



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1937

NUMBER 20

JOHN VESECKY MADE PRESIDENT; NO OPPOSITION

Loyalty To Farmers' Interests And
Ripe Experience In Cooperative
Marketing Made Him Convention's
Choice.

KEENEY IS VICE PRESIDENT

Juniors From Various States Were
Active In The Convention Pro-
grams.

Without opposition and by a unanimous vote John Vesecky was elected President of the National Farmers Union Convention at Oklahoma City. It was a tribute to his common sense methods, his fair dealing with all factions, his loyalty to farmers' interest, and his large understanding of and experience in cooperative marketing and of the legislative supplements needed to give cooperative marketing a square deal and to give farmers justice.

Others officers elected were as follows:

Vice-President — H. G. Keeney, long time President of the Nebraska Farmers Union.

Secretary-Treasurer — J. M. Graves of Oklahoma, present National Secretary-Treasurer.

Board of Directors — George A. Nelson of Wisconsin, reelected, former Chairman of the Board; Morris Erickson of North Dakota, reelected, young and eloquent foe of war; Emil Lorkins, President of South Dakota Farmers Union, who as a legislator led the fight that licked the cohorts of Wm. R. Hearst in the South Dakota Legislature; M. R. Miller, Secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union; James G. Patton, Secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union.

Into the hands of these 8 officials has been committed the work of advancing the cooperative and legislative program of our militant and aggressive National Farmers Union. Some of these officials are old in experience. Others are young in vigor and enthusiasm to carry the battle for economic justice for farmers to every corner of our land.

In the last issue of The Kansas Union Farmer there was a brief write up of the Oklahoma National Convention. In this issue we are giving a more extended report of the proceedings of that convention. And we are giving the complete reports of the committee resolutions adopted.

Delegates from the central and northern states headed for the convention at Oklahoma City expecting to enjoy the mild and balmy climate of the Southland at Oklahoma City. But instead they enjoyed the chilly blasts of the winter of the Northland. But nothing could chill the enthusiasm of the delegates, particularly the Juniors.

President Everson called the convention to order at 10:00 o'clock on Tuesday morning, November 16th, in the large Municipal Auditorium. Addresses of welcome and responses, appointment of committees, and reports of officers occupied the time till about 4:00 o'clock.

Then came the Junior Program, put on by Chester Graham of Michigan, National Junior Leader, and his enthusiastic group of Juniors. The ability of these boys and girls to compose essays, to deliver orations, and to make forceful and convincing extemporaneous speeches was amazing, particularly to those who had not met these youngsters before. Along with the Juniors were the many state Junior Leaders who had trained these young people for militant and aggressive and skillful leadership in the great Farmers Union to which their abilities have been consecrated. Our own state leader, Esther Ekblad, was there. Just a year or so ago she was shining as a Junior herself.

The Oklahoma Farmers Union did a fine job of entertaining and caring for the convention. President Tom Cheek was always on hand. Secretary Zeb Lawter and B. A. Pratt, Oklahoma Junior Leader, put on a fine program and mixer on Tuesday evening at the downtown Baptist Church, consisting of bands, orchestras, songs, readings, hog and husband calling contest, and what not. Dale Wanamaker of Blue Rapids won \$2.50 in trading by winning in the tallest man contest. Too bad we did not get George Hobbs to enter the fat man's contest.

At one place in the program President Everson called on a number of old timers of the early days of the Farmers Union. Ben L. Griffin told of the power of the Arkansas Farmers Union at the time when he was State Secretary and that state had a membership of 67,000. J. A. McConkey, a member of the Texas Farmers Union for 33 years was well acquainted with New Gresham, the founder of the Farmers Union. Ed Reger, Organizer for the Oklahoma Farmers Union, was another old timer but still going strong. His first experience was with The Wheel, an early farm organization. Mr. Reger and Mr. Chambers, both of whom were at our Kansas Convention in Hutchinson, took an active part in the affairs of the National Convention. Another old timer that made a hit was S. C. Thompson of Sparks, Oklahoma, an old time fiddler hard to beat. At each session, while the crowd was gathering he entertained with his fiddling and with his ventriloquist tricks.

The financial statement of the National Union showed dues of \$22,492.12, and other receipts, amounting to

John Vesecky



National President of The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

a total of \$25,790.88. Total payments amounted to \$21,119.00, leaving a balance on hand November 11th of \$4,671.88.

Wednesday was the day for the transaction of business. About 1000 people mostly from Oklahoma, attended the convention. But the actual business was transacted by 102 delegates from the 24 states as follows:

Delegates	Votes
Alabama	1
Arkansas	1
California	1
Colorado	1
Illinois	1
Iowa	1
Indiana	1
Kansas	1
Louisiana	1
Michigan	2
Minnesota	1
Missouri	1
Montana	1
Nebraska	3
North Dakota	2
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	8
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	1
South Dakota	1
Texas	1
Washington-Idaho	1
Wisconsin	1
8 National Officers	0
Total, 24 states	34
	102

Beginning Wednesday President Everson called on Committees for reports. Chairman Tom Cheek of the Order of Business committee had already reported the order of business as scheduled in the printed program. The Credentials committee, H. Atchison Business Agent of the Michigan State Farmers Union, Chairman, reported the list of delegates as given above, except the committee gave Oklahoma only 4 delegates with 20 votes. But after a talk from the convention gave Oklahoma 8 delegates with the understanding that the National Union would have to pay for expenses of only 4 delegates.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, Senator C. W. Fine of North Dakota, Chairman, reported 3 amendments, but lost them all on the floor of the convention. However, the convention did submit to the membership 2 amendments. Article II of the By Laws now declares that, "No National or State officer shall hold any political office." The first amendment would strike out the word "State" and let each State Union regulate what, if any, political office (such as regent, member of state board of agriculture, etc.) a state officer may hold. The second amendment would change Article XIII of the Constitution on Amendments, by striking out the last half of the present article allowing a State Union to initiate an amendment, and substituting in lieu thereof a provision that an amendment may be initiated.

(Continued on page 4)

Make Systems All Uniform

Meeting To Follow on Control of
Highway Traffic Over State.

A uniform system of traffic control devices on Kansas streets and highways is contained in the Kansas Highway Commission's new manual, says George A. Reid, engineer of safety and traffic control. It is a marked step toward standardization, says Reid.

The traffic engineer and his assistants now are to go out over the state meeting city and county groups in an educational campaign. Reid said they would study present traffic signals, particularly those on the state and federal highways running through cities and would recommend needed changes.

Highway department officials point out that the new uniform act regulating traffic on the highways gives more centralized control within the commission for effecting a standard system approved by the American Association of State Highway officials and which is being used in other states.

More than 2,000 of the manuals, published in accordance with the new law on traffic regulation, have been sent to city and county commissions, to highway and street maintenance supervisors, and to civic groups requesting them, Reid said. More manuals will be issued as the demand warrants.—Topeka Capital.

Legislative Program of National Farmers Union Adopted at Oklahoma City

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America was organized with the definite aim of becoming a medium whereby farmers might do as a group what it is impossible for them to do individually—of educating farmers to the forces, social and economic, which influence their business and their welfare; of building a co-operative business structure whereby the just share of the wealth created by farmers might be retained by them, and of giving economic power and vocal expression to American agriculture.

These purposes are expressed in the name Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Conditions existing in America today force upon the realization that we, as an organized group, must unite upon a militant program of action that we must adopt a positive rather than a negative attitude toward the solution of problems confronting our industry.

After less than 200 years of life as a nation we find:

Tenancy—Fifty-three per cent of the farms are operated by tenants or share croppers. A large majority of those farmers who are still classified as owners are facing mortgage foreclosure under an interest structure which is in itself confiscatory. One-half million farm families are existing on land whose fertility has been entirely depleted. Three-quarters of a million share-cropper families in the south are on a subsistence basis below that of peon labor.

Taxes—A taxation system so ruthless that it leads to inevitable expropriation of land and homes, which in turn that most vicious of all taxes, the sales tax, deprivation of the actual necessities of life.

Unemployment—Factories closed and millions unemployed.

Relief—A relief problem which presents two alternatives, the annual expenditures of huge sums of money, or the actual starvation of millions of helpless Americans.

Youth—The youth of the nation—hopeless and disheartened—facing a future, without the opportunity for education, employment, or homes of their own trapping the roads or enrolled in C. C. camps.

Age—The aged and infirm, after a life-

time of productive effort, a liability to society and a burden to themselves.

Insecurity—Countless millions of citizens, driven by the nightmare of insecurity to mental and physical breakdowns, with the result of broken homes and wrecked happiness. The loss to the nation through the destruction of the morale of its people cannot be estimated.

Medicine—A major percentage of the population suffering from lack of proper medical care, from diseases and malnutrition, the inevitable result of which must be a weakened and inferior race.

Civil Liberties—Large numbers of Americans in imminent danger of losing the civil liberties so necessary and so precious to democracy.

Wealth—The wealth of the entire nation so concentrated that its control is in the hands of less than 10 per cent of the population.

The resultant loss of purchasing power upon the part of the 90 per cent has been the major contributing factor to the ills above cited.

These conditions show us the paradox of a land containing vast natural resources and raw materials; modern productive machinery and mental genius sufficient to provide abundance for all, and, within this land, countless millions underfed, inadequately housed, and in the view of such conditions as we have cited, we believe that there must be a reeducation of the Farmers Union to its original aims and purposes.

We believe that a more definite and aggressive policy toward changing these conditions must be made a part of our program. We believe that unless this is done America will become the victim of fascism and dictatorship, the prey of war, and a devastated ghost of democracy.

We believe that the farm problem is only a part of a gigantic economic problem, and that this economic problem has been created by, and must continue to become more serious as, the "profit" system by which our business structure is operated. A profit system must be predicated upon the theory of scarcity which necessitates controlled production and controlled distribution for the specific purpose of fixing prices.

Believing that a system of co-op-

erative business, owned by producers and consumers is the only means by which the potential abundance of this nation may be made available to all its people and by which true democracy may be maintained and safeguarded, we urge that the following program—through which this system may be effectuated—be adopted.

AIMS

We are agreed that the aims of this organization are as follows:

Economic Security—To bring economic security to agriculture, always remembering that no group in an interdependent society may enjoy that security unless it is also insured to every other group within that society.

