





# The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. 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 1, 1938

**About Farmer Organization**  
Talk of organization work is a much more popular and pleasant pastime than getting out and doing it. Suppose there were no farm organization. A group of us should talk of developing one, which we would surely do. There are certain factors which would be pointed out that would determine the organization's success.

The organization would need to be independent of politics and of government administration. It would need to be distinctly made up of farmers, dirt farmers, rather than people interested in adroitly exploiting them. It would need to be organized by farmers rather than by professional organizers, so that the organization would become one of leading farmers rather than a development of gilt-edged leaders.

The purpose of such an organization naturally would be to make sure that farmers had a square deal in legislation, the numerical and political voting strength would be immediately apparent; in business, farmers could well set up their own business associations to market farm products, and to purchase such products as farmers buy in such quantities as to make savings through volume buying. Educational local meetings would be necessary in order that farmers could decide measures necessary for their best mutual interests.

Who should begin the work? If everyone agrees a farm organization is desirable, it would at first seem logical that the Government should lend a hand, publish organizational literature, sent out agents to meet with farmers directly? No. Such a program can be criticized in that it tends toward a farm fascism, in which the government agents become the policy makers of the farm organization. More important, the agents being salaried workers by the government, they are dominated by high officials, making toward more and more imperialistic power wielding.

The farm organization might be built by finances secured through group activity. At the first, a group of farmers would be organized, a home talent carnival or a play that would attract interest and swell the finances. The funds could be used to further local activity, organization interest, and to promote a larger organization of farmers, with state-wide and national influence and benefit.

Or it might be built as a marketing agency for grain, say an organization elevator, and part of the earnings or savings be set aside to support the organization in legislative and educational activities. Or a purchasing agency, such as an oil association. If the business association is founded under Rochdale principles of cooperative business organization, the control of the business would be by the shareholders in majority. The shareholders would be active farmers, logical members of a farmer organization.

It is entirely fitting and proper, too, that state-wide organization operations should require organization membership of its patrons. However, this would become of secondary importance to the farm organization, without question of its importance to the state-wide business. The business should act as an agency to collect the dues, perhaps as a check-off power to force its membership. If regarded as the latter by the dues-payer, it will not be much of a booster for the organization. More important would

**Are Other Problems**  
Last spring Dr. Charles Beard, eminent historian, spoke by radio over a coast-to-coast hook-up and advised that we should stop preaching sermons to other nations, think less about fighting and set about making a civilization here.

"All this war and big navy talk at Washington heavily blankets the discussion of genuine American problems—unemployment, farm tenancy, wages and hours, taxation, housing, labor relations and other matters connected with a decent civilization in this country. How do we dare to chatter so much about the behavior of others when our own is so open to criticism? Within a stone's throw from our very Capitol men, women and children are unemployed, poverty-stricken and hungry."

All this was spoken before the Munich agreement, and before Hitler's purge of the Jews in Germany. But surely the United States is not building armaments to settle this situation. South American trade is a big question of the day, but despite Germany's subsidized trade program, the problem has hardly been recognized by the business men, coincident with the sudden propaganda campaign for armaments. Strange, to us, it seems, that President Roosevelt has yet to confer with U. S. military leaders about the world situation of U. S. production needs. The pertinent question seems double-headed: Not only where are we headed? but where are we?

The county membership is urged to give this annual meeting a full attendance. If you have any questions or comments on Farmers Union please bring them with you.

VICTOR HAWKINS, President  
GUST LARSON, Secretary

**In Stafford County**  
Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, our neighbor and friend, M. C. Newell, the father of one of our property members. Be it resolved that Eureka Local No. 2199 extend its respect and heartfelt sympathy to his sons, Mr. Hollace Newell and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Clay Newell.

Resolutions Committee  
Della Powelson  
Evelyn McCune  
Anna Vice

**About Municipal Plants**  
Clay Center, Kans., November 18, 1938.

To the Editor:  
C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas State Grange states that towns and cities of Kansas have over 100 millions of dollars worth of property which is tax free property in electric light plants, water works systems, sewer systems, parks, hospitals, etc.

But if farmers have co-operative elevators, co-operative light plants or whatever other co-operative enterprises farmers choose to build, all these farmer co-operatives have to pay regular tax rates upon their properties.

Of course, this unequal, unjust taxation in favor of towns and cities proves that, towns and cities of America have four votes to us farmers one vote; that towns and cities have four fifths of the population in our country; and run and rule our country.

**In Marshall County**  
Liberty Local No. 782 held its regular monthly meeting on November 18, 1938. Our first meeting since the State Convention and our delegate, Mr. Bonin, gave us a very interesting report of the Convention.

E. H. Dettmer and Martin Bonin were chosen as delegates to our county meeting to be held at Bremen, December 6. We were then very pleasantly entertained with a musical program.

Our next meeting is December 16.

**The Farm Problem Is Ours**  
During recent years we have heard and read much about the so-called farm problem as though it were something new to have such a thing as a farm problem; while as a matter of fact we have never been without a farm problem; since farming never has been as profitable as other industries. The farmer has complained, and justly so, because of this economic injustice as compared to the many advantages enjoyed by those engaged in the marketing, processing, and distributing of the necessities of life produced by him and later bought back by him at greatly increased prices.

We also know the farmers' needs, and farm problems have never been given just consideration around the council tables of the nation and to which consideration the farmer has been justly entitled. Because the farmers' just rights and best interests have not been recognized and protected, we as a nation are paying the penalty and shall continue to do so until Agriculture as an industry is recognized as the basic industry and placed on an economic equality with other industries.

The farmers of the past as well as those of the present never have enjoyed a fair return for their labor and investment; and the wasting and collapse of Agriculture as an industry paved the way to poverty, privation and decay of the great nations of the earth.

The individualistic and competitive systems were built up and maintained for ages by all classes of society, until the leaders in industry finally decided competition was not a builder, but a destroyer of business institutions, since it was bankrupting great industries and leaving in its wake thousands of financially ruined stockholders. So, as a means of self-preservation, they abandoned the competitive system and placed in its stead a cooperative system in industry.

In this day and age the advancement of industry, organized, and the industries co-operating together for the good of their industry can not be compared to the present plight of the farmer, since the contrast is so great no comparison could be made, and reflects the folly of individualism with the competitive system and the wisdom of the principles of cooperation as applied to industry.

About the same time the competitive system was discarded in industry and the cooperative principle applied and industries organized into their respective groups, a group of farmers in Raines County, Texas, also had a vision of a better day for farmers if they too would organize their industry for mutual benefit and protection and employ the cooperative principles and apply them to their needs as farmers, building a cooperative commonwealth of farmers for farmers, transacting their own business through their own co-operative channels to the benefit of producers and consumers alike. So they proceeded to organize farmers into groups for the purpose of arriving at an intelligent understanding of the farmers' problems so they could apply such remedies as would adequately and justly solve the problem and supply the remedy.

