diphtheria" year. In general the prevalence of diphtheria depends upon the distribuion 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 di-sease 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 tis-

Most newborn babies have a natural immunity to diphtheria, acquired from their mothers. This immunity usually disappears around the age of Mr. Farmer and Consumer of the 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 af-

Said the Cynic: "I could have made better world than this." Said the Sage: "That is why God put you here. Go to it."-S. W. Graf-

Classified Ads

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

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

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WHEN ORDERING COAL

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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

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.

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WH() narrowed the spread in butterfat prices? WHO forced other eream 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 Wakeeney, 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 Sc F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c Farmers Union Song Book 20c Business Manual _______ 5c
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

Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) Write te

Kansas Farmers Union

Salina, Kansas

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

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Branding Fund—1 15. can, (for approximately 100 head)

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Special brends \$8.00 each.

De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves
and goats. For 50 head

Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and on Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size 2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, & for

HOGS Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs ... Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose

Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms,
per box of 50 with instruments

Dreosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon
HORSES 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.

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