Price Deflation—To bring to the farmer such price for his production as will insure to him cost of production, fair exchange with the industrial goods which he must have in order to operate his business and maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his family.

Legislation—To follow a course in sponsoring and securing legislation which will protect the rights of the farmers and aid him in his struggle for equality; secure him in his right to bargain and organize; safeguard and perpetuate his cooperatives; keep the nation out of war; provide immediate aid for emergency need, and further the progress of the farmer toward the ultimate goal of a complete co-operative democracy.

Education—To concentrate every educational effort toward building an understanding of the problems facing farmer and industrial worker alike, toward an understanding of the necessity of world peace and the fundamental philosophy of the co-operative movement.

Co-operatives—To encourage and promote the growth of cooperative business institutions, which will serve the farmer and consumer at cost, act as a deterrent to the concentration of wealth, and become the physical foundation of a true co-operative democracy.

Organization—To carry the program of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America to every farmer in every state in the Union, and to conduct a campaign of junior education which will insure a well-educated and constantly-increasing membership.

(Continued on page 2)

Local Secretaries Attention

Hurry The Referendum Vote
Back To The State
Secretary

Nearly all of the returns received on the National Referendum have been WRONG AND ILLEGAL because they were not accompanied by a LIST OF THE DUES PAYING MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE MEETING AND VOTING ON THE REFERENDUM. As it is necessary for your State Office to have that list so that we can check up on the members voting to see if all of them are in GOOD STANDING for 1937 and eligible to vote on a NATIONAL REFERENDUM, we will of necessity be compelled to hold back the returns which are not accompanied by the required list until we receive a list certified to by the Local officers.

Please remember that your returns must be in the hands of the National Secretary not later than Dec. 7th, so that if you have not already voted on the proposition, see that your Local meets at once, and that all dues paying members are notified of the meeting. At the meeting have your secretary carefully read ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE STATE OFFICE AND THE NATIONAL SECRETARY. After you have fully considered and discussed the proposed amendments, proceed to vote. Make a list of all those voting, and SEND BOTH THE LIST AND THE ELECTION CERTIFICATE TO THE STATE SECRETARY BY THE FIRST MAIL.

Plug Kansas Tax Leak

By Coloring the Fuel, Officials Expect to Stop a Large Per Cent of the Cheating Which Now Costs State

Topeka, Nov. 28.—The announcement of Governor Huxman that after January 1 gasoline taxes levied from the gasoline tax would be colored a mahogany hue and that the state was preparing to watch cars and trucks of individuals as well as the sales of gasoline by distributors is regarded as the most important move to stop cheating on the gasoline tax the state has made since the exemption law was enacted.

It is believed by state officials that the new plan will instantly stop 25 to 35 per cent of the cheating on the tax and that within a few months the losses aggregating 2 to 3 million dollars a year in the gasoline tax will be almost entirely eliminated.

"I have no hope that this method will eliminate all the cheating," said Governor Huxman. "But the experience of other states indicate that it has eliminated most of the cheating and with strict enforcement of other features of the gasoline tax law I believe we can come close to 100 per cent enforcement."

Trucks the Big Violators
J. L. Grimes, director of the division of registrations and inspections, has been able to check some of the gasoline tax evasions by strict enforcement of various sections of the law. But this did not stop the use of exempted gasoline, chiefly in trucks, or the sale of exempted gasoline for motor car use by dishonest dealers. The actual amount of gasoline which the farmers themselves have used in their own cars without payment of the tax is regarded as rather small. But it is known that some have been using the exempted gasoline in their trucks and that many truck operators and the owners of some cars have been able to evade the tax through friendliness with dishonest distributors.

By using the mahogany-colored dyes for gasoline sold as exempt and then keeping an eye on the gasoline tanks of motor cars and trucks the department expects to stop much of the evasion. When either the inspectors of the highway patrol finds such dyed gasoline in a truck or car tank it means that truck or car is tied up until the courts have acted. The tax of 3 cents a gallon is intended to apply to all gasoline used in propelling vehicles upon the highways of the state. It is used for building and maintaining the present highway system.

Dye to the Distributor
When the new system goes into effect "every distributor will be required to purchase the dyes in capsules of one and five grams each. One gram will color ten gallons. The distributor is required to place one of the capsules in the tank before he begins pouring the gasoline. The distributor buys the capsules at \$7.50 sufficient to dye 10,000 gallons, and he buys enough each month to color whatever his estimated sales may be.

The state has just installed a new tabulating machine. The buyer of all exempt gasoline is required to return a copy of the delivery ticket to the state. No exemption can be claimed except where the buyer's ticket is available.

TOPEKA: Coal was once mined near Topeka in the area now covered by Gage Park. Other mines and strip pits nearby were on the old McAfee place, now owned by Alf M. Landon and at Martin's Hill, a prominent now occupied by the Security Benefit Association's hospital and home.

WALLACE'S ADDRESS IN WICHITA ON NOVEMBER 23RD

Secretary Gave Preview Of Present
Wheat Problem—Pointing Out That
Situation Is Critical Today.

VESECKY AND LAUBGAYER
THERE

Farmers Enthusiastic for Reduction
Program

The Farmers Union has a number of good friends among the prominent editors of Kansas. One of the best of these friends is Robert J. Laubgayer, publisher of THE SALINA JOURNAL. He attended the meeting at Wichita, along with President John Vesecky, and other farm leaders, and following is his write up of the meeting and Secretary Wallace's address.

Farmers and farm leaders from Kansas and surrounding states had a factual, not a theoretical outline of the wheat problem put before them by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace at Wichita this week. Some 3,500 attended the meeting and gave enthusiastic response to Wallace's clear picture of the serious condition into which the wheat market will drift unless farmers cooperate with the government in a corrective step. And it was clearly evident when the meeting was over the secretary had sold his audience on the need of immediate attention to the problem.

Wallace reviewed the background of the present wheat problem, pointing out those factors which makes the problem different and more critical today than at any other time. Since the World War several factors have come into play which were not present before. Major importing nations—England, France, Germany and Italy—have all encouraged increased production with subsidies in some cases of over \$1 a bushel. At the same time major wheat exporting nations—the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia—have all increased acreages. And during this same period per capita consumption, in the United States has decreased.

The world import and consumption demand has decreased on the one hand and the world exportable surplus has increased on the other.

The United States grows too additional ground because of the abortive Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, signed by President Hoover even after he had been fully advised by non-political economists that its provisions would be disastrous to American agriculture. The Smoot-Hawley bill helped promote the Ottawa agreement among the dominions of the British Empire which gave special treatment to dominion wheat. A possibility for correction of the effects of the Smoot-Hawley tariff and the Ottawa agreement appears in a successful negotiation by Secretary Hull of a reciprocal trade treaty with Britain.

The United States wheat problem created by the currency of the dollar since the war is clearly brought out in figures used by Secretary Wallace. The wheat already in the ground indicates a planting of 80,000,000 acres for 1938 harvest whereas with average yields of about 60,000,000 acres are required for domestic consumption and probable export outlets. The planted acreage would produce with average yield close to 1,000,000,000 bushels, meaning a surplus of 350,000,000 bushels to be piled on top of the probable July carryover 200,000,000 bushels. That much wheat in the United States could easily again bring a 30-cent price.

If nature in the last four years had not cut supplies an aggregate of over a billion bushels, a large portion of that huge surplus of wheat would be somewhere in the world, making a situation so acute it would be evident even to those who have not studied the problem and are now advocating that the wheat farmer be left alone. Wallace is going to present a calamity that is inevitable if nature is depended upon to curtail production. Wheat producers would then be forced out of the industrial goods market and business not only in agricultural states but in the east as well would suffer. As the secretary pointed out, wrecked wheat prices hit the farmer first but ultimately everyone starts to lose—industry which has not cooperated with agriculture and even the grain grower.

The representative farmers at the Wichita meeting seemed to sense the seriousness of the problem. Their applause indicated they advocate compulsory control and are also favorable to a processing tax on wheat. Rigid compulsory control, which the house hied from at first but has now shown the courage to consider, would cost the taxpayers far less than a voluntary program dependent upon excessive bounty payments. The latter plan would not last unless it is p'd on a substantially self-supporting basis with a raising provision such as the processing tax. Otherwise the fate of agriculture would rest upon a political congress annually to make payments and the farmers might conceivably be sold down the river when the day arrives for budget balancing. A 20-cents a bushel processing tax, Wallace stated means only a third of a cent more for a loaf of bread.

A committee of farmers from the (Continued on page four)

Grain Office In Europe

The Argentine National Grain and Elevator Commission has opened an office in London for the purpose of studying European grain and linseed requirements and recommending action to be taken in Argentina in order to adjust production to consumer needs.

In Argentina the National Grain and Elevator Commission holds a very important position. It was established by the Argentine National Congress in August 1936 and has its own laboratories, employs the services of experts of wide experience, and maintains a large corps of inspectors at producing centers, markets, and ports of export. The Commission consists of five members, representing all parties directly concerned with the production and consumption of grain.

The objective of the Argentine Congress in establishing the National Grain and Elevator Commission was to bring about improvement in grain production and marketing technique so that producers could enjoy a fair return for their endeavors. The Commission does not actually engage in the production or marketing of grain, but it supervises such activities and makes recommendations wherever improvements seem necessary. (From Foreign Agriculture by U. S. Department of Agriculture)

FMR ationscmfwp cal cm cmm

FARMERS UNION DISTRICT MEETINGS IN DECEMBER

The Farmers Union Managerial Association of Kansas will sponsor a series of district cooperative meetings as follows:

Wakeney, December 8.
Osborne, December 9.
Salina, December 10.
Winfield, December 13.
Grand, December 14.
Overbrook, December 15.
Washington, December 16.

Interesting and varied programs have been planned for each meeting. Some of the speakers will be Scott Watson, Warehouse Examiner and Supervising Weighmaster, Kansas State Grain Department, K. C.; W. B. Combs, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago; H. E. Witham, R. D. Crawford, Art Riley and Tom Hall of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City; T. B. Dunn, manager of Farmers Union Auditing Association, Salina; and Vance Rucker, Marketing Specialist, Manhattan. C. B. Thow, president of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, which is an organization made up of managers of Farmers Union Oil Companies. (Continued on page four)

PRESIDENT JOHN VESECKY REPORTS AT HUTCHINSON

Says State Officers Need United
Backing Of Membership, Letters
And Telegrams And When Necessary
Action And Resolutions.