To meet their needs and solve their problems, these pioneer farmers wisely organized the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and proceeded to extend the organization and its usefulness and influence around the principles of Organization, Education and Cooperation; Education as to their needs and the application of the real remedy, Organization; the binding of themselves together to accomplish the desired and necessary results and co-operation or the manner of working together, that their purpose might be successfully accomplished.

Since farmers are producers and their first necessity is a fair and equitable price for things produced by them, their first need was their own marketing machinery, so they organized and financed grain elevators, cotton gins, live stock associations, creameries, produce stations, shipping associations, grain and livestock sales agencies at terminal markets, stores, oil stations, insurance companies, auditing associations, junior camps and institutes for the education and training of our younger people in the principles of the Farmers Union, so they are the better qualified to assume the responsibility of leadership and the conduct of our expanding cooperative enterprises. We have extended our membership and activities into twenty six states, with a National Organization co-ordinating the useful activities of our State organizations.

We have formulated our state and national programs to meet the needs of farmers, furnishing the means for him to transact his own business through his own agencies and participate in the profits himself, and because our cause is just and we as farmers are competent and qualified to manage our own affairs, we firmly believe every farmer who is interested in his own welfare and the welfare of his family, his home and the future of this nation of ours, that is so near and dear to us should join with us to the end that Agriculture can be restored and placed on an economic equality with other industries that are less important and dependent upon us for their support. I am extending an invitation to every farmer to join with us and through his helping us we are the better able to help him in these critical times. Today is the appointed time, for we have no promise or guarantee of a tomorrow.—J. P. Fengel.

**Visitors are always welcome.**  
E. H. DETTMER, secretary  
In Riley County  
The Riley County Farmers Union will hold its 4th quarterly meeting at the Grandview schoolhouse, December 3. The county and local delegates will give their report at 11 a. m.

The following have been requested to serve on committees:  
Credentials, John Dobson; Resolutions, L. D. Buss; Harry Toburen; Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Howard Oman and Vincent Larson; Nominations, Henry Nanninga, Albert Isaacson and Hugo Carlson;

Good of Order, Mrs. John Dobson and Dan Siegle; Program, Miss Esther Ekblad.

Our state president, John Fengel, has been invited to be with us. There will be a basket dinner at noon. Grandview Local will furnish the coffee.

The county membership is urged to give this annual meeting a full attendance. If you have any questions or comments on Farmers Union please bring them with you.

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Of course, this unequal, unjust taxation in favor of towns and cities proves that, towns and cities of America have four votes to us farmers one vote; that towns and cities have four fifths of the population in our country; and run and rule our country.

**Country's . . .**  
The towns and cities run the farmers' wheat prices down, down by a bogy surplus propaganda from \$1.15 a bushel to 49 cents a bushel, after they've got millions of bushels in their storage . . .  
What do we need?  
J. D. SHEPHERD

Editor's note: Mr. Cogswell surely will have the support of the big utility corporations in pushing for a tax on municipal utility plants. To our mind, to tax them would only be to take it out of one pocket for another, with a net result of only more bookkeeping. City schools, the city hall, and other strictly civic improvements are not far from the category of municipal plants. On the other hand, co-operatives have membership savings, and co-operatives have a good argument for exemption from income taxes. P. S.—Maybe we need more discussion of such questions at our local meetings.

**PLAN AGGRESSIVE NATIONAL PROGRAM**  
(continued from page 1)

In a lively session following the noon recess on Wednesday, the first day of the convention, the Chicago Tribune was roundly censured, and the committee on the good of the order was directed to bring in a strong resolution on the matter. The resolution appears in the report of the committee on the good of the order on another page of this issue.

To refute charges of division in the organization, and to show complete confidence in the action of the board and officers in the Minnesota and Michigan cases, were factors in the unanimous re-election by acclamation of all the officers and board members.

**Second Day Co-op Day**  
The second day of the convention was Co-operative Day, and the program was in charge of the committee on co-operative conferences, of which C. McCarthy, manager of the Nebraska Farmers Union State Exchange is chairman. The sessions of co-operative day are reported in a separate article in this issue.

In the evening of the second day, a banquet was held in the convention hall. This was followed by a dance, for which the music was furnished by the Farmers Union co-operatives of St. Paul, Minn. In a separate hall, while the dance was in progress, Educational Director Henry Negley of Nebraska showed his new motion pictures of Nebraska co-operatives. Delegates from other states called them an eye-opener.

**Money Trouble, Says LaFollette**  
Old-time farmers had security on their farms, with their barns stacked up and their cellars full of supplies, said Philip LaFollette, governor of Wisconsin, in welcoming the convention to the state at the opening session on Tuesday. Such security cannot be attained individually. Inventions and changes in physical environment have made that impossible.

"The trouble lies in money and credits," he continued, "when money and credits are circulating, we have economic health, just as when our blood is circulating freely. Too much money is locked up. Idle money and credits mean idle industry and unemployment. We will not have government-owned banks of issue."

**Calls Farmers Union Ahead**  
"The Farmers Union is ahead of any other organization in its attitude that we cannot stand alone," Governor LaFollette concluded. "It is senseless to drive a wedge between farmers and labor—between those who toil on the farms and those who toil in the cities. Yours is a militant organization."

"The eyes of the nation will be on this city and this hall for the next three days, looking to us to lead the way out of the mess into which other politicians have got us," Kenneth Jones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, declared in extending a welcome on behalf of the state organization. "By Thursday we will have built a program that will be more than one left—the Farmers Union way—and that must be right."

**Solution Is Building Co-ops**  
"We must own the things by which we live," said Morris Erickson in responding to the callers' full welcome. "We can build our own co-operatives to replace the trusts. We can block up the streams that flow to Wall Street. We can own our own toll gates. Any other solution is baloney."

"A fair share of the national income is our problem," H. G. Keeney urged in responding further to the addresses of welcome. "We will get a larger share of the national income when we own enough of the machinery of production and distribution. And our political strength will be in proportion to our economic strength."

**Hear Labor Representative**  
"I can understand why newspapers kick farmers and labor, but I cannot understand why farmers should oppose labor and thus pull chestnuts out of the fire for their exploiters," said Henry Ohl, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. "Our federation believes in co-operation, but we also believe that the employees of co-operatives should be organized."

At intervals throughout the convention, President Vesceky called upon State Union presidents or other state representatives for reports on conditions in their respective states.

**Say Cotton Concerns North**  
"Cotton is one of our big problems," said Tom Check, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. "We have 3 1/2 million dollars invested in co-operative cotton gins. It takes an hour of labor to produce a pound of cotton, yet it is now selling for 6 to 7 cents a pound. We are determined to get some legislation to help."

"The cotton problem is your problem as much as ours," Dr. M. F. Dickinson, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union, urged in addressing his remarks to northern farmers. "If we are not allowed acreage enough, or cannot get enough for our cotton, then we will be forced to raise other

inspired by the officers of the suspended State Unions, charging that the officials of the National Union were racketeers and communists. This was hotly resented by all who had voted to sustain the action of the board.