ENEMIES PROVED FRIENDS

Cost Of Production Program As
Good As Ever Because It Has
Never Had A Chance, Not Even At
Beginning.

John Vesecky—When I talk to people, I like to be as close to them as I can. If there is anything I hate, it is stand up here and talk away, but I like to visit with. I can talk better when I am close to you than I can when I am away up here.

The time on the program indicates now is when I shall give my annual report. I'd like to stand right down here on the floor in front of you, but I guess I'd better stay up here with this microphone.

I am going to make a short report this year. If you have read your Kansas Union Farmer, you will know about most of the things I have done the past year. We have tried to keep the membership informed. I have attended some 50 meetings over the state and I do not know how many conferences and meetings with Boards of Directors over the state. I expect I have talked to perhaps 10,000 or 15,000 farmers, meeting with them, talking with them and visiting with them, during this last year.

I have met with Boards of Directors of business organizations, some farmers elevators. I, together with John Frost and John Fangel are largely responsible for helping save the Elevator for the farmers in one of our neighboring counties over here.

Those are the duties you expect of your officers. We try to do them. I have attended hearings in different places. First, crop insurance hearings in Washington. Then the Ever-normal granary hearing in Washington at which National President Everson was also a member. I attended a little later, a hearing before the Senate Committee on the Crop Insurance proposition. Later on I attended a hearing in Chicago on freight rates. President Keenev of Nebraska was there, and a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and that is about all of the folks there at that time testifying for the farmers. Some thought the farmers were not interested. This hearing was on application of the



Christmas Seals
are here again
They protect your home
from Tuberculosis

railroads for higher freight rates from river gateways to the south and the United States government territory on all grain and grain products which went part of the way by water.

Later on, I attended a meeting in South Dakota on drought. We had a conference on cooperative marketing at Omaha, two of them, and had at Sioux City another conference. A fine conference and I am sure it will give us fine results. Then I attended a meeting in Omaha where we discussed legislation. We tried to get together so the middle west states would follow the same path. We discussed other questions, among which were drought relief, and things folks are suffering from drought. All so, the education problems of the Farmers Union. I am sure all of those conferences were very much worth while. The last hearing I attended was last week in Topeka before the U. S. Senate Sub-Committee on the 1938 Farm Program. Other Farmers Union folks were there also, M. L. Beckman, W. H. Pierson, Victor Hawkins of Riley county, John Frost of Marshall county, Ross Palenske of Waubesa county, and other Union folks.

Those are all a part of the State President's work. The influence and power the state president has at those hearings and conferences, hearings before the legislative committees, etc. is measured by two things—the size of the Farmers Union, and the united intelligent support your members give to the state officers.

If your state officers have the united backing of the membership, by letters, telegrams, and if necessary action and resolutions in their county meetings, and local meetings, then the power of your officers is multiplied. It is only by united, concerted action, working together that we can accomplish what we are trying to accomplish.

In editing your paper, I am no editor. I am not a newspaper man, and when they told me I had to edit (continued on page 3)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
 John Vesecky, Editor
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1937

EDITORIAL

SACRED RATS

A medical missionary went to India to help convert the poor Hindus to Christianity by doctoring their bodily ills. He found thousands dying from the bubonic plague. He began a study of the cause of the plague, and found it was an infection caught from countless myriads of rats prevalent everywhere. So he called the Hindus together, and told them of his discovery, and that they must kill the rats to rid their country of the awful bubonic plague. But they were worshipers of the rats, and they turned on the good doctor and killed him as they shrieked, "Our rats are sacred."

We need not scorn the simple minded Hindus. For we farmers in America, also worship, and lavish our income, and bow in peasant like obeisance to a group of sacred rats. These sacred rats are the greedy middlemen that on every dollar they collect from the final consumers payment for farm products keep 60c as their commission for being the farmers' processor and salesman, and give back to the farmer only 40c as his share.

According to The Kansas Farmer of Sept. 15, 1935, "Of the Chicago option sales, 99.45 per cent were speculative. If the regular commission of an eight of a cent each was paid on the foregoing sales, it would amount to \$2,354,315, or equal to 7.5 cents per bushel on the entire primary receipts, or 83 cents on the Chicago receipts. Who paid the bill?" We farmers who suppose let this bunch of speculators and gamblers and manipulators sell our grain short and drive the price down while we have the last possession of it, yes, we farmers are as simple minded worshipers of sacred rats as were the Hindus.

A few years ago Senator Capper and a committee investigated the high cost of bread and the low price of wheat. This committee discovered that the bakers organized one holding company after another, in each case issuing a lot of watered stock, until at the time of the investigation, the bakers' holding company was watered 40 times, and that the alleged 2 per cent profit of the bakers was, in reality, 40 x 2 per cent, or 80 per cent.

What's the remedy? "Pass a law." Well, that might help.

But the real remedy is cooperative marketing by the farmers themselves, and taking care of their own business by themselves. "But," says some simple minded farmer, who has been sleeping a Rip Van Winkle sleep the last 20 years, while cooperative marketing has been growing into economic power, "The farmers haven't sense enough to run a business, and would make a flop of it."

The Farmers Union Creameries of Nebraska have been up against the stiffest kind of competition and trust treachery, and here are their profits. 1930—\$153,016; 1931—\$29,644; 1932—\$24,294; 1933—\$102,768; 1934—\$125,204; 1935—\$83,683; 1936—Over \$100,000.

The cooperatives in Sweden have even whipped some of the Swedish trusts, and made them bring their prices down to reason. When the manufacturers of light bulbs and of over shoes refused to lower their greedy prices, the cooperatives went into the manufacturing business themselves, and forced the prices of these two products down one half, and still the cooperatives made money. That beats passing an anti-trust law. Money talks. Economic power is tremendous power. When the Swedish cooperatives sold light bulbs and over shoes at one half the trust price, it was not a matter with the trust of consulting a high priced lawyer and finding a way to evade a law.

Here is how the Danish cooperative way of marketing compares with the American corporation way of letting the trusts do the marketing. The figures are for the year 1934—showing the percent of the sale price of the farmers' products that was received by the farmers and by the middlemen.

	Middlemen	Farmers
Denmark	36.6%	63.4%
United States	61.5%	38.5%

Yes, laws may help. But COOPERATION IS THE REAL REMEDY.

THE WAR IS ON

A retired farmer, noted for his early rising, had moved to town, and soon acquired the displeasure of his city neighbors.

"So you and those city neighbors are not on speaking terms now,"

"No; all diplomatic relations have been suspended."

"How did that happen?"

"Well, my city neighbor sent me a box of axle grease, and told me to use some of it on my lawn mower when I started it at five A. M."

"What happened next?"

"I sent it back to him, and told him to use some of it on his daughter's voice when she sings at eleven o'clock P. M."

The Cross Roads

W. P. Lambertson
 November 20, 1937

There is a "b" in each name of the four justices who sit to the left of Hughes and an "g" sound in the four who sit to his right.

Of the five New House members sworn in Monday, three are Republicans. This is the best break the minority has had in nine years.

Henry J. Haskell, editor of the K. C. Star, is one of the most delightful and interesting visitors from the West who frequent Capitol Hill.

A prominent Dem. Congressman from the Missouri Valley insists that the special session was called to put us into war. The member from the First Kansas does not share that view.

When the President failed to read his message to a joint session, he threw himself open to the criticism that he had weakened on his proposals.

The Republican Party is championing states' rights now, and there is a lot to be said for that side. The New Deal Party fosters federal supervision of about everything.

No one has found a single board or commission which would be eliminated under the proposed reorganization bill.

The thing which is hurting the wage-hour bill more than a recalcitrant rules committee is the knowledge which is gradually leaking out that the labor let's have given only lip service for its approval.

It is generally accepted now that the farmer paid the processing tax on his hog. Some are shy of any farm program creating an apparent temporary heaven which they know won't hold up and must be paid for in the end.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

As we write this Congress has started on its second week of the special session. About all the legislators did the first week was to fill the Congressional Record with partisan debate and economy speeches. —at \$40 per page.

But prospects are brighter this week for a little action. The Senate started on its farm bill Tuesday and before you read this the House will be debating the agricultural program. The strategy is to pass a bill in both House and Senate and then send it to a Conference Committee of both Houses where the "real" bill will be written. These Conference Committees have often been referred to as the "Third House" of Congress.

Maybe we should amend that statement when we said the processing tax did during the first week was to indulge in partisan debate. Two proposals received final approval. One of these was a resolution asking the Agricultural Department for information relative to substandard foreign and the other a resolution granting use of Capitol pictures for an art exhibit.

The best weeze of the week came on November 18. Senator Barkley, majority leader in the Senate, receded the Senate with admonition that they get down to work. Senator Connolly, of Texas, who was filibustering against the anti-lynching bill, promptly asked: "What Work?" The galleries roared.

The four million pounds of aspirin that were used in the United States last year will not be a starter to the 1937 consumption unless official Washington does a little budget balancing and a few more needful things.

At the request of Secretary of State Hull for information concerning the proposed trade treaty with Great Britain, Congressman Carlson called his attention to the need of an export market for wheat. The Congressman informed him that from July 1 to October 1, 1937, the United States sold England only 758,000 bushels of wheat. This normally is our best market.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF NATIONAL FARMERS UNION ADOPTED AT OKLAHOMA CITY

(Continued from page one)

Recommendations
 In order to bring these aims into being, we offer certain definite recommendations.

I. We recognize that certain of our state organizations have progressed far in building the co-operative movement, and that not only the Farmers Union membership in these states, but all citizens have benefited greatly from this progress.

We, therefore, recommend that a better and more complete understanding between all the states comprising the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America be promoted through closer relationships and contacts in order that the experience of those states having a well-developed cooperative business structure may be made available to all.

II. We recommend a continuance of the co-operative conferences, which have been held in 1937.

III. We recognize, as well, that certain of the Farmers Union states have inaugurated and developed on outstanding program of junior and adult education, which has attracted the attention of countless groups throughout

the United States, and in foreign countries.

We, therefore, recommend that the National Farmers Union co-ordinate its efforts in cooperative education with the existing program of education in states now leading in this work.

We further recommend that the education of adults and juniors in the Farmers Union be made a definite part of the National program.

We further recommend that a department of education be set up, and that a budget sufficient to carry on a definite program of junior education be set aside from the National income.

III

And, finally, cost of production has always been the objective of the Farmers Union, and since the cooperative movement is of necessity slow in its growth, we, being practical, recommend that we have an immediate problem, a problem which cannot wait for its solution upon the slow growth of the co-operative movement, a problem which society as a whole, expressed through the Congress, has apparently solved through the medium of legislative enactment.

Therefore, to help achieve this end, we propose the following legislative program:

Section I—Income

1. Basic price determination for all important agricultural commodities based on a fair exchange with industrial goods, which will effectuate cost of production for agriculture.

2. Control of imports and tariffs to protect the domestic market for American agriculture.

3. Marketing quotas, i. e., controlled flow of commodities into distributive channels when necessary to meet effective demand at fair exchange values.

4. Soil conservation with production, to provide for domestic needs, adequate reserve requirements, and such world markets as will yield a profitable return.

5. Crop yield insurance actuarially sound on a national basis to the degree in which the commodity is produced nationally and with all expenses beyond the farm nationalized.

6. A normal-grain program designed to carry seasonal surpluses, ownership of the commodity to remain with the producer, and all expenses beyond the farm to be nationalized. A licensed system of storage and warehousing which will attract commodity credit at low interest rates must be part of this program.

7. Commodity loans based on a percentage of basic price as is determined for the purpose of effectuating minimum price.

8. Disposal of excessive supplies by federal government to meet social needs or to world market price structure, pending emergency basic price structure.

9. Use of cooperatives where available.

10. That Congress make definite provisions for financing this program.

Section II—Cost of Operation

1. Permanent adjustment of interest rates on the indebtedness of agriculture to the rate enjoyed by the manufacturing industry, not to exceed 1-2 percent.

2. Adequate and effective legislation which will make possible the rapid development of the cooperative movement, and which will protect cooperatives in their infancy from large, established enterprises.

Section III—Capital Structure

1. We urge that all farm debts to federal agencies be consolidated within a single agency, this agency to be empowered and instructed to compose such debts as circumstances shall require. This power of adjustment should be extended to federal land banks and federal farm loan associations.

2. Expansion of the farm security program to meet the needs of the bottom one-third of our farmers with particular reference to farm tenancy, debt adjustment, land utilization, and rehabilitation and emergency relief.

Believing that no government can survive where taxes are not levied against ability to pay, and that continued ability to pay must be based on net income, we are unalterably opposed to any system of taxation not based upon this principle. Since a sales tax has historically been the method used to extort revenue from those least able to pay, we reiterate our continued and consistent opposition to that tax.

Peace

War negates the objectives of civilization; therefore, we renew our efforts to educate our people toward an understanding of the economic and social conflicts causing war, the utter futility of war, and the steps to be taken to prevent it. Education alone can effect the economic changes imperative in a changing world order.

In view of the present world situation, we support the conscientious application of this national peace program:

1. Strict enforcement of the present neutrality laws.

2. Bans on all commerce and traffic in loans, credits, and goods directed to indirectly designated and intended for aggressor warring nations.

3. Assumption of no responsibility for any citizen or citizens who reside, travel, trade, or invest in war areas, nor for any individual involvement in foreign conflicts.

4. Limitation of armaments, army, navy, and air forces, to domestic defense proportion only. We condemn and deplore the policies of imperialism, militarism, and aggression, and urge the government to be cooperative and tolerant in the settlement of the problems endangering our peace and that of the world.

Additional Resolutions Adopted from

the Convention Floor
 These resolutions cover very largely the same general program of the National Farmers Union, but are a shortened statement, and adopted in a spirit of harmonizing all factions of the Union.

The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America was organized with the definite aim of becoming a medium whereby farmers might do as a group, what it is impossible for them to do individually, and of educating farmers to the forces, social and economic, which influence their business and their welfare, and of building a co-operative business structure whereby the just share of the wealth created by farmers might be retained by them, and of giving economic power and vocal expression to American agriculture.

These purposes are expressed in the name, Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Conditions existent in America today force upon us the realization that we, as an organized group, must unite upon a militant program of action—that we must adopt a positive rather than a negative attitude toward the solution of problems confronting our industry.

Therefore, we again reiterate the stand taken at previous conventions, and recommend the following program:

Need Of An Auditing Department

1. Cost of production for farmers through the regulation of minimum prices and marketing.

2. Providing and protecting the home market for American farmers.

3. Refinancing of farmers' indebtedness at low interest—amortized repayment plan—funds provided by government issue of currency.

4. Restoration to Congress of the power to coin and regulate the value of money.

5. Taxation based on ability to pay.

6. Abolish the system of issuing tax-exempt government bonds.

7. Constitutional authority for the initiation of legislative measures by the citizens.

8. Protection of and assistance to bonafide farmers' cooperatives.

9. The conservation of all natural resources, the preservation of peace, and the encouragement and protection of home ownership.

PUBLICITY AND GOOD OF THE ORDER

(Recommendations made by editors of Farmers Union papers and adopted by convention.)

1. We believe our Farmer Union papers are the most economical and most effective means of educating farmers in both the cooperative and legislative programs of the Farmers Union. We urge therefore, that ways and means be worked out, as may be best in each state, to send our respective Farmers Union papers to all shareholders and members of our cooperatives, as a means of educating them in our program and inducing them to become members of the Farmers Union and support its work.

2. While we believe that our cooperatives should require their shareholders and members to be members of the Farmers Union to receive patronage refunds in cash, yet we see a danger in placing our membership entirely on this basis. We believe farmers should be shown that every farmer benefits from our cooperative, legislative, and protective programs, far beyond patronage refunds, and that they owe our organization their support as members.

3. We believe that we should build our organization by selling its program, rather than by criticising the programs of other farm organizations.

4. We declare our conviction that the Department of Agriculture, the

agricultural colleges, the extension services, and the administration of federal farm acts should be divorced from any farm organization. We believe also that the usefulness of our agricultural colleges and extension services as research, scientific, and educational agencies is being destroyed by making them the administrative organs of federal farm acts.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVES

We reaffirm our faith in cooperation as a dependable method of gaining far a relief. The strength and greatness of the Farmers Union live in its cooperative program and its goal of economic equality. Farmers Union states that have remained true to the Rochdale principles are the states that have the largest membership in the Farmers Union.

Our state Farmers Unions should offer advice and assistance in marketing problems to the local cooperatives. First, by preparing articles of incorporation and by-laws that comply with the cooperative state laws, which must provide for limited interest on shares, one vote per member, distribution of savings to all patrons, and open membership—friendly supervision, working to the goal of federating and co-ordinating our buying and selling power.

We feel that each state should set up its own auditing department and hire auditors who are thoroughly familiar with the cooperative principles; and they, in turn, can be of great assistance in bringing about improved co-operative business methods, and in securing federal income tax exemptions.

The auditing department is also a clearing house of information, with compiled data that can be used by the state organization in organizing work, that would otherwise be lost by hiring old-line accountants.

Urging Continuation of Conferences

Our National Farmers Union has taken steps this past year to federate and co-ordinate our various cooperative conferences, calling together the managers and directors of our livestock commission firms and grain-marketing agencies, cooperative insurance companies, co-operative whole sale and buying agencies, co-operative creameries, and other activities, for the purpose of bringing about a national clearing house of co-operative information and ideas, and, especially, for building greater unity and power. We recommend that the National organization continue the calling of these conferences and promote education in the cooperative field.

Should Propagate Information

We believe that our National Farmers Union, through the National Farmer, should disseminate co-operative information and experience of our various states and their cooperative activities, thus making it an effective medium of cooperative education.

We recommend that the National Farmers Union compile and issue a publication containing the story of the cooperative history, progress, and growth in each of the State Unions; states to cooperate by furnishing cooperative information, and purchasing quota of space and number of copies of said publication.

ORGANIZATION WORK

We believe that basically the problems of all producing farmers are alike, and that one farm organization, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, should be and should be the organization through which their problems are solved.

We accept the duty and responsibility of building the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of

America until it becomes strong enough to protect all farmers and achieve and maintain the standard of living to which they are entitled.

In order to provide and promote a broad, intensive organization drive, we first set forth the following facts:

Cooperation Direct Attack

1. That the cooperative movement represent an orderly but direct attack against the system of exploitation. That the co-operative movement has developed steadily until it represents a considerable and powerful force in our economic structure. That the next and most important step in the development of the co-operative movement is the merging and co-ordinating of the movement itself.

2. That tenancy is increasing at an alarming rate, and constitutes a major problem. That the former landlord-tenant relationship of retired farmer and the young, potential farmer owner has been largely replaced by a busted farmer tenant and a gigantic credit-organization landlord relationship.

3. That democracy places the responsibility for governmental action or inaction upon the people themselves. That farmers have generally received little or no consideration from legislatures or Congress. That, in order to win national and state legislation, we must have the support of labor and the general consuming public.

4. That there are many small farm organizations and co-operatives throughout the United States unaffiliated with a national organization, whose aims and programs are in the general direction of that of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America. That, in order to win national and state legislation, we must have the support of labor and the general consuming public.

Junior Movement a Vehicle

5. That misunderstanding and lack of knowledge are the basic reasons for want, starvation, and scarcity in the midst of potential plenty. That the junior movement constitutes one of the best opportunities and vehicles through which we may reach the farming population.

6. That there are sections of the United States producing crops that present problems unique to such crops.

7. That the National board of directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America is presently unable to meet and cope adequately with the scope and complexity of all these problems because, of necessity, it must devote the major portion of its time to the business activities of the organization itself. Therefore, be it

Propose Organization Committee

Resolved, That the National board of directors of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America is hereby instructed to select a broad, representative committee to function under its control and direction to explore and fully develop the opportunities for service and organization advancement represented by the foregoing facts. The committee, under the supervision of the board of directors, shall proceed actively and aggressively to organize the Farmers Union, taking full advantage of these opportunities.

The National board of directors shall give due and careful consideration to the qualifications and interests of committee members, so that the committee may include those who are especially qualified to work along the lines outlined above. Be it further

Resolved, That neither the National board nor the committee shall enter or become active in any organized state without the approval of the state organization.

THE LORD MADE THE TREES

FROM WHICH THE LUMBER WAS SAWED,
 FROM WHICH MOST OF OUR HOUSES ARE BUILT,
 AND THE LORD MADE SOME GOOD LUMBER TREES.