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Before Deciding On An Auditor This Year, Write for Rates, Etc.

**Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association**  
SALINA PHONE 570 KANSAS

The present farm program does not fit cotton. The south votes for the present plan because the big landowners influence their tenants. American farmers are entitled to a two-price system that would give us cost of production for the part of our crops used in this country.

"There is danger of the south going into corn and livestock," Robert Spencer, president of the Indiana Farmers Union, feared. "We should get behind some cotton program, so they will not be forced to compete with us."

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**AT YOUR SERVICE**  
Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service  
Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director  
"Education—A debt due from present to future generations."

# IT ISN'T ALL IN DENMARK

Ellis Cowling, who has written much for the cooperative movement and who has worked with the co-operatives for the past ten years has written a new book which is of great interest to any person who is working with or teaching the cooperative movement. It is entitled "Cooperatives in America" and it gives a very fine picture of the cooperative movement.

This book is a real answer to the persons who have an idea that cooperation is something which works in the small Scandinavian countries and Nova Scotia, but wouldn't work in America. With Bertram Fowler's book, "Consumer Cooperation in America," and Ellis Cowling's book in your library, you can convince the most doubting Thomas that there is a cooperative movement in America and a very successful one, too.

## PAMPHLET OF THE MONTH

**"Who Are The Associated Farmers?"**  
A number of papers, lately have carried stories of the organization and activities of a group, called "The Associated Farmers." The papers say that this group was originally organized in California to protect the rights of the farmers from the workers. The workers, according to the publicity, were interfering with the democratic rights of the farmers.

It is always well to look into the list of names of those leaders who become concerned with the rights of the people, especially when it is a matter of setting a farmer against worker. The people who control this new "organization of farmers" are men of great wealth. Owners of corporation farms, erstwhile members of the well-known Liberty League, manufacturers and packers, whose records are not savory as to their treatment of the farmers.

Some of you read, (and we wish all might have) "The Blood Is Strong." Those who read it know something of the conditions in "sunny California" for the laboring man who follows the fruit and vegetable harvest. If ever an organization for protection was needed, that was the Associated Farmers is NOT that organization.

Helen Hosmer, editor of "The Rural Observer" has written the complete story of the Associated Farmers, with facts and figures. It is a complete expose. And it is interesting reading. Especially so to those of you in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the organization is creeping in to split farmer and laborer.

Don't fail to read this small magazine. "Who Are The Associated Farmers?" 10c  
"Their Blood Is Strong" 25c

## THE GOBLINS'LL GIT YOU

The radio is a powerful influence in our lives. If you don't believe it, think back a couple of weeks to the wave of terror that swept over the United States because a few hundred thousand of us tuned in a little late in Orson Welles' radio play, "The War of the Worlds."

Just a radio play, but brought in a major panic that swept across the United States. I needn't tell you about it. You have read and heard of the people who moved their goods out in the streets to flee in terror from what they thought was a bombing of those who were rushed to hospitals from shock, of the thousands of telephone calls which poured into the offices of cities from coast to coast, of the people who KNEW they saw the flames and smelled the gas. No need to repeat it.

But there is a need to call your attention to the fact that people are on the verge of hysteria. That we have carried on a campaign in the United States, through movies, magazines and newspapers, that has

## IT'S FUN TO SEW



8335. Three Adorable Aprons. Designed for sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of fabric. Size 40 requires 5 1/2 yards of fabric. Size 42 requires 6 1/2 yards of fabric. Size 44 requires 7 1/2 yards of fabric. Size 46 requires 8 1/2 yards of fabric. For apron No. 2, 1 3/4 yards, 5 1/2 yards binding. Apron No. 3, 1 1/2 yards, 6 yards binding. Price 15c.

8336. Girls' Peasant Frocks. Designed for sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch fabric. The belt requires 2 1/2 yards ribbon. For trimming neck, sleeve edges and skirt with ribbon 5 3/4 yards is required. Price 15c.

Kansas Farmers Union  
Salina, Kansas

## Must Be Due to the U. S. Mails!

Miss Esther Ekblad, junior leader of the Kansas Farmers Union, would not fail the Junior Department of the Kansas Union Farmer. At least she never did! We'll hear an explanation in the next issue or won't we, Esther?—The Editor.

conditioned their minds to terror, to unknown horrors about to happen. Let's stop this scaring people to death with bogey men, and let's stop conditioning their minds so that they can be scared into panic by a radio broadcast.

The child who has never heard of the "bogey man" doesn't expect to see him pop out at him from every dark corner. The populace which hasn't been fed upon a diet of war movies and scare headlines doesn't believe that the country has been invaded because a radio play depicts an attack on the earth by men from Mars.

Let us register our protest against war movies, scare headlines, scare pictures, over-stimulating radio programs, and above all, against war toys.

Paramount Company is preparing to make another war scare picture called "Invasion."

The store in your town is filling its counters with war toys. The radio is feeding such stories as "Jack Armstrong" and others equally militaristic to your children.

The newspapers are continuing to spread scare headlines of war, crime, and vice across their front pages.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT ALL THIS?

You can write PARAMOUNT PICTURES, INC., Hollywood, California, and tell them you don't want such a picture as "Invasion" released. You can get resolutions drawn up by your Local and by any other organization to which you belong, saying you don't want to see such pictures and that you will boycott them.

You can refuse to buy WAR TOYS. You can protest their sale to your local stores and to the organizations to which you belong. Remember that the power which lies in resolutions and petitions when there are many persons represented.

You can write the sponsors of objectionable radio programs and tell them why you dislike their programs. Write your newspapers, too. Remember, one letter will not mean much. Many letters will get results.

## How Many Eggs To A Dozen

A good egg points out the CONSUMERS' GUIDE, official publication of the Department of Agriculture, should mean more to exacting consumers than just a fresh egg. A good egg, for the money, should also mean that the egg is a certain size. One dozen peewee eggs, for example, amount in egg nourishment to hardly more than 9 large eggs. Yet, if someone tries to palm off nine eggs on them as a dozen, accept the food equivalent of 9-egg dozens without a murmur.

Consumers can avoid being short-changed, however, by buying U. S. Graded eggs. Each egg grade also indicates the size of the eggs. Thus a dozen "Extra Large" eggs weighs 26 ounces or more, a dozen "Large" eggs weighs 24 ounces, a dozen "Medium" eggs weighs 22 ounces, a dozen "Small" eggs weighs 19 ounces, and a dozen "Peewee" eggs weighs 18 ounces.

Where graded eggs are unavailable, weigh the dozen of eggs you buy to see how much egg you are actually getting.

## THE CHRISTMAS TREE

Marshmallows and Cranberries Can Be Combined Effectively. A homemaker said recently, "We never seem to have enough Christmas tree decorations when we come to look over the ones we put away last year."

Well, here is a simple solution: Why not make your own decorations of inexpensive material which you already have on hand? You can string fluffy, white marshmallows alternately with bright red, plump cranberries and have a perfect color contrast for your tree. Along with the sparkling icicles and the left-over ornaments, these colorful strings can easily fill out the tree, for the round pure-whiteness of the marshmallows is an able substitute for ornaments.