BUT THE LORD DOES NOT INSURE BUILDINGS
 AGAINST LOSS FROM FIRE AND WIND AND LIGHTNING.

The Farmers Union Insurance Company does that business
 And their insurance is as good and as sound
 As the Oaks that grow on the hills.

Policyholders that have sustained losses

All testify to the safety and dependability of our policies.

We Thank You For Your Continued Patronage.

Call On Our Local Agent When You Need Good Insurance.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Salina, Kansas

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

How Are Your Programs

Have your Local meetings been interesting during the past year; have your programs been lively and your attendance good? Let me tell you that the program committee is just as important a cog in your Local as the president or secretary. December is the month for election of officers; it is also an opportune time to be thinking about and making plans for the ensuing year's programs. Juniors usually are the ones who put on the programs so why don't you suggest that the Farmers Union programs be made a matter of great importance. Don't you think that would be a good way to get folks to sit up and take notice. Strange as it may seem, programs and "feels" are the "it" when it comes to getting a crowd.

Perhaps the best method to follow is to have a program committee to serve for an entire year; this committee will then have the opportunity to make plans farther into the future and to select good material that is both entertaining and educational.

What are the ingredients of a well-balanced program? I would say music, community singing for a good send off and whatever else home talent provides; also plays, readings, stunts, pageants, and all the rest which come in flavors that make you double up with laughter and in others that make you pause and think. Use all flavors. Too often the other important ingredients are left out—short talks, forums, and discussions on topics of current interest. These can be equally as interesting, and the flavor of a program is surprisingly improved.

We need not be at a loss as to where we shall get material for programs, the Farmers Union Education Service is "at our service" to supply us with the things that we most need. Each month a program for Farmers Union Locals is published in a booklet form which really is a great help. Every Local should subscribe; it can be gotten through our state office for 60c a year. Naturally you will not find it possible to use each month's program just as it is arranged but they can be put on file and used at some other time.

The Education Service also publishes books of short plays, stunts, readings, and pageants; these things can be ordered through our Farmers Union state office. Let's make our programs better, and when you do put on interesting programs, write and tell us about them. You know, an idea in one group might help to stir up an idea in another group.

Esther Ekblad.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION PROGRAM SERVICE

Is published monthly by the Farmers Union Education Service for the purpose of helping Locals plan entertaining and educational programs. Each month's program brings out features that are in keeping with holidays and specialties of the month the program is to be used. Every program has a "Message to the Local" on a subject of current interest, also readings, playlets, four minute speech outlines, and songs.

You can have this Program Service for 60c a year; order from the Kansas Farmers Union.

"AT YOUR SERVICE"

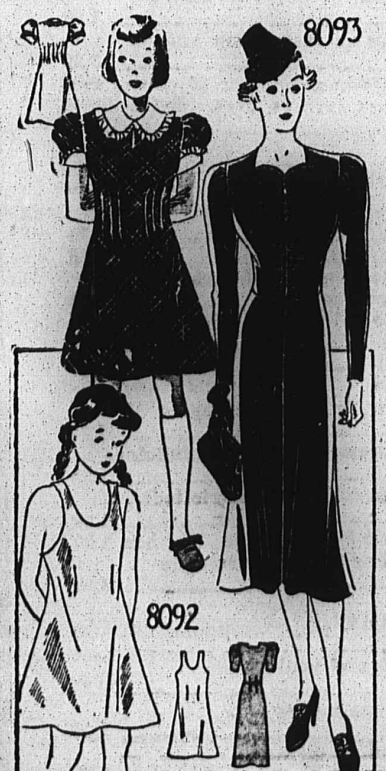
Entertainment Material

"Bluestem" a one-act play by Mary Jo Weiler. A beautiful play showing the tragedy and hope of farm life. Four characters—one woman, one man, two boys. Time 25 minutes. Price 25c.

"Farmers Union Plays"—five short plays, written by members of the Farmers Union. Price 25c.

"Declaration of War"—a group of declamations, widely used in state

SEW THIS YOURSELF



Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 yards. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 35 or 39 inch material for dress and 1 5/8 yards for slip. 1 1/2 yards to trim. Price 15c.

8093, Smart For Afternoon

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, and 42. Size 16 requires 3 7/8 yards of 39 inch material. With short sleeves 3 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

8092, KANSAS UNION FARMER

Box 45 Salina, Kansas

How Much Do Our Juniors Know

Mrs. C. P. Roush

Why do rabbits ears point backward and the dog's forward? Ans.—Because the rabbit depends for protection on its speed in getting away from its enemies and must listen for sound in the rear. Dogs were originally animals of prey or attacking animals and so were listening forward for prey or enemies.

Why do we see stars when we get a hard bump?

Ans.—Because the jar shakes the optic nerve whose business it is to send the message of light to the brain. The jar makes a series of vibrations and each vibration produces a separate flash.

Why are the shells of guinea eggs so hard?

Ans.—Because the guinea hen lays her eggs on the ground without a nest.

When do oysters swim?

Ans.—Oysters swim when they are first hatched; they are free-swimming larvae until they become attached to a rock.

Do you know which state first taxed gasoline?

Ans.—It was Oregon, which placed a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline February 25, 1919.

"WHO IS THAT?" PEST ROUSES WRITER'S IRE

Person Calling by Phone Should Identify Himself First, Says Newspaper Columnist

In the column, "The Rolling Road," in a recent issue of the Baltimore Evening Sun, the "Who Is That?" pest receives considerable attention.

The "Who Is That?" pest is the man or woman at the other end of a telephone line who, after calling the number, says "Who Is That?" The "Who Is That?" pest is the person who fails to identify himself or herself when seeking to carry on a telephone conversation.

"Who is it you wish to speak?" inquires the person at the called telephone, and the voice continues, "Who Is That?" "The Rolling Road" suggests the following reply: "That's all right who I am. And what difference does it make to you? The point at issue is that, since you have called up, you presumably have some one in mind with whom you wish to speak. Now the proper procedure is for you to identify yourself and, having done so, to name the person with whom you wish to speak. If I am that person, then I will tell you whether or not I can summon the person you desire."

"The Rolling Road" continues that we are not ships at sea; that it is perfectly proper to ask a ship at sea to identify itself, but that in a telephone conversation it is a part of courtesy for the person calling to do the identifying before inquiring who the other person is.

The writer suggests that people are so intent upon speaking to a certain person that their first thought is to find out whether or not they are speaking to him, but that to ask who the person is who responds is a form of inquisitiveness that ought not to be encouraged.

THE WAY OF LIFE

Voice:—Experience with the development of many new-born cooperative marketing associations in the United States has shown which is the way of life and which is the way of death.

Enter a child carrying a lighted candle. Speaks.

I am intelligence.

I am faith in my fellows.

I am willingness to follow self-chosen leaders.

I am good management.

I am loyalty.

I am unbreakable courage.

I am the way of life.

My name is Cooperation.

Enter figure swathed in black, with skull and crossbones for masks or on chest. Speaks in monotonous voice.

I am ignorance.

I am lack of faith.

I am unwilling to follow self-chosen leaders.

I am poor management.

I am disloyalty.

I am nothing for my fellowmen.

I am lack of courage.

I am the way of death.

I am lack of Cooperation.

Voice:—It will be seen from lives of cooperators that the Way of Life in the cooperative movement is the same as the way of life in democracy, and the way of life which Saint Paul pointed out in the early Christian church (1 Cor. 11, 12-26). It is the way made possible by the practice of cooperative virtues. Those efforts at cooperative marketing in which the membership has not practiced the cooperative virtues have failed. Those associations in which the membership has really tried to practice the cooperative virtues have lived.

contest work because of their social value.

"Book Six Plays," cooperative theme, by Gladys T. Edwards. 25c

"Spring Thaw and Other Plays" by Frances W. Butts. 25c

"The March of the Plow," a lovely pageant arranged by Gladys T. Edwards. 25c

Order from the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

Dainty Hands Remove This Cap With Ease

It's a simple matter to serve deep oil fried food with evenly browned crunchy greaseless crust so universally liked.

A good cooking oil is the first consideration—oil that is bland enough so the foods fried in it will "come through" with their own characteristic flavor, however delicate that flavor may be—an oil that can be used over and over again for different foods without transferring flavors—an oil that can be heated to the high temperatures required for frying without "splitting" into acids that are harmful to digestive functioning and, last but not least, an oil that, when heated gives off no disagreeable odors.

Corn oil—expressed from the heart of kernels of ripe corn—meets the above requirements. Corn oil is available anywhere, packaged in containers of different sizes to meet varying needs.

Obviously the amount of oil required for deep fat frying depends on the number to be served. Many keep a kettle of oil ready to use, but one can put sufficient oil in the top part of a small double boiler to fry half a dozen croquettes, or a few fritters or to French fry potatoes for two or three people. For the home-size batch of doughnuts (about 30) 1 1/2 quarts in a frying kettle about 8 inches in diameter will be sufficient.

Kettles of iron or heavy aluminum hold the heat well and thus aid in maintaining and even temperature. A deep oil frying thermometer is a convenient aid to accuracy since practically all recipes now suggest the temperature for best results.

The following table will be helpful to those who have no deep oil thermometer: Drop a cube of bread into the soft part of the loaf, into heated oil. If it turns a golden brown in one minute, it is the right temperature for frying and batter or dough. If it turns a golden brown in 40 seconds, it is the right temperature for frying cooked mixtures, such as croquettes.

If it takes more than two minutes, it is the right temperature for raw meats. Great care should be taken that the temperature of frying oil is right.

If a kettle of oil should catch fire, while being used, do not attempt to lift it or remove it from the fire. Turn off the gas or electricity and cover with a cloth wrung out of cold water, or if no heavy cloth or towel is available, place a lid on it. Never pour water on burning oil.

Drain all deep oil fried foods on wire racks or on brown paper. Sweet Potato Croquettes (For your nicest party)

1 quart mashed sweet potatoes

2 tablespoons maple flavored corn syrup

2 tablespoons butter

1-8 teaspoon salt

1-8 teaspoon cinnamon

1-8 teaspoon allspice

1 cup pecans or walnuts

Egg

Sifted bread or cracker crumbs

Corn oil

Mix potato, syrup, butter, seasoning and nuts thoroughly. Shape into croquettes. Roll in crumbs, dip in egg or undiluted evaporated milk, then in crumbs again.

Heat oil in deep corn oil heated to 380 degrees F., until nicely browned. Drain on wire rack or crumpled brown paper.

These are delicious served with either chicken or baked ham.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALMON

Have you ever combined cottage cheese with either red salmon or tuna fish to make a salad? It is one recipe which calls for a minimum of ingredients but gives a maximum of satisfaction. In addition to its being a delicious salad, it is exceptionally good to use as a spread for sandwiches. To improve the flavor, it is advisable to prepare it an hour or more before serving and place it in the refrigerator.

1 cup cottage cheese

1 cup minced salmon

1 cup chopped celery

1-2 cup chopped sweet pickles

Salt and pepper to taste

1-2 cup mayonnaise

Combine all ingredients in order given. Allow to stand in a cold place for an hour before serving to improve flavor. Serve on lettuce. Ample for six.

EGGS 'a la SUISSE

Melt one tablespoon of butter in an ungreased pan, add one half cup of cream or undiluted evaporated milk, slip in 4 eggs, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. When the whites begin to set, sprinkle with two tablespoons of grated cheese. Finish cooking and serve on buttered toast. Strain the hot cream over each serving.

ORANGE SPONGE CAKE

Sift 1 cup sifted pastry flour once, add 1/2 teaspoon baking soda and 1-4 teaspoon salt and sift together four times. Add 3-4 cup sugar gradually to 3 egg yolks (beaten until thick and lemon colored) beating thoroughly after each addition. Add 1-4 teaspoon grated orange rind, 1-4 cup orange juice and one tablespoon lemon juice. Beat 3 egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold in egg yolk mixture. Fold in flour, a small amount at a time. Turn into greased tube pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 45 minutes. Invert pan one hour or so until cold before removing cake.

HONEY BAKED APPLES

Wash, core and place six large apples in a buttered baking dish. In each cavity place 2 teaspoons of honey, 1 clove, 3 tablespoons orange juice, 1

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DEEP OIL FRYING

It's a simple matter to serve deep oil fried food with evenly browned crunchy greaseless crust so universally liked.

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Corn oil—expressed from the heart of kernels of ripe corn—meets the above requirements. Corn oil is available anywhere, packaged in containers of different sizes to meet varying needs.

Obviously the amount of oil required for deep fat frying depends on the number to be served. Many keep a kettle of oil ready to use, but one can put sufficient oil in the top part of a small double boiler to fry half a dozen croquettes, or a few fritters or to French fry potatoes for two or three people. For the home-size batch of doughnuts (about 30) 1 1/2 quarts in a frying kettle about 8 inches in diameter will be sufficient.

Kettles of iron or heavy aluminum hold the heat well and thus aid in maintaining and even temperature. A deep oil frying thermometer is a convenient aid to accuracy since practically all recipes now suggest the temperature for best results.

The following table will be helpful to those who have no deep oil thermometer: Drop a cube of bread into the soft part of the loaf, into heated oil. If it turns a golden brown in one minute, it is the right temperature for frying and batter or dough. If it turns a golden brown in 40 seconds, it is the right temperature for frying cooked mixtures, such as croquettes.

If it takes more than two minutes, it is the right temperature for raw meats. Great care should be taken that the temperature of frying oil is right.

If a kettle of oil should catch fire, while being used, do not attempt to lift it or remove it from the fire. Turn off the gas or electricity and cover with a cloth wrung out of cold water, or if no heavy cloth or towel is available, place a lid on it. Never pour water on burning oil.

Drain all deep oil fried foods on wire racks or on brown paper. Sweet Potato Croquettes (For your nicest party)

1 quart mashed sweet potatoes

2 tablespoons maple flavored corn syrup

2 tablespoons butter

1-8 teaspoon salt

1-8 teaspoon cinnamon

1-8 teaspoon allspice

1 cup pecans or walnuts

Egg

Sifted bread or cracker crumbs

Corn oil

Mix potato, syrup, butter, seasoning and nuts thoroughly. Shape into croquettes. Roll in crumbs, dip in egg or undiluted evaporated milk, then in crumbs again.

Heat oil in deep corn oil heated to 380 degrees F., until nicely browned. Drain on wire rack or crumpled brown paper.

These are delicious served with either chicken or baked ham.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALMON

Have you ever combined cottage cheese with either red salmon or tuna fish to make a salad? It is one recipe which calls for a minimum of ingredients but gives a maximum of satisfaction. In addition to its being a delicious salad, it is exceptionally good to use as a spread for sandwiches. To improve the flavor, it is advisable to prepare it an hour or more before serving and place it in the refrigerator.

1 cup cottage cheese

1 cup minced salmon

1 cup chopped celery

1-2 cup chopped sweet pickles

Salt and pepper to taste

1-2 cup mayonnaise

Combine all ingredients in order given. Allow to stand in a cold place for an hour before serving to improve flavor. Serve on lettuce. Ample for six.

EGGS 'a la SUISSE

Melt one tablespoon of butter in an ungreased pan, add one half cup of cream or undiluted evaporated milk, slip in 4 eggs, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. When the whites begin to set, sprinkle with two tablespoons of grated cheese. Finish cooking and serve on buttered toast. Strain the hot cream over each serving.

ORANGE SPONGE CAKE

Sift 1 cup sifted pastry flour once, add 1/2 teaspoon baking soda and 1-4 teaspoon salt and sift together four times. Add 3-4 cup sugar gradually to 3 egg yolks (beaten until thick and lemon colored) beating thoroughly after each addition. Add 1-4 teaspoon grated orange rind, 1-4 cup orange juice and one tablespoon lemon juice. Beat 3 egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold in egg yolk mixture. Fold in flour, a small amount at a time. Turn into greased tube pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 45 minutes. Invert pan one hour or so until cold before removing cake.

HONEY BAKED APPLES

Wash, core and place six large apples in a buttered baking dish. In each cavity place 2 teaspoons of honey, 1 clove, 3 tablespoons orange juice, 1

teaspoon butter and 1 walnut meat. Bake in a moderate oven 375 degrees F. until apples are tender. Serve with whipped cream slightly sweetened with honey.

WIN FRIENDS WITH ABILITY TO MAKE CRUNCHY COOKIES

A formula for achieving popularity in one easy lesson which none of the trenchant-penned writers on personal success have brought forward was discovered years and years ago by gray-haired ladies who are now great-grandmothers—and very popular ones, too. The world, or anyhow that part of the world that they cared about influencing, beat a path to their doors lured by the escaping fragrance of crisp cookies. The well-filled cookie jar is still a potent factor in winning friends and influencing people.

There's a lot less work to cooking-baking than there used to be. Instead of flouring a board and using a rolling pin and cookie-cutters to get fancy shapes you can now put the dough into a long mold, let it chill until firm, and then simply slice the dough after releasing the mold. Each little cookie will be shaped like a heart or spade or whatever the motif of the mold's design. Drop cookies are easy, too. They usually spread somewhat during the baking so they must not be placed too closely together.

Pumpkin Cookies

1-4 cups flour, sifted

2 teaspoons baking powder

1-2 teaspoon cinnamon

1-4 teaspoon ginger

1-4 cup shortening

1-2 cup sugar

1 egg, slightly beaten

1-2 cup canned pumpkin

1-4 teaspoon salt

Sift together the flour, baking powder, spices and salt. Cream the shortening with the sugar. Add the egg, and beat until ingredients are blended. Add the dry ingredients alternately with the pumpkin, and mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoons on a well-greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven for about 15 minutes.

Spice Wafers

2-3 cup shortening

1 cup sugar

4 cups pastry flour

2 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon cinnamon

1-2 teaspoon cloves

1-2 teaspoon allspice

1-4 teaspoon nutmeg

1-2 teaspoon salt

1-3 cup milk

1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, and add sugar gradually. Add eggs, well beaten, and mix thoroughly. Sift dry ingredients together, and add alternately with the milk and vanilla. Roll the dough and cut into slices, or insert dough into cookie molds, chill until firm enough to hold shape and slice. Bake in a moderate oven about 12 minutes.

CRISPY CORN BREAD

1 cup of yellow cornmeal

1 cup of flour

1-2 teaspoon of salt

1 tablespoon of sugar

1-2 teaspoons of combination baking powder

2 eggs

1 cup of milk

1-3 cup of melted butter

Two dry ingredients, beat eggs, add milk, butter, and combine the two mixtures, beating only until well mixed. Bake in a well greased flat pan, in a rather hot oven (350 degrees F.) for twenty minutes. Serve piping hot with butter.

PINEAPPLE DELIGHT

1 cup canned crushed pineapple

1 cup marshmallows

1 cup whipped cream

1 cup macaroons

1 cup dates

Mix pineapple with marshmallows, quartered, macaroons crumbled, and dates pitted and cut in small pieces. Let stand for several hours in refrigerator. Then fold in whipped cream and macaroons. Serve in sherbet glasses and top with maraschino cherries.

DUTCH RECIPE

Take one pound of pork sausage and a cup of washed rice (uncooked) and one egg. Mix well and mold into small balls. Have a baking dish ready with sauer kraut in it. Put a layer of rice balls and then a layer of kraut until you have used up the rice balls. Cover with warm water and bake for two hours in a medium oven.

PATTIES, CENTURY STYLE

Wrap 4 or 5 ounce beef tenderloins cut 1 1/2 inches thick in slices of bacon. Roll in flour lightly and fry in pan. When steaks are done, place in separate pan and add sauce and allow to simmer 10 minutes in oven. Preheat the sauce with the drippings in the steak pan and finely chopped mushrooms. Season and cook until mushrooms are done.

APPLE CREAM PIE

Take 2 tablespoons flour, 2 cups finely chopped tart apples, 3-4 cup sugar, 1 beaten egg, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 1 cup thick freshly soured or sweet cream.

Clop the pared and cored apples very fine. Mix sugar and flour, add the cream, beaten egg, vanilla and salt and beat until smooth. Add to chopped apples and mix. Pour into a pastry lined pan. Bake 15 minutes in hot oven of 325 degrees F. then reduce heat to 325 degrees F. and continue to bake until the pie is somewhat firm in center. Cover the pie with the following crumbly mixture:

One-third cup sugar, 1-3 cup flour, 1-4 cup butter.