The technique of stringing the marshmallows? Well, it's really a very simple task, but a few pointers might facilitate the process. You can use a white string and a large needle. The darned needle slips through a marshmallow much more easily if it is wet. You may want to dip the string in water, too, just to simplify matters.

Homemade candy is "the thing" this Christmas. A gift that is bound to please, it carries with it, in addition to its savory appeal, that personal touch that doubles the value of any present. So tie yourselves to the kitchen, girls! Here are some recipes for the more tasty of the confections:

## Molasses Taffy

- 1 cup molasses
- 1 cup water
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons vinegar

Mix ingredients, boil gently and without stirring until a hard tick ball forms when portion is tested in cup of cold water. Pour immediately into buttered, shallow pan. Allow to stiffen until slightly cool and stiff. Cut into strips. Take up in hands and pull until light. Pull into 1-2 inch rope and cut off one-inch pieces, using scissors. Place on waxed paper to harden.

## Cinnamon Apples

- With Cheese and Nuts
- 6 or 8 apples
- 1 cup cottage cheese
- 1-4 cup chopped walnuts
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup water
- 1 cup cinnamon drops (red dots)
- Mayonnaise

Heat water, sugar and cinnamon

drops slowly until candy is dissolved. Pare and core apples, place in syrup, cover and cook very slowly until tender, but not broken. Turn once during cooking so that they will not become mushy on the bottom. Remove carefully from syrup and allow to cool. Chill thoroughly and fill centers with cheese and nuts mixture. With enough mayonnaise to moisten. Arrange on crisp lettuce and serve with mayonnaise.

## An Easy and Delicious Cranberry Relish

- 1 pound cranberries
  - 1 whole orange (seedless)
  - 1 cup sugar
- Wash the cranberries and remove the stems. Put through the medium blade of the food chopper with the orange, which has been cut in quarters. Add the sugar and mix well. Store, uncovered, in ice refrigerator, until ready to use. The relish keeps indefinitely in a moderate air-conditioned ice refrigerator, where the properly moist, clean-washed air keeps foods from drying out rapidly and guards against exchange of flavors.

The relish is a delicious accompaniment for meats and a useful salad ingredient as well. Try serving a generous spoonful of it on a slice of pineapple. Add a cup of cranberry mixture to lemon or orange flavored gelatin, to make a delicious molded salad.

## Fudge Medley

- Chocolate Part
  - 2 cups sugar
  - 2 squares chocolate
  - 2-3 cup water
  - 2 tablespoons butter
  - 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Boil the sugar, chocolate, water and butter together, stirring frequently, until soft ball forms when small portion is tested in cup of cold water. Remove from fire and let stand 15 minutes. Add vanilla and beat until creamy and stiff. Pour into buttered, shallow pan. Spread with nuts, pressing down well into candy. Top with white part.

## White Part

- 2 cups sugar
- 2-3 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1-2 teaspoon vanilla

## Raisin Clusters

- 1-2 pound sweet chocolate
  - 1-4 teaspoon salt
  - 2-4 cups raisins
- Place chocolate, broken into pieces, in top of double boiler, over steaming but not boiling, water. Remove from fire and allow to stand 5 to 10 minutes, covered. Stir occasionally to melt and blend it. Add salt, raisins and peanuts; mix thoroughly. Drop by small teaspoonfuls onto waxed paper to harden.

## Hollywood Nougat

- 2 cups sugar
  - 1-3 cups white corn syrup
  - 1-2 cup water
- Cook to a hard-cream stage. Beat 2 egg whites, add 3 ounces honey. Beat stiff. Add hot syrup, beat till thick. Add 1-4 pound each chopped unblanched almonds, pistachio nuts.

## Ginger Squares

- Cook 2 cups sugar, 1-2 cup evaporated milk, 1-4 teaspoon cream of tartar and 2 tablespoons water to 238 degrees, stirring as little as possible. Add 1 tablespoon butter, cool to lukewarm and beat until creamy. Add 3

## New Uses for Bread to Vary the Daily Life

"What shall I have for dinner to-night?" How many times have you said that to yourself or your husband? It's really a wonder the average homemaker doesn't ask this question more often, because in a year's time the meals she has to prepare mount up to over one thousand, even counting out the meals away from home. In order to have these meals varied, more often because of an endless quest for something new and different to serve. Naturally new ideas are always welcome.

Bread is the one food that probably appears more often than any other on the family menu. This food is not only included in each meal of the day but so often is also a part of the occasional menus planned for afternoon and evening entertaining. Then behooves ever the homemaker to have at her finger tips a good supply of suggestions for new and interesting uses for bread.

Today commercially baked breads are so standard in quality that most of them will lend themselves to the suggestions that follow. The texture and flexibility of these breads make them suitable to use in the preparation of many delicate and attractive hot-breads and breads with suggestions. A good sharp knife, a loaf of good baker's bread and your imagination will do wonders in developing in your own kitchen, delicious creations that make your menus full of new life and interest.

For those who are carefully guarding their waistlines it will be cheering news to learn that bread is not a fattening food. No one food can be considered fattening. It is the sum considered the nature of the diet that may cause excess weight. If more food is eaten than is required for the energy needs of the body, the excess is stored as fat. Overweight, then, usually comes from the consumption of foods that are not completely used up for energy.

Foremost among its nutritive virtues is the fact that bread efficiently supplies the greatest immediate need of the body—food-energy. When it is realized that about 85 per cent of our food is used for energy, the unique value of bread in the diet becomes more striking. Bread gives you food-energy for immediate use. When included regularly in the daily diet, it continues to furnish needed energy over long periods of time. Since bread is one of the most easily digested foods, it is completely used by the body. There is no waste in bread.

Knowing the great food values of bread and having it appear so often in your menus you will welcome the following suggestions. They are quite different, yet quite simple.



By Betty Barclay's Chef

Here are some recipes that will prove pleasing to your holiday guests—and also to the members of your own family. Try them and you will find them in your "special" file.

## Orange Toast

- (Serves 6)
  - 1/2 cup orange juice
  - 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
  - 1/2 cup sugar
  - 2 slices buttered toast
- Mix orange juice, rind and sugar. Spread on hot buttered toast and broil in hot oven or under broiler to brown.

## Egg Noodles with Veal Cutlets

- Egg noodles, like other forms of macaroni products, may be served in economical "meat-and-wheat" combinations which have all the flavor of meat with only a small portion of meat. As a delicious change, try genuine egg noodles with veal cutlets.
- 1/2 lb. egg noodles
- 2 cups milk
- 1/2 cup flour
- 2 cup bread crumbs
- 6 veal cutlets
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 egg

Sprinkle veal cutlets with flour, salt and pepper; dip into well beaten egg and roll in bread crumbs. Fry in butter till well done. Remove cutlets to a platter and keep hot. Add remaining butter to pan; add flour and stir till smooth. Season with salt and pepper and then add milk. Cook till well blended. Boil egg noodles in salted water until tender. Drain and heap over the cutlets. Pour sauce over all and serve hot. (6 to 8 servings.)

Note: Spaghetti, macaroni, vermicelli or other shapes of macaroni products may be substituted for the egg noodles in this recipe. Broccoli Polonaise Wash broccoli thoroughly and let stand in cold water 15-20 minutes.

tablespoons chopped preserved ginger, knead in hands until smooth and press out onto a flat buttered sheet or platter. Cut in squares. One pound.

## Fondant

- 2 cups sugar
- 1-2 cup water
- 1-8 teaspoon cream of tartar

Combine sugar and cream of tartar. Add water. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Cover pan and boil 5 minutes; allow steam to dissolve any grains of sugar on sides of pan. Uncover and boil without stirring to soft ball stage 234-238 degrees F.).

Wipe all crystals from the sides of the pan with a damp cloth. Pour into shallow pan, plate, or on to a marble slab which has been rinsed with cold water. Cool to room temperature. Beat only until stiff enough to knead. Knead until smooth. Place in bowl, cover with a damp cloth or with waxed paper. Let stand 24 hours before using. If desired, milk may be substituted for the water.

Peanut Brittle 2 cups sugar 1 tablespoon butter 1 cup peanuts 1-2 teaspoon baking soda 1-8 teaspoon salt

Chop peanuts. Carmelize sugar. Remove from fire immediately. Add salt, peanuts, baking-soda, and butter. Stir only until blended. Pour quickly in a thin sheet onto a well-buttered pan.

Soft Molasses Cookies 1-2 cup butter or lard (or these equally mixed). 1-2 cup molasses 1-2 teaspoon soda 1-2 cup skimmed milk 4 cups sifted flour 1 teaspoon cloves 1 teaspoon cinnamon 1 egg 3-4 cup sugar

Dip cup in cold water and fill half full with the shortening, add molasses to fill cup to brim. Place in saucepan and set on stove to heat until shortening is melted. Then stir in the soda and milk, beating until creamy. Pour mixture into mixing bowl to cool. Sift flour, measure, add baking powder and spice and sift again; set aside in sifter. Beat egg and sugar in small bowl until well blended, stir into cool molasses mixture, beat in well, then add flour and beat to form a smooth dough. Cover bowl and set aside until it is cool on the outside and the dough stiff and pliable.

Roll part of dough on lightly flour-board, using flour sparingly. When sheet of dough is about 1-3 inch thick, sprinkle with granulated sugar, roll in lightly, then cut with round or oblong cutter dipped in flour. Lay well apart and bake in moderate oven until light golden brown. Always add scraps to next portion of dough and proceed as at first. These cakes are inexpensive and have good keeping qualities.

Croustades—Cut bread in 2 inch slices. Hollow out slice, and trim edges to form a box. Brush with melted butter and bake until a delicate brown.

Bread Basket—Trim crusts from a whole loaf of uncut bread. Hollow out the center, brush with melted butter and bake in moderate oven until a delicate brown. This basket may be filled with a creamed vegetable, meat or fish and the entire dish baked at one time if desired.

Bread Patty Cases—Cut three rounds of sliced bread. Cut holes in two of them and place on the first slice. Brush with a mixture of egg and milk and bake in a moderate oven until brown. (1 egg slightly beaten plus one-third cup milk.)

Checkerboard Sandwiches—Remove the crusts from a loaf of white and a loaf of whole wheat bread. Cut 5 lengthwise strips of white and 5 of whole wheat bread 1 inch square. Butter all but the outside edges with softened butter. Put together in checkerboard fashion with cream cheese. Wrap firmly in waxed paper and chill before slicing.

Ribbon Sandwiches—Remove the crusts from 4 slices of bread, 2 white and 2 whole wheat if you like. Put them together with different fillings, wrap in waxed paper and chill. Cut down through the 4 layers in thin slices to form a ribbon sandwich.

only will be loyal to our own co-operatives."

"Handling farm implements cooperatively has been beset with difficulties," said E. A. Syftestad, general manager of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, in discussing the co-operative manufacture and distribution of farm implements. "Local co-operatives dealing direct with manufacturers have frequently been too heavily loaded with machinery. Trade-ins and credits are also problems to local co-operatives handling implements."

"It has been hard to get into the co-operative wholesaling of implements, because the private-brand machinery people have their own distributing systems. Hence, co-operative wholesalers have gone in more for hardware and repairs, in which the margins are wide. Volume is important in the co-operative wholesaling of farm implements, because volume makes possible better connections."

Mr. Syftestad then told of the development by a number of co-operative wholesalers of the Co-op tractor. Arrangements have been made to have this manufactured in a re-settlement project factory in West Virginia. Other lines of farm machinery may also be manufactured in this plant. To free themselves from the exactions of the trust, farmers must ultimately manufacture their own implements. The first step in this is to unite their buying to gain volume.

**Women Have Place**  
"I hope you are convinced that it is not more legislation and laws, but more co-operation, we need," challenged Mrs. Henry J. Sinner, Harvard, Neb., in speaking on women's place in co-operation. "We hear constantly the objection that co-operation is too slow, but it is just as fast as we can push it."

"We women in America are not measuring up to our opportunity. We go to local meetings, go through the usual routine, have some entertainment by the high-school pupils, have lunch, and then go home without having learned a blessed thing about co-operation. European women have guilds where they study co-operation. They are the pillars of their co-operative stores."

"As long as we women are production partners on the farm, we should be business partners as well. Do not herd us off into another room or in the basement to cook the coffee, take us right into your meetings. It is pitiful when men think women are to feed 'em and fill 'em."

"We women have in our own hands the greatest power to bring co-operation. We do 80 to 90 per cent of the buying. We are interested in co-operative buying and selling, because the savings come back. The millions saved help to make better homes. But we are interested in co-operation also."

so to make a better world, to drive out misery and poverty. Women's experience is needed on the platform in the board room in our movement.

"When we women support co-operation for our children's sake, the little drugstores take on new meaning," Mrs. Sinner concluded. "Scrubbing is different when we use co-operative soap. We realize that our co-operative elevators, creameries, oil associations, stores, and insurance companies all lighten the load."

The Co-operative Day program closed at 5:45 to permit the clearing off the hall for the banquet in the evening.

Here are some of the reasons why one can cover Europe in a short trip. It takes three Denmark's to make one Wisconsin; England is smaller than North Carolina; France is smaller than Texas; and Italy, for all her noise is smaller than New Mexico.