Work to a crumbly mass and sprinkle over the pie. Return to the oven and bake about 10 minutes.

HAM-AND-BEEF LOAF

Are You Listed Here?

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

T. R. Evans & Son, Coffey County, Kans.—32 steers	1170	\$ 9.00
Jones & Sedgwick, Lyon County, Kans.—30 steers	872	8.75
R. E. Peterson, Coffey County, Kans.—26 steers	996	8.50
R. E. Peterson, Coffey County, Kans.—33 steers	994	8.50
J. G. Hyde, Lyon County, Kans.—24 steers	920	8.25
Ralph Perkins, Elk County, Kans.—27 steers	920	8.25
Olson Bros., Riley County, Kans.—17 steers	978	8.00
Ike Jones, Lyon County, Kans.—10 yearlings	757	8.00
J. J. Klenda, Marion County, Kans.—24 steers	962	8.00
Wm. Skonberg, Osage County, Kans.—34 steers	815	7.50
C. H. Oleson, Phillips County, Kans.—5 heifers	712	6.50
J. S. Brandon, Coffey County, Kans.—11 yearlings	540	6.00
Fred Schaeffer, Rooks County, Kans.—8 steers	648	5.25
C. F. Markley, Labette County, Kans.—5 steers	755	5.00
Lee Moranville, Ness County, Kans.—6 cows	722	4.00
J. U. Hoffer, Rush County, Kans.—10 cows	937	3.65
Carl A. Danner, Linn County, Kans.—5 cows	832	3.50

Alton Shipping Association, Osborne County, Kans.—19	53	\$ 8.00
Walla Begnoche, Cloud County, Kans.—6	225	7.65
N. H. Hill, Grundy County, Mo.—22	175	7.65
O. W. Urton, Grundy County, Mo.—5	166	7.65
Mrs. Betty Martin, Henry County, Mo.—6	222	7.55
C. P. Kohlenberg, Miami County, Kans.—10	223	7.55
Tom Neff, Harrison County, Mo.—10	226	7.55
Elmer Hite, Allen County, Kans.—7	234	7.55
J. W. Teague, Cedar County, Mo.—7	217	7.55
Dan Gordon, Henry County, Mo.—42	195	7.55
A. L. Ingersoll, Osage County, Kans.—8	212	7.55
J. E. Ellison, Anderson County, Kans.—10	231	7.50
O. S. Switzer, Jewell County, Kans.—7	174	7.50
Miss Ellen Melville, Douglas County, Kans.—6	130	7.50
C. L. Reed, Shawnee County, Kans.—5	222	7.50
O. J. Ever, Jewell County, Kans.—5	194	7.50
Luther Sartin, Johnson County, Mo.—7	246	7.50
J. E. Sartin, Johnson County, Mo.—5	206	7.50
W. C. Walker, Allen County, Kans.—11	188	7.50
Carl Rapp, St. Clair County, Mo.—6	214	7.50
Clifford Martin, Henry County, Mo.—8	243	7.50
Fred Tidd, Woodson County, Kans.—12	176	7.50
J. P. Klataska, Washington County, Kans.—18	206	7.50
L. L. Gardner, Miami County, Kans.—25	190	7.50
Irvine Proctor, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	243	7.50
Lyle Frame, Allen County, Kans.—8	188	7.45
Ray Hatcher, Sullivan County, Mo.—6	293	7.45
C. L. Reed, Shawnee County, Kans.—11	154	7.40
Otto Meinig, Miami County, Kans.—14	167	7.40
R. C. Stovall, Woodson County, Kans.—18	155	7.40
Arthur Orton, Wabunsee County, Kans.—7	346	7.35
Call Bros., Newton County, Mo.—6	144	7.25
Call Bros., Newton County, Mo.—6	114	7.25
Willie Bauerle, Lafayette County, Mo.—10	370	7.25
Sam Frame, Allen County, Kans.—5	174	7.25
Glenn Wehmeyer, Henry County, Mo.—6	127	7.25

Ethel H. Morrison, Johnson County, Kans.—21	96	\$ 8.60
C. H. Peckman, Miami County, Kans.—5	82	8.60
D. C. Diver, Neosho County, Kans.—52	69	8.50
Stafford County Shipping Assn., Stafford County, Kans.—162	81	8.50
Frank Garnett, Osage County, Kans.—13	83	8.35
Al McCarley, Allen County, Kans.—12	98	8.35
E. H. Pearson, Bourbon County, Kans.—20	66	8.35
Alonso Cox, Linn County, Kans.—6	68	8.35
Guy C. Baker, Allen County, Kans.—6	68	8.35
Lyle Megli, Mitchell County, Kans.—8	67	7.00
D. C. Diver, Neosho County, Kans.—15	52	6.00
Lyle Megli, Mitchell County, Kans.—9	81	2.25

Neighborhood Notes

ALOIS BIRZER WRITES THE STATE OFFICE

Many of you will remember this good brother, who attended the State Convention at Hutchinson, and sat up in front, where all ought to sit, and who received one of those 25 year Farmers Union Membership badges, and deserved it. He has sent in a lot of replies to letters he has written in the last 5 years in advocacy of Farmers Union matters. These replies are from members of our State Legislature, from Congressmen and U. S. Senators, and from the President, in regard to propositions that Brother Birzer had written them about, such as: In favor of the state income tax law, opposition to the sales tax, in favor of granting gas tax exemption on tractor gas, in regard to the Joint Stock Land Banks, urging liberalizing of the federal loaning system, in protest to the giving back to the packers the processing tax, and in favor of the Frazier-Lemke Reorganization Bill. These letters are too voluminous for publication in full in our state paper. Here is his personal letter addressed to President Vesecky and Sec'y Cowger, from Clifton, under date of Nov. 15, 1937. "Well, how did you get over the convention? I am still at it in my mind—a very pleasant remembrance. No doubt you have plenty of work yet to do straightening out matters at the State Office, and preparing for the National Convention. Well, that is life. We have to stay in the harness."

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

President John Myers of the Ottawa County Farmers Union sends the news that a good program is being prepared for the December meeting of the County Union. Ladies are asked to bring lunches. The meeting will be held at Minneapolis, at Odd Fellow's Hall. It will be on Friday evening at 7:30. No doubt there will be reports from the State Convention and from the National Convention. The call is sent out by John Myers, President.

ATTEND WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING

The annual meeting of the Washington County Farmers Union will convene in the court room in Washington, December 10 at one o'clock. Election of officers and other important business.

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union will be held at Lone Star on December 9th, Thursday. It will be an all day meeting. There will be a barbeque lunch at noon. President John Vesecky will

be the speaker, and a large turn out is expected.

L. M. Williams, Secretary.

OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

This will be an all day meeting at Overbrook. The time is on Thursday, December 9th. Basket lunch at noon. There will be a state speaker.

Floyd Nicolay, Secretary.

LET'S PAY OUR ROAD TAX BY THE MILE

As it seems we are losing a good bit of gasoline tax, through diversion and collection, from our road fund, and a considerable amount is going out for inspection and collection and the very large expense that is connected with the present plan, wherein an account must be kept of not only the gasoline used on the roads, but also the gasoline used for the many other purposes along commercial lines and which does not carry the tax and which of course, should not; for instance the gasoline the farmer uses to propel his tractor on his farm should not be required to carry a tax for road purposes; of it he did it would be just the same as adding \$50 to \$100 on to the farmer per year for the privilege of running his car on the highways, in addition to what other people would pay on their car for a like privilege; this of course would be unfair as it would be making those who required gasoline for commercial purposes other than to be used on the roads pay an unjust share of the road expenses.

The logical method is to tax the vehicles by the number of miles traveled taking into account the number of pounds being propelled thereon. We have a mileage tax on trucks at the present time, besides the other taxes on them. Do away with the gasoline tax all together; it's an obsolete lumbering out of date way of collecting tax for our roads. Put the tax at 1-2 cent per mile, or, at whatever amount the people might decide on, for the privilege of driving on the highways. Require every car owner to have his car inspected for efficiency at stated intervals, monthly or quarterly. Then pay his mileage tax at that time, to the inspector. The tax should be graduated according to the weight and number of pounds propelled over the highways; this is done at the present time in some instances. Collect all the tax in this way, for road purposes, instead of several different ways as at present and the heavy expense of accounting and collecting.

Let's take the tax off of gasoline and put it where it belongs. There undoubtedly won't be so many white collar jobs, but there will be more money for the roads, and it will have been collected from every pound propelled over the roads, which is as it should be.

C. O. Thomas.

PRESIDENT JOHN VESECKY REPORTS AT HUTCHINSON

(continued from page 3)
right now. Do everything you can to keep those farmers on the farms and build up an equity for the future. Those are the things you elected me to do. Those are the things I think the President should do. It would be far easier for me to stand on a principle and do nothing else.

But, that is not doing the thing I think we organized to do. That is what I have tried to do, help the poor farmer where ever I can.

The state board has been a support to me. Vice President Frost has been a support to me. I myself could not get every place. They went places and took their share of the responsibility and their share of the work. I do not take my own ideas. Lots of these things, call the state board together and we decide on the course of action. Decide what we will do about it. So many things we can do if we will but work together.

We have folks who claim they are originators and beginners in the fight to get lower interest rates. It started right here in Kansas. Clifford Hope is author of a good many bills to cut down interest rates. He puts in to one of those bills to extend 3-12 percent on farm mortgages for three years more. He put in a bill the provision asking the inclusion of Commissioner loans. Why did he do that? Because your state office had written, telling him and all the representatives in Kansas, heads of different committees in Congress and the President of the United States, asking that the people who had Commissioner loans and could not get a straight laid bank loan, that they be not penalized because they are hard up. It was not just that he put it across. It was the hard work of all of the Farmers Union officials in the United States, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and all of them together pushing and urging the passage of this over the President's veto. It was the united action of those officials backed by you fellows on the farm.

Your power is limitless when you work together but you have to work together.

The power you have is like your hand. The leader is your thumb, and your fingers are the members. If your thumb can work with your fingers, all right. If not, the finger stand out and say, 'I will not cooperate' then you have a hand that is not so useful.

I have tried to work and fight for the good of agriculture. How do you double up your hand, how do you fix your fists. Your thumb is on the outside in front where it belongs and the rest of your fingers follow it right along. That is the way our farm organizations are set up. We select the leadership but the members are the important part. The leadership cannot do anything without the membership. The leadership has his part in cooperating and working with the leadership and showing good results. The results are proportional to the support we get from the organization at home.