## We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard

Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union

Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets

Stationery

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CONSOLIDATED  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA, KANSAS

## The Aladdin Hotel

12th & Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulation Hot Water Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

## Popular Prices

H. C. Kyle, Manager

## 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.	
Application Cards, 20 for.....	5c
Constitution.....	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for.....	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for.....	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book.....	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob.....	50c
Farmers Union Button.....	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c	
Farmers Union Song Book 20c	
Business Manual.....	5c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c	
Secretary's Minute Book.....	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney).....	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c	
Above, lots of 100, each 15c	
Militant Voice of Agri. culture (John Simpson) each.....	75c

## WRITE TO

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 296

Salina, Kansas



## ORDER YOUR COAL NOW

FROM YOUR LOCAL FARMERS UNION

Since most people order coal during the slack grain season, the extra profits your local Farmers Union Elevator makes on this business adds materially to its yearly income. You build savings for yourself when you buy from yourself as well as when you sell to yourself.

We are distributors for Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Wyoming, Illinois, and Missouri Coals and for Standard Briquettes.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n  
Kansas City, Mo. Telephone LD 340



## Nat'l Convention Statements

### CO-OPERATIVES

(Report of the committee on co-operatives at the National Farmers Union Convention.)

We reaffirm our faith in co-operation as a dependable method of gaining farm relief. The strength and greatness of the Farmers Union lives in its co-operative program.

We established co-operatives because there was an economic need. The farmers of our local communities must realize this need, have confidence in one another, and work together before a co-operative can be successful, and give a maximum amount of service to its patrons.

Any member in order to be a good co-operator must be fully aware of the economic need for a co-operative to serve patrons in the marketing and purchasing of our farm supplies. A loyal member will not cease to patronize his own co-operative because he knows it belongs to him and his neighbors, operating for service to all. And each member has the responsibility of electing good directors and letting his ideas be known through them. The directors have the responsibility of hiring co-operative-minded managers.

**Managers Should Be Co-operators**  
The most successful manager is a good co-operator. He markets and purchases co-operatively. He has a wonderful opportunity to sell the co-operative principles and program to the people in his local community. When competitors try to outdo him, he can use the co-operative principles and program to point out why his own members should continue to support their own co-operative.

When managers and directors understand local leadership, they can build up local supporters, who will keep boosting for their own co-operative. This will help to bring greater success, and has the advantage over competitors that the patrons will share in the benefit.

We must realize that the co-operatives that are organized on the basis of principles serve their members at cost.

### Union Should Give Guidance

We recommend that it shall be the duty of the state organization to see that new co-operatives are properly financed, and that all business shall be done on the cash basis, capital to receive a minimum rate of interest, and each member to have one vote, and only one vote. We recommend that a greater part of the savings be plowed back, and used for the building of larger co-operatives, and entering new fields such as processing and manufacturing with the surplus savings to be distributed to the members in proportion to their patronage.

In view of a recent development in the transportation system, we recommend to the state and national organizations that they assist in organizing co-operative trucking organizations.

Our state organizations should assist the local co-operatives, first by preparing articles of incorporation, and by laws that comply with the co-operative laws, by assisting with establishing auditing departments, in hiring auditors who are familiar with the co-operative principles, and finally by pointing out the successes and weaknesses of some local co-operatives. The state organizations should also take steps in federating and co-ordinating the various local co-operatives by calling co-operative conferences.

We favor the National Farmers Union continuing to hold its various active conferences of the various states, which will help build greater unity and power, and will promote education in the co-operative field.

### GOOD OF THE ORDER

(Report of the committee on the good of the order at the National Farmers Union convention.)

We, the committee on good of the order, suggest the following:  
That the National board do everything in its power to increase the membership in this next year, realizing that in numbers there is power.

That the National Board furnish any assistance that is requested by the membership in Minnesota and Michigan to re-establish the Farmers Union in these states.

That the membership and delegates here at the convention, when they leave, go home determined to work towards harmony in all states, and push the co-operatives in all ways.

That the National board keep someone in Washington to fight for our program this entire session of Congress.

That the National board use all its influence to have the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 liberally interpreted in rush-season activities of the fruit and nut processors and other agricultural business.

That the National board work for a cost-of-production bill for all of agricultural products used in the United States.

**Propose Price Publicity**  
That the National board set up a bureau of information, through co-operation with the various states officials, to obtain the price being received by farmers for their various products, and publish these prices in the "National Union Farmer," with the idea of acquainting farmers in all sections with what prices others are receiving, so as to educate the farmer to the idea of a co-operative exchange being established to handle these products.

That all states be instructed to try to establish some way to work the checkoff system to collect member dues.

That the National board do everything in its power to promote the Farmers Union youth movement.

That we thank the Wisconsin Farmers Union and the city of Madison, and all others who have contributed to the entertainment during the Farmers Union convention.

That the board send greetings to the National Grange, now holding its convention at Portland, Oregon.  
Recent "Chicago Tribune" Article  
Whereas, It has come to our attention through an article entitled "Charges Farmers Union Is Ruled by Racketeers" in the "Chicago Tribune" on Wednesday, November 16 on Page 9, that an entirely false, malicious, and libelous report of the

action of this convention has been given, and

Whereas, The article states in part that the state charters of the Michigan and Minnesota Farmers Union were revoked on April 9 and April 18, respectively, and

Whereas, A charter cannot be revoked, but merely suspended, until officially acted upon by the elected delegates, therefore, giving a false impression, and

Whereas, The instigators of said articles were given ample opportunity to state their specific cases before the duly-elected delegates to the 34th annual National Farmers Union convention, assembled at Madison, Wis., November 14-17, but refused to present their case, showing conclusively that they were, and have been, the intentional disrupters of the organization, and

Whereas, We feel that all due consideration and opportunity of appeal have been given the respective state organizations, now therefore be it

**Endorse Action of Board**  
Resolved, That this convention again go on record that we heartily endorse the action taken by our national president, John Vesceky, and commend the action of the National board for its part in this matter.

And we further resolve that a record be showing a count of 82 to 0 of the delegates here assembled on a motion to sustain, we again sustain the action of the board, and feel that the matter is, and should be, closed.

### PRESS AND PUBLICITY

(Report of the committee on press and publicity, consisting of the editors of Farmers Union papers, at the National Farmers Union Convention.)

We, the editors of the Farmers Union publications, as your committee on press and publicity, wish to join in the sentiment evident at this convention that a vast growth in our membership and activities may be expected in the coming year.

We anticipate this growth to the extent of a mass farm movement toward our ranks, for the reason that all essential factors for growth seem to be present—unity, harmony, a desire to build within, and an awakening consciousness of the imperative need of farm organization on the part of those who need it most, the unorganized farmers.

We desire to impress upon the delegates to this convention, and upon every member, the vital necessity of concentrating all efforts behind one great objective—building the Farmers Union this coming year.

**Pledge Papers to Help**  
To this end, we, the editors of your various publications, pledge ourselves to shape editorial policies and practices that we may help to welcome these unorganized farmers into our Union.

We urge all State Union publications to quote liberally from, and publicize, our official national organ—the "National Union Farmer."

We urge all publications to place special emphasis upon youth organization, farm-and-labor co-operation, and building the co-operative movement.

We urge that dictatorial fascism, which destroys co-operatives, labor and farm organizations, and consumer organizations, be given such publicity as will tend to enlighten our membership relative to the danger of its aggression and oppression, and to fortify the morale of our people in their continual effort to build for world peace and democracy.

**Stress Need of Education**

As editors of our Farmers Union papers, we wish to combat the idea that the function of our papers is publicity only. Publicity—to give the news of our movement—is one of their functions, of course. But their highest function is education. Therefore, they must be more than newspapers. They must constantly present educational discussions of the principles and purposes of our movement.

Moreover, as organs of publicity, our papers can and should be educational. Co-operative news—news of what our co-operatives are doing and accomplishing, and news of what other co-operative movements at home and abroad are doing and accomplishing—is one of the most effective forms of co-operative education. We urge, therefore, that directors and managers of our activities be ever alert in furnishing our papers the news of what they are doing.

In our movement, we need all forms of educational work—meetings, addresses, schools, institutes, junior work, moving pictures, and all—but may we be pardoned for urging that our papers are the cheapest and most effective means of education? For a few cents per copy, our papers keep the people in constant touch with the whole movement. Thousands can be reached through our papers at a very nominal cost, compared with hundreds through meetings, and scores through schools and short courses. And these thousands can be reached through our papers not once or twice a year only, but many times a year.

### Need Wider Circulations

Because of the educational importance of our papers, therefore, we urge that in every state efforts be made to get our paper for that territory into the hands not only of dues-paying members of the Farmers Union, but also into the hands of prospective members, and particularly the patrons of all our co-operatives. There is no cheaper or more effective way to maintain and expand our movement.

### PASS RESOLUTIONS ON MANY SUBJECTS

(continued from page 1)  
our continued and consistent opposition to that tax.

**For World Peace**

Whereas, The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America is vitally concerned in preserving democracy and in improving the living conditions of the people through the Co-operative Movement, and  
Whereas, both democracy and co-operatives suffer under war and dictatorship, because democracy cannot be maintained by fighting for it since modern war always means military dictatorship, and

Whereas, we realize that the competitive, profit-taking system, together with the desire for imperialist supremacy, is the basis of all modern wars, and

Whereas, we realize that war is futile and does not settle any problems,

Therefore, we resolved that we emphatically state our position for peace and set forth the following as instruments for preserving our peace and democracy:

1. We favor a war referendum, such as the Ludlow Amendment calls for, before we engage in any foreign war.

2. We urge a strict neutrality program for our government during war in other parts of the world, making sure that the State Department does not permit such instruments as the embargo to be misused so as to make neutrality meaningless.

3. We oppose compulsory military training in colleges and high schools because it creates a militaristic attitude and deadens the desire to settle problems by arbitration and reason rather than brute force.

4. We oppose the so-called "Collective Security" program which is actually nothing but favoring one set of imperialist nations against another.

### Against War Conscription

5. We oppose efforts to make "scape-goats" out of minority religious and racial groups rather than facing the fact that our competitive economic system has failed to provide a decent living for many of our workers on farm and in factory.

6. We oppose all legislation which proposes to take the profits out of war by the conscription of industry, that the powerful economic interests of this country, through their control of the press, radio, movies and some of our legislators, could easily nullify that part of the legislation conscripting our wealth and thus leave us under a military dictatorship.

7. We encourage parents to boycott all war toys this Christmas season because such toys are being used extensively to condition the minds of children for war.

8. We oppose the further increase of armament expenditures because they are neither protection against war, a guarantee of international peace, nor a solution for the problem of unemployment and the business decline.

9. We urge our membership to increase their emphasis on peace education and the understanding of international economic problems, and to study the possibilities of the Co-operative Movement as an effective way to eliminate the fundamental causes of war.

A resolution submitted from Pennsylvania approving the principle of joint federal and state regulation of the milk-sheds where out-of-state milk is an important factor in price determination.

**Against Carolee Products**  
Whereas, it has been brought to our attention, the Carolee Products Company, an Illinois corporation, processing and distributing condensed milk is now and has been engaged in the business of milk and replacing the same with imported coconut oil at an approximate cost to them of three and two tenths cents per pound, f.o.b. New York, in violation of federal and state filled milk laws.

Therefore, be it resolved, we demand the protection of our dairy industry against the use of cheap imported butterfat substitutes while domestic production is being curtailed to prevent surplus accumulations.  
A resolution was passed favoring federal financial support of Southern public schools in need of such aid.  
The convention instructed the national board to cooperate with other organizations in securing the passage of national health legislation necessary to safeguard the health of American families. It was reported that the national health program which aims to bring medical care within the reach of all families by establishing clinics, cooperative hospitals, and health programs, and is now being supported by all of the major farm, labor, and other organizations, is being actively opposed by a small clique of bureaucrats who are seeking to dominate the medical profession. The program was developed from a National Health Conference called by the President.

Cooperation was voted given the Southern conference for human welfare, and it was agreed that the pov-

erty and ill health, and ill housing of a large majority of the South's population is due to wrong economics, especially in the farming regions.

### For Co-op Insurance

"We believe in the philosophy of Co-operative Insurance and oppose any legislation or ruling official or otherwise that would hamper or destroy the usefulness of said co-operative insurance and urge Farmers Union insurance where possible."

An amendment was urged to the Bankhead Jones tenant purchase act "to provide for government insured mortgage loans at 3 per cent interest to be amortized over a period not to exceed forty years thus making it possible for tenants with good records to purchase farms without a down payment. Said amendment to provide that where no down payment is made by purchaser, the Secretary of Agriculture may hold a lien on a share of the proceeds of the farm each year until 10 per cent of the insured debt has been paid. Until all payments have been made the purchaser or encumber said property except for improvement, but when all payments have been made, title shall pass to the purchaser with all rights and privileges enjoyed by any other land owner."

**For Better Financing**  
Whereas, some of the Federal Land Banks have followed the practice of refusing to sell a farm to which they have acquired title through foreclosure to the original owner, although they may acquire title to the farm from a neighbor or other local citizen at much less than the cost of the farm to the Land Bank, therefore be it

Resolved, that this annual convention of the National Farmers Union for such changes in the regulations of the F. C. A. and the Federal Land Banks as will permit and encourage sale and refinancing of farms, to which the Land Banks have acquired title to the original owners on equal terms with other prospective purchasers.

**For Mortgage Moratorium**  
Inasmuch as the 1938 Marketing Act provided for flexible loan legislation, setting the base at from 52 to 75 per cent of parity price of the major agricultural products,

And inasmuch as the Department of Agriculture set the seasonal loan at a minimum base of 52 per cent of parity price—whereas instead of stimulating the market, materially depressed the market, playing into the hands of the gamblers in agricultural prices, and in the final analysis, pegs the market down on a ruinous base of agriculture,

Therefore be it resolved that we demand of the financial agencies of the United States government, a Farm Mortgage moratorium, which required to be members of the bar. It was urged upon the Congress of the United States the immediate adoption of an amendment to the bankruptcy laws to the effect that a Conciliation Commissioner shall possess the qualifications of a referee in bankruptcy except that a Conciliation Commissioner need not be an attorney at law.

**Ports of Entry**  
Whereas, port of entry laws destroy the traditional American custom of unrestrained interstate commerce, and create un-American frontiers within our country similar to those existing between European countries, and

Whereas, such border barriers impose great hardships upon farmers whose market lies in another state, therefore be it

Resolved, that the National Farmers Union urge the enactment of uniform motor vehicle laws so as to attain universal reciprocity of travel and commerce between the states, and that we restate our previous opposition to the use of motor vehicle and gasoline tax funds for any purpose other than the building and maintenance of highways.

**Against Pettengill Bill**  
Opposition to the Pettengill Bill was voiced, "which has been introduced in Congress, the purpose of which is to repeal the Long and Short Haul clause of the Inter-state Commerce

Act. If this bill should pass we believe that sooner or later freight rates would be advanced in the important farming sections."

It was asked that the Interstate Commerce ruling relating to the insurance requirements be changed so that an Insurance Company, licensed in one state and qualified to meet the requirements of the Commission, also be qualified as far as the Commission is concerned to furnish the necessary protection for farm-to-market truck being operated to a terminal market.

The convention approved a plan for the administration of the domestic allotment on cotton whereby each cotton growing family would be guaranteed 10 cents a pound on not to exceed five bales.

**For Protective Bargaining**  
Whereas certain organizations, financed by the big trusts and pretending to speak for farmers, are trying to incite farmers to un-American, vigilante action against labor, leading to bloodshed and the violation of basic democratic liberties, and

Whereas the forcible denial of elementary democratic and civil rights to any section of our people cannot be tolerated at a time when fascism is becoming a threat to democracy the world over,

Be it further resolved that the Farmers Union endorses the principle of peaceful solution of disputes by collective bargaining, and will assist the United States Departments of Agriculture and Labor by referring disputes in this field to the good offices of the United States Conciliation Service, and

Be it further resolved that the Farmers Union cooperate with other progressive groups in supporting the effort to make permanent the Senate Civil Liberties Committee (LaFollette Committee).

### Co-operate With Labor

Whereas, the Farmers Union has from the first set an example to all farm organizations by its stand for collaboration with organized labor on programs of mutual economic benefit, and

Whereas, the Farmers Union and organized labor have in the past year demonstrated by signed agreements, joint conferences, united legislative work, and mutual pledges, the practical benefits which can be secured to each thereby, and

Whereas, in the light of the 1938 election results, the entrenched forces of economic privilege may be expected to redouble their efforts to use false and malicious propaganda seeking to drive a wedge between farmers and workers, thus defeating the progressive aims of both groups, separately, and

Whereas, organized labor has moved to extend joint cooperative action with the farmer, and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America have embarked already on a concrete program of working with the Farmers Union sugar beet committees,

Therefore be it resolved that this convention go on record as endorsing the action of our national leadership during the past year in giving practical substance to these principles of friendly cooperation with organized labor, and

Be it further resolved that this convention commend the above-mentioned labor organizations and all labor leaders whose readiness to work with the Farmers Union has been demonstrated in action, and

Be it further resolved that this convention instruct our national board to establish a permanent committee to extend and further the possibilities of cooperation with labor to our mutual advantage."

**Building of Program of the Farmers Union**  
Whereas the Farmers Union has been persistently to attack the disastrous middleman profit spread between producers and consumers by means of co-operatives and co-operative marketing, and

Whereas steps envisaging extensive co-operation between the Farmers Union and both major organizations have already been taken, and

Whereas the labor movement provides a potential market of 8 million unionists and their dependents for cooperatively produced goods, therefore,

Be it resolved that this Convention instruct its National Board to seek the collaboration of organized labor leaders specifically to work out procedures designed to bring labor into closer touch with the Farmers Union marketing outlets for cooperatively produced goods, and

Be it further resolved that the committee designed by the national board seek to enlist the support of labor groups in the extension of co-operative services to their respective memberships and in the defense of cooperatives against the encroachments of the profiteering trusts."

**Graduated Production Tax**  
Whereas, inasmuch as the family-sized farm has always been the basis and the backbone of our great American Agriculture, and

Whereas, our surplus problem is very largely a result of the production of large-scale corporation farms, which practice is undermining the traditional family-sized farm,

Therefore be it resolved that we go on record for a graduated production tax upon all production above that produced on a family-sized farm, in order that we may discourage big business farming; and that said tax be applied to benefit payments for family-sized farms."

**War on Trusts**  
Whereas, this convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America recognizes that giant monopolies control the marketing channels of all important farm products as evidenced by the recent Federal investigations, and

Whereas, these monopolies use their power to rob farmers of the fruits of their toil and to maintain high prices to consumers, thereby restricting the farmers' market, and

Whereas, these economic royalists of Wall Street alarmed over the growing unity between farm and labor organizations have resorted to various subterfuges, and false promises in order to win the farmers' votes, and

Whereas, it is certain that these reactionary monopolists will use their recent electoral gains to attack the people and tighten their stranglehold by holding farm prices down to a ruinous level,

Therefore, be it resolved that we do everything possible to expose this deception being practiced by these monopolies in every section of the country, and

Be it further resolved, that we greet the efforts of the administration to curb the trusts and we especially commend the monopoly investigation which has already resulted in

the indictment of many large milk corporations and oil companies."

The convention criticized the use of the Poll Tax as a requirement for voting as is being done in sections of the South.

Whereas the constitution of the Farmers Union says that it is organized to eliminate gambling in farm products by "trade of trades and other exchanges; and

Whereas the supreme court of the United States says that the fluctuations brought about by the above are the reasons that the farmer gets a grossly inadequate price for his products,

Therefore be it resolved that we instruct our National Board to take immediate steps to carry out the above quoted provisions of our national constitution."

**An Essay On Wheat**  
Lena Faidley Gimple, in the Jewell County Monitor, says the following essay was handed in, with permission to use it:

"Wheat is a seed that is planted and grown in Kansas to keep the producer broke, the buyer crazy and the consumer hungry. The protein content varies and the man who can guess the closest to the strength of the protein is called a wheat grader by the public and a crook by the farmer. The price of wheat is determined at primary markets and goes up when you have none and down when you have some. Some think it will go up and some think it will go down. That's what I think. Wheat is planted in the fall, mortgaged in the winter and lost in the summer while waiting for the combine."

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(Three cents per word—4 issues, 10c)

**FOR SALE**  
USED TRACTORS, R. J. Case, nearly new, row crop type; 20/30 WALLACE, 8 years old, good condition; 28/32 MINNEAPOLIS MO-LINE, 4 years, fair condition. Write, phone or call for further information: Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n, Alma, Kan.

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"I can tell you it pays to patronize our own live stock agency and the open market."

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Your great ally against financial loss from fire is insurance. Tomorrow may be too late. Make sure you have Protection TODAY. Fire consumes about \$400,000,000 worth of property each year in the United States. What if fire struck your home or your barn? Are you in a position to stand such financial loss?

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