We have tried to do organization work in this state. Secretary, I do not know who, thought we should do away with the organization man, the field man, or lecturer. We do not have any one working under that name any more. It was his business to push the organization work, keep the right going in the field, and do away with that. Then we began to drift. We have drifted too long until our supply of money is so low we think we might not have any. Take our statement this year, the deficit could be wiped out by the membership of the Farmers Union. If every Farmers Union member would put in one day each week soliciting membership who were ready and wanting to be members of the Farmers Union, for the asking, if every member of the Farmers Union would put in that work, in two weeks the old deficit would be wiped out and we would have 2000 or 3000 additional members in the Farmers Union.

The Farmers Union is a service organization. It will serve you just as well as you serve me. As you can support it, build it, work for it, it gives you opportunity for self expression. I am ready and willing and want to help build up cooperative marketing and purchasing of farmers. We had to have a law to give us the right and the privilege to do what we need to do. I am convinced, just as our ills are economic ills, not political ills, only as we need laws to give us privileges and rights, but the ills are economic ills. The cure is an economic cure.

We have to build up our bargaining power. We have to use our power as consumers and producers, together. In order to do that, I think the Farmers Union, in their constitution set out that it was their purpose and desire and basis of the organization, to build and support cooperative marketing. Any man who takes the pledge of membership and fails to support that cooperative organization is a traitor to the pledge he has taken. That is why I am doing everything I can to help build the economic power of the farmers. We have a long ways to go. The cooperative elevators will not solve the problem themselves, oil stations, insurance companies, and those things will not solve the problem themselves, but all brought together so we have our mills, the live stock groups grow and we have our cooperative packing houses. You know there are 1700 packing houses in Denmark. Why can't we have one third that many any way, in the United States. We furnish all the meat that goes through them. Why not build them for ourselves. We build them for the other fellow.

In the past years we have been too lavish of the savings we have made. We have paid them all, or most all, out in dividends. We have lost. No one remembers the dividends he has received in Kansas in the 32 years the Farmers Union has been in existence. If the Farmers Union business organizations would have kept one-half of the dividends earned in the treasury to build up the power they want to build up, we would have such a fund we would not have to borrow any money at all. We would have our own money. It would all gather in just like it comes to these big life insurance companies. It is not too late to start. The time is right now. If we expect to break the processors of the products, or expect them to back out, we are mistaken, this will be a 'no man's land'. Every one for himself. We have to

be ready to occupy that ground with our own institutions. We have to build the marketing organizations, the state wide organization. We have to build their economic strength and their financial strength, to take the place they should in the world.

Those things are some of the things I tried to do while I was your President. There are limitations to what one man can do. Limitations to what I know I have tried to do my best while being your President. That is all anybody can do. The things I thought were for the best interest of the Farmers Union, for the best interests of the farmers of Kansas, and for the best interests of this country that we are so proud of and think so much of.

This United States of ours stands highest and above any foreign country. It is our home. We want to build it and make it better and better. That is what I tried to do. I hope you will be charitable to the mistakes and faults I have.

I thought when I started in two years ago as your President that I would double the membership. I had big ambitions. The more I worked, the more I thought I was. I always had looked up to the President of the Farmers Union as the big man in the state. I would rather be President of the Farmers Union than be in President Roosevelt's place. I have not gotten to think I am one of those little 'is' you see in the back pages of the newspapers. It puts us in our place when we start in on a thing like this. It makes you so you begin to realize what the problems of the farmers are, how much there is to do, and how much will have to be done, not by leaders but by the rest of the folks, by the membership. How much you will have to do, and all of us together as one organization, if we want to do what we are striving for, the equality for farmers and industry.

I thank you.

JOHN VESECKY
MADE PRESIDENT;
NO OPPOSITION

(Continued from page one)

tiated by a referendum vote of 5 percent of the national membership. The committees on Cooperative Marketing, on Publicity, and on Organization made excellent reports. They should be read in this issue. The rather lengthy report of the Committee on Legislation and Resolutions should receive the careful perusal of all thoughtful members and officers of the Union everywhere, for it is our legislative program for the coming year. The report of the committee on Legislation and Resolutions was delayed till the middle of Wednesday afternoon. Glen Talbott, young and fiery leader and President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, a chip off the old block (our beloved Charley Talbott) presented what was considered as the majority report. This report followed in the main the recommendations of the Omaha Conference of last September, but it had been carefully worked up with explanation and reasons, and was somewhat lengthy. Fred Winterroth of the Illinois Farmers Union presented a general farm legislative program in a much shortened form. The program presented by Mr. Talbott was adopted, and presented with explanation and reasons, and was somewhat lengthy. Fred Winterroth of the Illinois Farmers Union presented a general farm legislative program in a much shortened form. The program presented by Mr. Talbott was adopted, and presented with explanation and reasons, and was somewhat lengthy.

The debate on the legislative program continued till 10:00 o'clock on Wednesday night. The last couple of hours was taken up in an orgy of adoption of unstudied resolutions, mostly not agreed upon by the Committee, but presented from the floor, and accompanied by fiery demonstrations of eloquence. It is probable that these radical resolutions, hastily adopted without committee deliberation will not receive a great amount of consideration by the officers and directors of the National Union. But, of course, they made the front page headlines of some none too friendly newspapers.

It was evident from the resolutions and speeches of the convention that the Farmers Union is very friendly to organized labor. A very friendly message was received and read to the convention from the National Labor 'Non-Partisan' League. Donald Henderson of Washington D. C., representing the Committee for Industrial Organization, was granted the floor. He stated that the CIO had endorsed the Farmers Union cost of production program. "I will go back to Washington," he said, "and report your friendly attitude toward labor. Your enemy and our enemy are the same. We must work together to maintain a people's government, instead of a government by special interests."

The election of officers of the National Union was not reached until 10:00 o'clock on Wednesday night. But it did not take long. When nominations for National President was called for, Reuben Peterson, the Kansas delegate, nominated John Vesecky, and after seconding speeches,

he was quickly elected. There was only one nomination for each office. The new national officers were lined up and called on for speeches. And each responded with a pledge to do his best to advance the interests of the National Union. The business session of the National Union was over.

Thursday, November 18th, the last day of the convention was Cooperative Day, and it was a great success. The writer, being present only a part of the day, presents the program of that day as recorded in The Nebraska Union Farmer of November 24th, from the pen of Editor Herron. However we did hear Editor Herron's address on "Cooperation The Way Out" and it was a masterful cumulation of facts and arguments for cooperation, delivered with the spice of interesting and humorous stories and with telling force.

The first co-operative day at a convention of the National Farmers Union, held this year on the third and last day of the Oklahoma City convention, was a great success. About 500 people remained for the co-operative program. Delegates and visitors from states that have few co-operatives were surprised at the magnitude of the co-operative movement in the Farmers Union. Already the suggestion is being made that co-operative day be the first day of the National convention next year.

"Economic strength means political strength, and the surest way to become strong politically is to develop a strong co-operative movement," C. McCarthy, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange, commented when introduced by President Vesecky as the chairman of co-operative day.

Co-operation Holds Answer
In the first two days of this convention we hardly heard the word co-operation, except from the juniors," said L. S. Herron of Nebraska in speaking on the subject "Co-operation The Way Out." "Instead, the convention has adopted a long list of condemnatory resolutions, which if put into effect would lead straight to fascism or communism and destroy the freedom of the people."

"Co-operation does hold the answer to the problems that have been discussed in this convention," he declared. "It does take the profit out of the profit system, as Swedish co-operators have shown. By stopping exploitation, it increases demand for goods. That increases employment. (Continued next week)

WALLACE'S ADDRESS IN WICHITA ON NOVEMBER 23rd

(Continued from page one)

various states represented went so far as to recommend that farmers plow up a part of the seeded winter wheat if the farmers generally would do that even without government payments, they would probably receive more dollars for the harvested wheat than if they harvest the entire planted crop.

Those who seem to be under the impression that if wheat farmers are left alone the situation will straighten itself out are unfamiliar with changed conditions or they would not take an untenable position. They should write to the department of agriculture for a copy of Wallace's Wichita speech which provides facts on which to base judgment.

FARMERS UNION DISTRICT MEETINGS IN DECEMBER

(Continued from page one)
panies, Farmers Union Stores, Farmers Union Creameries, and Farmers Union Elevators, will be chairman of the meetings to which directors, stockholders, and friends are invited.

Classified Ads

COMBS LEGHORNS. World Record ROF Hen, 355 Eggs, 1937 Egg Contest average, 255 Eggs; 266 Points per Hen, Texas Matings headed by Pedigreed Males from 250-355 Egg Hens. Bred for Egg Production, Big-Type, High Livability. Early Order Discount, 1938 Chickens. Catalog. Combs & Son, Box 14, Sedgwick, Kansas.

FOR SALE—200 Bred ewes—Ira Thornton, Clay Center, Kansas. 11-p.

We Manufacture

Farmers Union Standard

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Approved by Farmers Union

Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

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Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

WHEN ORDERING COAL REMEMBER TO WRITE OR WIRE US

Kansas—Cherokee District Deep shaft lump and nut, Deep shovel lump, standard nut, fancy nut, Furnace sizes and slack.

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

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

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

ARKANSAS—Paris Semi-Anthracite from the New Union and Jewell Mines.

Anthracite—from the Collier-Dunlap, Sunshine and Fernwood Mines.

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

Also—STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas Wakarusa, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Application Cards, 30 for... 5c	Farmers Union Song Book 30c
Constitution... 5c	Business Manual... 5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for... 5c	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Demit Blanks, 15 for... 10c	Secretary's Minute Book... 50c
Local Sec. Receipt Book... 25c	Book of Poems, (Kinney)... 25c
Farmers Union Watch-Fod 50c	Above, lots of 10 or more 10c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c	Above, lots of 100, each 15c
	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each... 75c

Write to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 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.	80c
Money back guarantee, per dose	75c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment,	
100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calving Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze leader	1.00
Special bonuses \$6.00 each.	
De-Morning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on scraw wounds. Per gallon	2.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 25c, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc	.75
Virus, 100 cc	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Fin", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-Typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	.25
Dreosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
HORSES	
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc., 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsules for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY</