



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXVIII

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LOOKS LIKE A BIG MEMBERSHIP YEAR FOR KANSAS UNION

Expressions of Excellent Membership Prospects Coming in From All over Kansas; Many to Double Membership

VESECKY IS BUSY

Out Most of this Week Attending Local and County Meetings, with Plans Made for Other Series in the Future

If expressed opinions of Farmers Union members and leaders over the state mean anything, the Farmers Union in Kansas is due for the most outstanding revival of membership in recent years. From almost every county in which the Kansas Farmers Union is organized, come reports that the membership in 1936 is almost sure to have a substantial increase over 1935. Many places report good prospects for doubling the membership, or even doing better than that.

John Vesecky, new president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is out this week on his first series of local and county meetings. He has a number of requests for meetings in the near future. He has asked that requests come in early as possible and as far in advance of the time of meeting as practicable, in order that meetings can be arranged in series. In this way, the "jumps" between meetings can be reduced to the minimum. This week's schedule for Mr. Vesecky included two meetings on Tuesday, December 3, both in Gove county; home county of Wm. E. Roesch, one of the directors of the state board. Tuesday afternoon, the meeting was at Grinnell and was a county meeting. That evening the meeting was at Grinnell. On Wednesday evening, another meeting was held in Gove county in Quinter.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Vesecky is to attend a meeting at Big Creek, Va. Local, in Trego county near Wakeeney.

Big Ellis Meeting

The Friday evening meeting of the series is to be held at Ellis. N. A. Ormsby, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries with headquarters at Wakeeney is furnishing refreshments for this meeting throughout the Ellis territory. A large crowd is expected.

An all-day meeting is scheduled for Saturday in Ellsworth, and President Vesecky will be there to take part. The meeting is the annual meeting of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union. Officers will call the meeting to order at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Much of Mr. Vesecky's time in the second week in December will be taken up with other work, possibly including his attendance at an out of state hearing involving the fixing of joint water and rail freight rates, in which Kansas farmers are deeply interested.

Saturday, December 14, will find Mr. Vesecky in the all-day meeting of the Douglas County Farmers Union at Lone Star, Kansas, as previously announced in "Neighborhood News." He is also booked for the day meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union at Beloit on Wednesday, December 18.

"I expect to devote as much of my time as possible in County and Local meetings here in Kansas, for our primary need right now is to build up Kansas membership," announces President Vesecky.

The farm inventory this year should be truthful. If half the soil is washed off the northeast 40, this should be admitted. If the field is in such condition, the chances are that it will not produce more than half a crop, regardless of the season.

Lemke Pleads for Passage of Bill

Following is what Congressman Wm. Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill, had to say, in part, over the N. B. C. radio network on the regular Farmers Union hour November 23:

"The coming Session of Congress will open January third, just a few weeks from now. The Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill has been for months and still is on the Calendar of both the Senate and the House. No Bill ever had the popular support that this Bill has, yet, under the corroded and ancient rules of the lower House of Congress, the members have not been permitted to vote on this Bill. It has been before Congress for over four years—yet some invisible force has been able to prevent us from bringing it up on the floor for discussion and disposition on its merits.

This Bill provides that the United States Government shall refinance existing farm indebtedness at one and one half per cent interest and on the mortgization plan, not by issuing tax exempt interest bearing bonds, but by issuing three billion dollars Federal Reserve notes as a revolving fund secured by the best security on earth, first mortgages on farm lands; better security than gold or silver, because you cannot eat gold or silver, but you can eat the products that grow on the farms. Therefore, your life depends upon the farms. They are the best security on the face of the earth.

Thirty-two state legislatures, the Territory of Hawaii and in addition the lower Houses of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware have asked Congress to pass this Bill. It has the militant support of the National Farmers Union and of the National Union for Social Justice. It has the endorsement of many state and local farm bureau and grange organizations. It has the support of labor leaders and officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It has the approval of over ninety per cent of the people of this nation as well as of every intelligent banker, business and professional man and woman.

It is conceded by all that if this Bill had been permitted to come to a vote on the floor of the House at any time during the last four years, it would have been passed by an overwhelming majority. During the last Session, two hundred and twenty-four different Members of the House at one time or another signed a petition for a special session of Congress to bring this Bill up for a vote. This is a majority of six of the entire membership. But, at no time were we able to get the required two hundred and eighteen, because whenever we came within striking distance, some force was able to get members to withdraw their names. This is a demonstration of the invisible government here at Washington. The power and corruption of the political machine and the fear that public relief and public works projects may be withdrawn all play a part in suppression and strangulation of real legislation demanded by the people.

This is no longer a question of economics. It is a challenge to representative government. It is a question whether this nation still has a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." Members of Congress are supposed to represent the people of their respective Districts. They are supposed to vote for measures that their constituency desires. Obviously, when legislation can be kept from the floor by a few leaders, the will of the people is defeated. Our Revolutionary forefathers believed that there should be "no taxation without representation." We believe that there can be no representation without the privilege of our constituents demand.

There can be no real representation continued on page 3)

MEETING SERIES IS PLANNED TO BEGIN ON DECEMBER 9TH

Managerial Association, Farmers National and Extension Department to Hold Nine Meetings in Kansas and Nebraska

KANSAS PROGRAM

Holton, Colby, Hays, Beloit, Salina, Winfield and Iola are Kansas Points; Noon Lunch to Be Part of Program

Final plans and arrangements are being made this week for the series of cooperative meetings to be held at Kansas and Nebraska points from December 9 to December 20, inclusive. These meetings will be for the benefit of managers and directors of cooperatives, and are made possible through the cooperation of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, Farmers National Grain Corporation and the department of marketing of the Kansas State College extension department.

The schedule published last week is again printed here: December 9, Holton, Kans.; December 10, Beatrice, Neb.; December 11, McCook, Neb.; December 12, Colby, Kansas; December 13, Hays, Kansas; December 17, Beloit, Kansas; December 18, Salina, Kansas—in Memorial Hall, a block west of Warren Hotel; December 19, Winfield, Kansas, and December 20, Iola, Kansas.

A noon lunch is to be a feature of each day's program. It is the intention to have the lunches served by local women's church or similar organizations at the place of meeting.

Kansas Programs
The following is given out as the program to be followed in the Kansas meetings:

CHAIRMAN—Representative of Farmers Union Managerial Association.

10:15 Purpose of Meeting—C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kansas; Alternate, C. E. Servis, Winfield, Kansas.

10:30 Figuring Elevator Factors—Vance M. Rucker, Agricultural Marketing Economist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

11:15 Report of Farmers National Grain Corporation—C. E. Steward, Lincoln, Nebraska; Alternate, E. K. Dean, Wichita.

NOON—Lunch
1:15 Manager's Problems—Glenn S. Fox, Assistant Marketing Economist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

1:45 Margins, Risks and Membership—Roy M. Green, Agricultural Economist, FCA, Washington.

2:40 Results and Application—Vance M. Rucker, Kansas City, Mo.

3:10 Motion Pictures.

MORTGAGE HOLDERS

The federal land banks and the land bank commissioner now hold approximately one-third of all farm mortgages in the United States. In 1928, they held approximately 12 per cent of them. Farm mortgages held by life insurance companies, individuals, and commercial banks have been reduced since 1928, and the farm credit administration now holds more farm mortgages than any other group of lenders. The total farm mortgage debt is estimated by this administration to be approximately eight billion dollars as compared with the peak of approximately nine and a half billions in 1928.—W. E. Grimes, agricultural economist, K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Delegate Crall's Report on Convention

Conforming to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union, E. A. Crall, Erie, one of the two Kansas delegates to the National Farmers Union convention, has submitted a convention report to the state secretary. The entire report is published below. A. M. Kinney, the other delegate, will probably have a report in soon. Mr. Crall's report:

Convention Report
To Floyd H. Lynn, Sec'y-Treas., Kansas State Farmers Union:

As one of the delegates representing the Kansas State Farmers Union at the National Farmers Union convention held at Kankakee, Ill., November 19th and 20th, I submit the following report:

We arrived at Hotel Kankakee, Farmers Union headquarters, the evening of November 18th. Later in the evening we attended an open meeting, to which the public, especially organized groups such as Labor Unions, Veterans, etc., were invited. A crowded house resulted. Speeches by representatives of Mr. A. P. Whitney, National President of the Railroad Brotherhoods of Cleveland, Ohio, and of James Van Zandt, National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and by Congressman Sam Massingale of Oklahoma, were all interesting. These speakers urged closer cooperation by and between the Farmers Union and all Labor Unions, for their mutual benefit.

The 19th the convention proper opened at 9:00 a. m. and was called to order by President E. H. Everson, followed by the usual address of welcome by Hon. Roy K. Taylor, mayor of the City of Kankakee, and Fred B. Wolf, State President of Illinois Farmers Union.

Responses to addresses of welcome were made by Vice-President C. N. Rogers and Joe Plummer, Chairman of the Board. President Everson named the personnel of the various committees. My fellow delegate, A. M. Kinney, was placed on the Credential and Resolution committee, and the writer on Cooperatives and Cooperation Enterprises committee.

President Everson's annual address was forceful and militant, and emphasized his ability to defend and promulgate the entire interests of the Farmers Union.

The Secretary's report and legislative report by E. E. Kennedy, showing the progress made by our organization during the past year was encouraging and gratifying.

The legislative report presented by Mr. Kennedy, urged the necessity of whole hearted cooperation from the entire membership of the organization, and impressed upon those present, the effectiveness of legislative action.

We are justified we believe, in saying that our program represents the position of the organized farmers of America.

The Farmers Union is the only organization in this nation that can either speak or act on fundamental public questions affecting agriculture and the public welfare.

Then Mr. Kennedy read the legislative part of the resolutions as adopted by the convention, which are published in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

This is the National Legislative program of the Farmers Union. These are the principles on which the organized Union Farmers of America have committed themselves. These are the principles for which we stand. This is the legislative part of the program we are trying to put over. It is an American program, by American farmers for American farmers.

I want also to briefly outline some of the more important resolutions which our Convention adopted.

In the first resolution the Farmers Union appeals to farmers all over the nation who believe that the Government should treat farmers in matters of legislation as well as other groups are treated, to join with us. We appeal to farmers everywhere to study our National Program and those who believe that our program is right are ask to join us and help put it over.

The Farmers Union is in favor of the Government issuing full legal tender non-interest bearing currency and of paying the adjusted service certificates to the ex-service boys at face value. This will cost the Government much less than the "sinking fund" plan and will furnish two and a quarter billion dollars of a real medium of exchange over which the bankers will have no control.

The Farmers Union demands that the names of short sellers on the commodity exchanges be exposed and made public so that all may know who it is that gambles in the public welfare by gambling in the income, the wages, the salaries of the farmers.

The Farmers Union adopted a resolution approving the plan of cooperation with organized labor, whereby the organized Union Farmers will demand the Union label on all goods purchased by them and in turn, the members of Labor Unions will demand the Farmers Union Label on all products of the farm.

May I say in connection with the resolution, that this plan of cooperation between the Farmers Union and Labor is indeed most important. The Union label on goods is assurance that the goods are produced by Union labor. The Farmers Union label on farm products must be the assurance that those farm products were produced by Union farmers. It is our purpose thus to use our intelligence to the best advantage.

The report of the legislative committee was militant and positive, in demanding the passage of laws considered to be beneficial to the cause of agriculture, and all who are engaged in that vocation.

These reports were approved with very little discussion, and the committees are entitled to commendation and credit for their effective work. continued on page 3)

KENNEDY REPORTS CONVENTION NEWS IN RADIO SPEECH

Speaks of Existence of Harmony Greater than that of Any National Farmers Union Convention in Recent History

COMMENDS PROGRAM

Discusses Moratorium Legislation and Tells How Public Opinion has Changed with Reference to Rights of Farmers

The secretary of the National Farmers Union, F. E. Kennedy, spoke on the radio, Monday, November 25, on the National Farmers Union hour over the National Broadcasting Company nation-wide hookup on Saturday, November 23. Part of his talk was an enlightening report on the National Union convention held November 19 and 20 at Kankakee, Illinois. The last part of Mr. Kennedy's radio speech will be printed in a later issue, and the first part follows here:

The delegates and visiting members who attended the Convention came from nearly all of the thirty-six states in which our Union is organized. One could not be in attendance at this Convention without realizing that the National Farmers Union was more solidly united and more completely in agreement on our national legislative program than at any time in recent Farmers Union history.

Our National legislative program was unanimously agreed to and adopted. There was complete absence of sectionalism in the deliberations and in the adoption of our legislative program. The resolutions adopted also. The three National Officers of the Farmers Union, President E. H. Everson of St. Charles, South Dakota; Vice President Charles N. Rogers of Indianapolis, Iowa, and Edward E. Kennedy, secretary, of Kankakee, Illinois, were all unanimously re-elected to office without opposition.

The five members of the National Board: Joe Plummer of Colorado; John Erp of Minnesota; J. M. Graves of Oklahoma; George A. Nelson of Wisconsin and W. C. Fry of Alabama, were also re-elected to serve during the fiscal year of 1936.

The members of the Farmers Union are pretty thoroughly in agreement on the principles and the program which the Convention adopted and equally united in their determination to carry out the program.

The conference was held in the office of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, on Friday afternoon following the National Farmers Union convention.

T. B. Dunn, secretary manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, although unable to attend the conference because of auditing duties, immediately pledged the support of the Auditing Association.

Plans for the program include the selection of a competent state junior leader, who will work in connection with the well-established National Farmers Union junior program. The state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union has for several months been acting in the capacity of state junior leader, but he finds it necessary to devote his efforts to the duties of state secretary and to the editorship of the Kansas Union Farmer. The new program will require the entire time of the state junior leader.

The Junior Department of the Kansas Farmers Union has made good progress during the past year, and results obtained have removed any trace of doubt as to the absolute necessity of having a strong Junior program. Although hampered by the lack of sufficient funds, and working against the natural hardships of getting a new thing started, the Kansas Farmers Union in 1935 succeeded in getting a program under way which gained the attention and admiration of the membership.

Several Local and County Junior Leaders attended the recent state

Making Definite Plans For A Junior Program

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Farmers Union Jobbing Assn. and Farmers Union Auditing Association Pledge Support

APPLIED THROUGH STATE OFFICE

Junior Program, Headed by Efficient Leader, to Proceed as Real Part of State Union; Good Beginning Already Made

A strong, progressive, forward-looking program for the Juniors of the Kansas Farmers Union, is in the making and will be launched early in 1936. This Junior program will be one designed to develop the Farmers Union brand of cooperation. It will drive home the idea that a successful cooperative structure must be built upon a firm foundation of cooperative education applied to practical cooperative enterprise. This announcement was first made in the November 25 issue of the Co-Operator, published by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company and the Jobbing Association.

Standing squarely behind this new Junior program in the Kansas Farmers Union will be the great state-wide Farmers Union cooperatives, says the announcement in The Co-Operator. Their strength and influence will be freely given to the successful development of a program which will place the Kansas Juniors in the lead where they belong. The program will be administered through the educational department of the Farmers Union—the State Farmers Union.

The idea has been in the air for some time, and a conference participated in by George W. Hobbs, general manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; Harry Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; John Vesecky, president of the Kansas Farmers Union; A. M. Kinney, former vice president, and Floyd Lynn, state Farmers Union secretary and acting state Junior Leader, the plan was also re-elected to serve during the fiscal year of 1936.

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Several Local and County Junior Leaders attended the recent state

convention at Iola, Kansas, and took part in the convention. Two periods were devoted to the Junior program at this annual meeting, and those interested held several other meetings. The result was that the convention voted to set aside an entire half day in the 1936 convention for the Junior program. Perhaps more complimentary remarks were made, by delegates and visitors, about the Junior program than about any other one thing in the convention.

Mrs. Art Riley of Salina acted as State Junior Leader for the first six months of 1935, and to her should go a lot of the credit for the successful launching of the Junior movement within the Kansas Farmers Union. Mrs. Riley has for years been known to young folks of Kansas Farmers Union families as "Aunt Patience," because of her work in connection with the Junior Department of the Kansas Farmers Union.

The work received impetus early in the year through the establishment of the Workers' Education Institute and subsequent schools sponsored principally by various Farmers Union Locals and County Unions throughout the state. The Workers' Education Institute and classes were set up under the KERC.

One of the principal benefits to have come from the 1935 Kansas Farmers Union junior program has been the discovery and development of new Farmers Union leadership—mostly among young farm folks. The importance of new leadership, to take over the active administration of Farmers Union activities as time goes on, cannot be overestimated. Locals must be kept alive, new Locals organized, the educational work must be carried forward, cooperative marketing, and purchasing activities must be continued. The only way to perpetuate the principle of cooperation and organization as sponsored by the Farmers Union is to educate young folks to carry on. That's why the Junior work of the Kansas Farmers Union is all-important.

Since all the older members and leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union were once young folks, they all remember that old adage about "All work and no play"; so the matters of wholesome entertainment and recreation are to figure in the new Junior program. Further announcements will be made later.

The Juniors will not be set in an isolated group by themselves, but will be developed as a part of the Kansas Farmers Union, with ample opportunity to participate in the regular Union meetings. The cooperation of the Locals and County Unions will mean much in the program; and there is no doubt about this cooperation being forthcoming. Everybody in the Farmers Union, and all friends of the Union—get ready to help put the Kansas Farmers Union junior program into high gear.

GOVERNMENT REGIMENTATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY

(By John Frost, Blue Rapids, Kansas, Vice President Kansas Farmers Union)

This enlightening article by John Frost, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, is a series of such articles. Readers will remember the effective series of articles written by Senator Frost, some four years ago for the Kansas Union Farmer on the subject of taxation. Those articles were not only enlightening and educational, but undoubtedly had considerable to do with the development of a determination on the part of Kansas farmers and others to have enacted some effective income tax legislation. The Kansas Union Farmer is glad to announce that Senator Frost is again in a series of articles bearing on timely subjects.

Isn't that awful. Here is the shameful story. The Big Four oil

monopoly corporations—The Standard Oil of Indiana, The Standard Oil of New Jersey, The Gulf, or Melon, and The Dutch Shell—nearly ruined the hundreds of Kansas independent oil producers, owing to the overproduction of oil and the importation of cheap South American oil from the wells of the Big Four. In 1926 crude oil was selling for \$2.04 per barrel, and the independent oil producers were making money. Gas was selling at about 18c. By 1929 crude oil had dropped, owing to overproduction, to \$1.29, but gas was still about 18c. Early in 1931 crude oil was down to 87c, but the Big Four still kept gas at about 18c. A little later crude oil dropped to 10c per barrel, and the independent oil producers faced ruin. Then the Kansas Legislature enacted the Oil Proration Law on May 28, 1931.

This Oil Proration Law prohibited waste, and waste was defined by the 1933 Legislature as follows: "Waste in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include economic waste, underground waste, surface waste, waste of gas energy, and waste incident to can pump." Only such proportion of transportation or marketing facilities—continued on page 3)

National Farmers Union Legislative Program

Adopted Unanimously In Annual Convention Held in Kankakee, Ill., November 19th and 20th, 1935

The Farmers Union has had a very definite national legislative program for many years. Very little of it has been adopted by the National Congress. There has been legislation passed, involving the principles laid down in the Farmers Union Program. Such legislation can only be described as a step in the right direction.

We have fought the Manufacturer's General Sales Tax successfully. We have seen our program on net income and inheritance tax receive consideration in the last two years to the extent of doubling the rates on the higher brackets.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act established as a principle of law that it is the duty of this Government to see that farmers are financed; that it is the duty of this Government to regulate the marketing of farm commodities, that the President should have the power to monetize, sell and issue non-interest-bearing full legal tender currency instead of interest-bearing bonds.

While these are steps in the right direction, the steps are so short that they get us nowhere. Time proves that what has been done is inadequate for the relief and recovery of our country.

All this means that we should be firmer than ever in our convictions that the Farmers Union program provides the real remedy.

In that belief we hereby reiterate the National Legislative Program adopted in many previous annual conventions of the National Farmers Union.

Our Program
1. We unequivocally endorse the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill which bill provides for the refinancing of existing farm indebtedness at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent on the principal of the indebtedness—not by the issuance of bonds, but by a direct issuance of currency.

2. We endorse and demand the Program of the Nationalization of our money and credit through a Central Bank owned and operated and controlled exclusively by the Government, establishing an honest measure of value with which to meet our obligations and measure the wealth of the nation.

3. We further endorse the House Joint Resolution introduced by Congressman Wm. Lemke proposing an amendment to the Constitution of

the United States providing for the initiation of Legislative measures by electors.

4. We demand the passage of the Thomas-Massingale Cost of Production bill granting an average cost of production as minimum prices for farm products and an adequate annual wage for labor as a sound basis for economic recovery and as a permanent policy for the development of a stabilized National economy.

5. The Wheeler bill, which provides for the remonetization of silver.

6. The Thomas bill, which provides for the Government issuing full legal tender non-interest bearing currency to pay the debts of the Nation instead of issuing more interest-bearing bonds.

7. We believe all taxation should be based on ability to pay. We further believe there is just one test of ability to pay and that is not income at the end of the year. We therefore support such rates on net incomes as will pay the running expenses of Government.

We realize that the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, to the extent that, today in the United States, less than five per cent of the (continued on page 4)

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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.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935

ANSWERING ONE QUESTION AND ASKING ANOTHER

"How can we say that the capitalistic system has fallen down when all the progress the world has made in the last century and a half has been made under that system?"

This is a question asked recently by Charles F. Scott, editor of the Iola Daily Register. Mr. Scott brought this idea out in a debate with Upton Sinclair, who is just as radical in his thinking as Mr. Scott is conservative in his. In fact, the two men are so far apart in their thinking that they couldn't approach nearly enough to a common ground to make a good debate. Somewhere between the ultra-conservative and the super-radical schools of thought, there should be found the middle ground of reasonable ideas on which America will go forward. Perhaps this middle ground will be labeled "Cooperation."

Charles F. Scott is a good man. He is well educated and is a fine type of Kansas citizen. We have known him a number of years, and we like him. But in many instances we cannot agree with him.

Mr. Scott does not say, specifically, that the world's progress in the period mentioned has been because of the capitalistic system, although he apparently believes that way. He says, progress has been made "under that (capitalistic) system." Perhaps the truth is the progress has been made in spite of that system—or, rather, in spite of the way the capitalistic system has been misused for the primary benefit of capital alone.

We once knew of a man who never had any educational advantages, and who could neither read nor write, but who was successful in business. His progress was made under a handicap. Could we say his progress was made because of his handicap? No. He succeeded because of natural ability, and because he did the things necessary to get ahead. He succeeded in spite of his handicap.

We have in mind a man who lost his eyesight. He made good in life in spite of his misfortune, and not because of it.

We could go on naming similar instances—and so could most of those who may read this.

The world has made progress in the last century and a half, but the capitalistic system cannot claim the credit for this progress. The world would have made progress under any system that would allow free expression of mind and application of knowledge gained.

Education has been the manspring in the forward movement—the progress—of the world. Christianity—which embraces education and enlightenment as opposed to darkening forces of evil—has been a real factor in this progress. The natural tendency for people to fight back against oppression has been another factor; and much of this element of oppression

has originated with the capitalistic system. The natural thirst for knowledge, the inborn spirit of fair play, the inherent love for decency, the human quality of compassion and the natural inclination of people to be cooperative with each other, all are important factors in the world's progress during the last century and a half.

None of the above mentioned factors are for sale. They cannot be bought or sold. Capitalists buy and sell—and collect interest. They buy and sell for profit into themselves.

The capitalistic system did not bring the above factors into being. The capitalistic system simply attached itself to the forward going procession and got in between the producer and the consumer, and said, "Mr. Producer, you have what Mr. Consumer needs and will get. Mr. Consumer, you need what Mr. Producer has. If each of you will give me so much, I will allow you to make a deal."

Really, there is a place for this middleman, to some extent. When he helps create a market for the producer, and when he gathers produced goods into a place where the consumer can go and make selections, he performs a needed service. But when he and his associates usurp the entire power of furnishing the medium of exchange to make the deals between consumer and producer, and assume the full authority of regulating the amount of this medium and the value of it, and when they charge interest on the money and ask an unreasonable profit to be paid them by both the consumer and the producer; and when they thereby place both the consumer and the producer under obligation to them in amounts greater than they can pay—and then confiscate their properties in lieu of other payment—they then constitute a nuisance and a deterrent factor.

Progress then is made in spite of the capitalist, and not because of him.

But now, let us look to that middle ground—to cooperation.

That's where the Farmers Union comes in.

The Farmers Union does not believe the capitalist should be all-powerful. The Farmers Union does not believe the middleman should develop, and thus benefit from, the existing wide spread between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays. The Farmers Union believes the producer should get a reasonably good share of the consumer's dollar, and that not so much of that consumer's dollar should go to the middleman.

The whole program of the Farmers Union is directed at the unreasonable position which the middleman, aided and abetted by the capitalistic system, occupies. The best way to fight the condition that has grown up because of the unfair tactics of the middleman and the money lenders,

is through the development of the cooperative system.

Look at the following declared purposes of the Farmers Union: To establish justice; to secure equity; to apply the golden rule; to discourage the credit and mortgage system; to assist our members in buying and selling; to teach farmers . . . the process of marketing; to systematize methods of production and distribution; to eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trade and other speculators; to secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for . . . products of the farm.

In other words, farmers can organize to do for themselves what the middleman is doing—without the bad effects that result from the middleman's exploitation activities of which he is capable because of the aid he gets from a distorted capitalistic system.

Paraphrasing Mr. Scott's question quoted at the beginning of this article, "How can we say that the cooperative system will fall down when its principles are identical with those which really have been responsible for the real progress the world has made in the last century and a half?"

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY JOHN VESECKY

LOCAL AND COUNTY MEETINGS IMPORTANT

I am starting out this week on a series of meetings in several northwest counties of the state. Some of the meetings which I will address are annual meetings of County Unions and Local Unions.

Most of the County and Local Unions will hold their annual meetings during December. I believe it is the right time to call special attention to the importance of these annual meetings and especially to three things.

Election of Officers

First is the election of the right kind of officers for both the county and Local Unions. This is of prime importance because very often the election of officers decides whether or not the Farmers Union will go forward in that locality during the coming year. The right kind of officers, one with the good of the Union at heart and plenty of push and enthusiasm for the cause to keep things moving, is an asset to any organization, and a real necessity to a live County or Local Union.

The next thing is the adoption of a constructive educational program. Something should be done at these meetings towards laying out a program for the winter. Too often we are apt to let our meetings drift, with no purpose in view except just to meet whenever the spirit moves us, with nothing definite to do and no end in view. Each annual meeting should appoint a program committee to work out a definite series of programs, if possible, to be used during the winter. If not possible to work out a definite series of programs, at least decide to hold meetings regularly and discuss at each meeting something of importance to the farm people.

Junior Work

The third thing I wish all of these meetings to consider is the organization of a Junior leader. Although Junior work really originated in Kansas, still Kansas is far behind many of the other state Unions in their Junior work.

One of the reasons for the continuous increase in membership of both the Farm Bureau and the Grange is their attention to the juniors and their continuing efforts to educate the young folks in the principles and ideals of their organization. Unless we all wake up to the importance of keeping our Farmers Union young folks interested and well informed on the principles and purposes of the Farmers Union, they will inevitably drift to some other camps. Then we will find ourselves one of the has-been organizations whose membership is largely composed of old gray heads with no hope for the future of our organization.

A Continuous Campaign

The state Union is planning a continuous membership campaign during this coming year. There is one handicap that the State Union finds itself up against in this campaign, and that is one of funds. The County and Local Unions could be of considerable assistance in this matter if they would take the question up at their meetings and set aside a part of the funds which they retain from each member's dues, to be used in forwarding the membership campaign and to organize and finance the Junior work.

Some Support Assured

I have already received a letter from one Local with a promise of \$5.00 from that Local, and a possible further donation of \$75.00 from the County Union towards the membership and Junior program. Some of the statewide Farmers Union business activities, including the Jobbing Association, the Live Stock Commission Co., and the Auditing Association, have pledged their financial and moral support to both these campaigns.

We hope that both the Local and County Unions will do their part and that further, they will take it upon themselves to bring this matter up in the annual meetings of the several Farmers Union cooperative business organizations located in their counties and ask them for their support.

Some states use what is known as a group membership plan. That is, each business organization pays the dues into the state Union for the share-holder members of the business organization. In this way the state Union is assured of a steady, sure income and the tie between the business organizations and the State, County and Local Unions is strengthened and made more definite.

After the next meeting of the state Board, we expect to have some definite plans along this line to offer to our membership. In the meantime, I hope each County and Local Union and business organization will do whatever it can, both in donating part of its funds, and in talking over this group membership with the members of the various Farmers Union business organizations in their respective counties.

In closing, I wish to urge the importance of the election of the proper kind of officers. They are the non-commissioned officers in this great Farmers Union army of ours, whose duty it is to directly contact the private who, in this case, are the men and women out on the farms. The success or failure of our Farmers Union program depends more on the personnel and loyalty of the county and Local officers and the membership out on the farms of Kansas than it does upon the state officers. The second thing I again urge upon you is to try to line out a constructive continuous program for the coming winter; and third, don't forget to build up County and Local Junior Farmers Union Locals which will be an integral part, meeting well and being a part of the respective County and Local Farmers Union organizations.

"WILD SWEDEN" EXHORTS FOR MORE MEMBERSHIP

Wm. G. Swanson, affectionately known all over Farmers Union Kansas as the "Wild Sweden" and who in years gone by, had much to do with building up the organization, was called on for a brief talk at the annual meeting in Iola last month. Mr. Swanson responded with his old fire and enthusiasm.

"We need more members in Kansas," shouted the Wild Sweden. "At one time we had 50,000 members—and where are they now? We have less than 10,000. Now, that's your fault. You can get more members. Now, get busy and do it."

"Had it not been for the Farmers Union of Kansas, we would not have had these big business institutions that we have. We have gone down in membership, and these business organizations will go down if we do not get more members. They have to have members and an organization back of them to keep them going."

"Something must be done. What are we going to do? Go home. Boost the Farmers Union. Get all your neighbors to join with you. Pay your dues; send them in and you'll never be sorry."

Neighborhood Notes

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETING POSTPONED

The regular quarterly meeting of Crawford County Farmers Union No. 25, was postponed on account of bad weather, and will be held in Girard, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1935, at one p. m. for the purpose of electing officers, receiving report of delegate to state meeting at Iola, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Each local Union is earnestly requested to send its full quota of delegates, and all Farmers Union members are cordially invited to attend this meeting. Let us all cooperate in planning for a county-wide membership drive, and in establishing Junior work in every Local in this county.

George H. Hamm, President.
J. Henry Meyer, Secretary.

VESECKY TO SPEAK AT DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

The Douglas County Farmers Union and Lone Star Local joint annual meeting, which is always an outstanding event, will be held Saturday, December 14, at the Lone Star Hall. John Vesecky, new president of the Kansas Farmers Union, will attend the meeting and will speak in the afternoon. Representative C. C. Gerstenberger will also be present and will give a report on the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union held at Iola.

The county officers for the coming year will be elected at this meeting. Committees are asked to meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, according to the announcement made by Fred C. Flory, president, and Loren M. Williams, secretary of the Douglas County Farmers Union.

Dinner is to be served at noon in the church basement, which is near the Lone Star Hall in the town of Lone Star. This dinner is always a great event. The women folks in Douglas county seem to be past-masters in the art of preparing delicious, appetizing things to eat. The cooking is simply top-notch—take it from one who has sampled it in mighty liberal samples. Mr. Flory, in his letter telling about the affair, says, "Ladies are asked to bring either pies or cakes or a vegetable or fruit salad. The rest of the dinner will be furnished by the County Union and Lone Star Local."

President Flory also says, "We hope all locals in the county will be represented by a delegation to greet President Vesecky and to make the meeting a success." This will be Mr. Vesecky's first meeting in Douglas county in his capacity as president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Lone Star is the former home of Cal Ward who retired from the presidency of the state Union this year.

OTTAWA COUNTY FARMERS UNION MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall in Minneapolis, December 6, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is expected. There will be election of officers for the next year, and other business is to come up for consideration. Lunch will be served by the ladies. Visitors are welcome. Members of all Locals are invited.

Abe Pickering, Pres.
J. A. Meyers, Sec.

DOING WELL AT BURNS

The Burns Farmers Union Cooperative Union business association which includes a cooperative store and a cooperative oil and gas business, is making excellent progress. This cooperative is proving to be of much benefit to the cooperative farmers in the Burns, Kansas, community. H. A. Bender, manager, and J. L. Larsen, secretary of the cooperative, were visitors at the Burns Farmers Union office in Salina Friday, November 29. They report that the people around Burns are much interested in the Farmers Union membership campaign.

GREENWOOD CO. MEETING

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held on the second Friday in December (December 13) with an all day meeting, and with a basket dinner at noon. The meeting will be held in the Christian Church basement. There will be election of officers for the ensuing year. A speaker will be present. All farmers are welcome to this meeting.

Chas. A. Roberts, Secy-Treas.

FRANK CARLSON SPOKE

Nearly 180 members and friends attended the last meeting of Pleasant Valley Local, No. 1758, in Cloud county, held November 19, reports Marvin Cleveland. After a short business meeting, the people were entertained by a short musical program. They were also favored with a short talk by Congressman Frank Carlson of the Sixth Kansas District. Following the program and speaking, refreshments were served.

CLAY CO. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union will be held at the Wiberg school house, four miles north of Air Port filling station, Tuesday evening, December 10th, 8 o'clock p. m.

Entertainment, reports of conventions, election of officers. Every Local should be well represented.

Leslie C. Roenick, Secy.

OSAGE COUNTY MEETING

The Osage County Farmers Union will meet at Overbrook for an all-day meeting, Thursday, December 12. A good program is being arranged. The Overbrook people never disappoint us. The afternoon program must start at one o'clock p. m. Please be on time as there is always considerable business to dispose of at the December meeting.

A GOOD RECORD

Zephyr Local 1622, Conway Springs, Kansas, probably holds the record for attendance at the recent state convention at Iola. This summer county Local is 175 miles from Iola and thirteen members attended the convention.

Crop rotation is an important factor in the control of many garden diseases, including stem rot of sweet potato, yellow or wilt of cabbage, and the wilt of the tomato. The infection lives over in the soil for five to seven years, and a long time rotation is essential where these diseases are present.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(By Frank Chapin, Winfield, Kansas)
No question, perhaps, today is of more importance to the average citizen than "Wars and rumors of wars," strifes and storms of these ingredients the very elements that have caused all of our previous wars.

Down through the years, the highway of life is blood-sprinkled and decorated with tomb stones marking the in human life, so we wonder how can nations stand by and let such a condition continue. Well may we ask again this question. Do we need this lengthening of this (human) life? This indeed is a pertinent query and America stands agape as to the answer. It would seem all the arguments needed are apparent on which to base our conclusions, yet the war spirit continues to move and move strenuously, pushing to the front for prolonging this bloody strife. Down in the secret chambers of every heart the emphatic answer comes NO, and still the bomb is ready to be touched.

Are we so dead to the call of the world that our cries can no longer be heard? Has our inner life become calloused as to the wholly lost to the cultivated fields, from the mine, the workshop, from the kitchens, the counting house, the one reply is "Oh God, save us from more war."

We do not assume to be a leader or a seer here. Why stand here idle? This seems to be the hour of critical test. When some sainted leader should step to the front of this phalanx of industry, of righteousness of justice, that shall direct the trend of public sentiment toward the climax of permanent peace. Sa, where do we go from here?

Already the elements are astir, which seek to corral public sentiment for political or financial advantage, even to the sacrifice of all that is good or of benefit to the greed of a few. Looking at this tangled web of justice, the great common people are practically of one opinion, but constantly partisans, are exerting every effort toward these selfish ends so we are wondering where our boasted freedom principle has gone. Is it possible we are still in the chains of party fealty as to be wholly lost to our liberty of action? So far as the writer is concerned, no partisan fence has been built so high or strong that we could not scale it and graze where we pleased. No partisan leadership can rope and lead my own "chosen dishes" at this feast. For fifty years we have been exercising this God-given privilege and today the independent faction has power, the balance wheel of political activity. Even our Congress has felt the influence of this "howling mob" so that, so far, the Old Guard hasn't been able to walk off with the entire bakeshop.

Just ahead a political dust storm seems to be arising and we are wondering if the unsuspecting voter is sufficiently awake to the situation as to "get his gun." It is not ready to meet the "ballahoo" of campaign howler. Surely this hobgoblin will get you, if you don't watch out.

So, while this may be the entrance gate to the field of politics, the real intent is far from this. What we aim at is independence in action. We do not fancy the candidate who has betrayed you, just look for the friend who has faithfully stuck to his duty, regardless of the party uniform.

We may be wild in our vision but the candidate who counts on a "sure thing" had better bet his money on first, for there will be a hundred upsets in 1936. No one can conjecture results, now. Yet the Literary Digest pretends to see the final results of the 1936 election. For that matter, any one can venture a guess that the official returns will tell us all our guesses. "All of the blood will be spilled" and the independent voter will be the culprit. The words will be full of him.

The Farmers Union is not in politics, but more than ever, the member is going to be independent in his voting. Why not? We are democratic in principle, that is, we believe in the people ruling, not a faction or party, but just "us folks"—the common herd.

To long have been led by special interests for special benefits. Now let us strike for our own interests, regardless of party affiliation. Our special interests lately have received special attention yet we must still fight our rights that are clamoring for recognition at the door of Congress. Let us send our friends instead of our enemies to the bidding in Congress. The day for the liberation of agriculture and labor, lies just ahead. We see the real situation as never before. So the story of "the lark and the farmer" comes to our mind. The farmer has concluded to reap his own field rather than depend on some one else to do his work for him. This is not playing politics, neither is it from a selfish or sinister notion. It's just stressing the policy of self-help. That's all.

So you are welcome to sling mud or stones in any old thing, yet you'll not change the color of dirt. Truth can be assailed but never conquered. So let's just be "folks" this time and step to the front with a common sense garb on and show our real power. It's up to you, brothers in the Union. Let's get our hat on straight this time, if never before.

We have been reading President Everson's dissertation on the money question. It seems to us no fair mind of man can question the truth of this statement. His stamp of approval of the policy of both old parties is proof of his sincerity. He speaks of neither of the old parties. Both have been usurped by the money-changers group until today neither represents the wishes of the people. This fact is now a matter of history so we wonder how the great tolling masses can continue to follow such leadership. The "Raskob" spirit of years ago shows the coalition of these worn out instruments of national destruction, when you destroy the interests of the two basic elements in our national structure, agriculture and labor, you destroy its vital elements.

(Continued on page 4)

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

"OLDEST GRANDSON" WRITES AGAIN

Willis, Brown Co., Kans., Nov. 25, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus: This month makes me think of my twin.

I received a letter that was quite complimentary but there was no signature or address, so I cannot answer it. Cherokee county was mentioned but the letter was mailed in Labette county. A letter from some one whose birthday is the same as mine, Nov. 14, did not tell if it is a girl or boy, old or young, foreign or domestic, white or black or red. Almost all the twins are writing splendid letters, thanks to Aunt Patience and you.

If the Juniors can read the Congressional Record they can get both sides of the farm question. Some of the speeches are pretty long and they don't read all alike. The Record can be had of Congressmen, Senators, public libraries.

I want you to think that I read the Junior page so I am sending you a list of my November twins that did not get away:

Elmer Dinkel, birthday Nov. 2, Victoria.
Velma Walker, birthday, Nov. 2, Rosalee Brailley, birthday Nov. 2, Conway.
Jean Kenyon, birthday Nov. 2, Wakeeney.
Agatha Hoffman, birthday, Nov. 2, Overbrook.
Dorothy Neuberger, birthday Nov. 2, Clifton.
Glee Weber, birthday, Nov. 5, Scott City.
Helen Hopper, birthday, Nov. 5, Scott City.
Anna Garvin, birthday Nov. 7, Wakeeney.
Johnnie McKinley, birthday, Nov. 7, Wakeeney.
Albert Reidel, birthday Nov. 7, Margaret Koneise, birthday, Nov. 8, Viola.
Eleanor Dougherty, birthday Nov. 8, Codel.
Geraldine Peterson, birthday, Nov. 8, Conway.
Gladys Root, birthday Nov. 8, Dorrence.
Meta Weinhold, birthday Nov. 8, Wilson.
Leone Stegman, birthday Nov. 9, Bison.
Ernestine Kersel, birthday Nov. 10, Erie.
Albina Riedel, birthday, Nov. 11, Penokee.
Evelyn Marquard, birthday, Nov. 11, Marysville.
Alice Werth, birthday, Nov. 12, Anthony.
Raymond Koenig, birthday, Nov. 14, Plina.
Lucile Butts, birthday Nov. 16, Jewel.
Daddy McHenry, birthday Nov. 17, Ames.
Floyd Reuff, birthday Nov. 18, St. George.
Clarence Huffels, birthday Nov. 19, Cornin.
Francis Russell, birthday Nov. 19, Winfield.
Betty McHenry, birthday Nov. 20, Ames.
Mabel Farslund, birthday Nov. 20, Enterprise.
Serine Marple, birthday Nov. 21, Aurora.
Nelly Hadden, birthday Nov. 21, Conway.
Marilda Werth, birthday Nov. 24, Anthony.
Margaret Hoffman, birthday Nov. 24, Clements.
Allen Mauberly, birthday Nov. 24, 225, Clyde.
Elmer Schmidt, birthday Nov. 25, Joyce York, birthday Nov. 27, Ames.
Clifford Leighton, birthday Nov. 28, Council Grove.
Janice Winchester, birthday Nov. 28, Stafford.
Margaret Steinbach, birthday Nov. 30, Clay Center.
Earl Schibler, birthday Nov. 30, Manhattan.
Margaret Kirby, birthday Nov. 30, Toronto.
Beata Richmond, birthday Nov. 30, Collyer.
A few left their ages out so I left them all out, except my own which is 73. The most of our corn will not be cribbed till next year. It will not be ready in five weeks.
Fraternally your oldest grandson,
Charles A. Babbit.

Dear Charles:

It is a pleasure to me, and I am sure it is also a pleasure to the Juniors in Kansas, to hear from you. You have been a "grandson" for a long time, and you are proving that the mere passage of years does not necessarily mean giving up youthful ideas and pep. I certainly hope your many November twins all write to you, either through the paper or direct to you, or both. Thank you for the list. You are right about all the speeches in Congress not reading alike. When they get to thinking or talking exactly the same, there will be no use for Congress, and they can leave the running of the country to the Juniors and to you and me. The fact is, if we organize the Farmers Union as thoroughly as we hope the Juniors will do when they get a little older, we sure enough will run this country and run it right—Grandpa Gus.

"What the rich suffer in the political efforts to shrink their fortunes is as nothing compared to the situation of the poor and the middle class caught between the ravaging jaws of higher prices and heavier taxes."—Merle Thorpe.

LOOK ON FRONT PAGE!

The editor has practically moved the Junior department to the front page this week. That is perfectly natural, because the biggest news belongs on the front page of any newspaper. We really have some big news about the Junior program this week; so turn back to the front page and read about it.

KENNEDY REPORTS CONVENTION NEWS IN RADIO SPEECH

(continued from page 1)

ligence and organized economic power to secure Cost of Production for farm products and a just annual wage to labor.

The Convention by resolution, restated our position that the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress and Congress alone the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and that the Congress in delegating this power to private bankers is in flagrant violation of the constitution.

The resolution as passed authorizes the National Farmers Union in cooperation with other groups to determine whether the Congress under our present constitution can delegate to private bankers the power to issue the Nation's currency. Our purpose as stated in this Resolution is to determine the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve and the National Bank Act. It is our purpose to find out what the Constitution means when it says that Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. We want the sole power to create the nation's medium of exchange. We believe as American citizens we have a right to know whether the Constitution in this respect means what it says or is merely another scrap of paper.

For more than a quarter of a century we have pleaded with Congress to live up to their oath of office and abolish the banker controlled money system and adopt an honest money system. Our petitions have thus far been in vain.

Moratorium

The money monopoly is again waging a vicious war on the Frazier-Lemke law. The constituents and public opinion would not tolerate it—they know that public opinion still expresses itself on election day. They know that it is easier to keep a member from signing a petition or withdrawing his name than publicly voting against a bill that the public demand on a roll call. Therefore, they deny to Members of Congress the right to vote on certain bills not because such bills would not pass, but because they know that a veto would pass. The truth is that these bills are opposed by the invincible government acting behind closed doors.

Our government now prints billions of dollars of Federal Reserve notes and gives them to the Federal Reserve Banks at seven tenths of one percent per bill, the cost of printing. If the government can do this for the international bankers, why can it not do it for thirty million who are dependent on farms? Why not do it for all of our people? Under the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill farmers would have to pay just six billion one hundred forty nine million five hundred thousand dollars less interest in forty-seven years, the time required for amortization of the farm indebtedness; and at the same time, the Government would make a net profit of six billion one hundred forty five million dollars and to that extent lessen our Federal tax burden.

We are not dismayed although our patience has been abused. We are going to win. We will be ready to take up the battle on the very first day of the coming Session, which, as I have previously said, is only a few weeks off. There are now two hundred and seven signatures on the petition to bring this Bill up for a vote on the floor of the House. We need two hundred and eighteen—we are only eleven short of the required number. It is up to you farmers to see your Congressmen. See him immediately and ask him to sign petition Number seven on the Speaker's desk the very first day of the session. Impress upon him that nearly all the members of the Lower House of Congress, west of the Mississippi river, have signed this petition regardless of party affiliation; that all members east of the Mississippi ought to sign; that every member from nineteen states of the Union, sixty-eight members in all, have signed the petition; that there are only five states in the Union none of whose members have signed the petition; these five states are: Connecticut, Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia and Rhode Island. Tell him that some members from every other state in the Union have their names on that petition and that you expect to see his there the very first day of the coming session.

May I urge the farmers in the middle, eastern and southern States to see their member at once. Especially do I ask the farmers in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Texas and Connecticut to contact their members. Do this at once. The session is only a few weeks away. I know that some of these members will say that they are following the President and that the President will veto this bill. The President denies that he has authorized anyone to make any such statement. Anyway, you elect the members of Congress to write the nation's laws and you elect the President to enforce them. You did not elect your member to Congress to be a mere "yes" man. You elected him to assist in passing the laws that you want. If he fails, he fails you. If he fails to do his duty, he even fails the President. The trouble with our President has been that he has too many "yes" men who have permitted the brainbusters to write the laws. These never were and could never have been elected members of Congress. Tell your member that if he is to be a mere "yes" man you will send the President a rubber stamp and save the nation about twenty thousand dollars in salary and expenses each year for each congressman. Nonentities are no earthly good to either you, the nation or the President.

To my colleagues who hesitate, may I say, while the hour is getting late there is still time to make good. The farmers demand that the campaign promises be fulfilled. That the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill be passed, and the farm indebtedness refinanced at one and a half percent interest and one and a half percent principal the amortization plan. They demand that they be given the cost of production for that part of their products consumed within this country. They insist that the importation of agricultural products from abroad be prohibited to supply the American market. The enactment of these laws is the command that agriculture gives to the coming session of Congress, and to the Administration.

Let me say to those that would dwarf the nation's will, that they cannot permanently succeed; that the great fundamental power of public opinion will, in time, eliminate them from the scene. The election is just around the corner. The fight for constitutional and representative government—for the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill—will continue until success has crowned our efforts.

I am an optimist, though I know that truth is still on the scaffold, and wrong is still on the throne. But I know that behind that scaffold and behind that throne a thoroughly aroused public opinion is still shaping the destinies of this nation. I know that in the end decency and righteousness will prevail. This nation is in a transition. It is on fire. The young are the ones who are thoroughly aroused. America will yet be economically free. In this eternal struggle for social justice, only the coward and slave surrenders; only the dullard accepts the yoke, an sure that the American people know that a democratic form of government, although defective, is the best form of government that can possibly be devised for their own best interests. I am confident that they know that a democratic representation there is no democracy; and that without democracy this Government is dead.

GOVERNMENT REGIMENTATION OF OIL INDUSTRY

(continued from page 1)

ties or reasonable marketing demands. The Public Service Commission is authorized to "Regulate the taking of crude oil" so that oil wells can pump "only such proportion of all the crude oil that may be produced without waste as the production of the well or the field, or the corporation bears to the total production."

The Public Service Commission is authorized to make rules to enforce this regulation, and to send its agents to seize every well in Kansas, and to have suspected violators to appear before the Commission for investigation, and to prosecute violators in the courts; and the penalty is \$5,000 fine or 30 days jail sentence, or both. These provisions for the regulation (7) of the oil industry are in the 1933 Supplement to the Kansas Statutes, Chapter 55-610-11.

The AAA is voluntary, but the Oil Proration Law is compulsory. The Public Service Commission says the law is constitutional and economically sound, in an interview in the Topeka Capital of Oct. 27, 1935.

The 20,000 oil wells of Kansas can produce some 675,000 barrels of oil each day. But the Public Service Commission prorated them down to 146,000 barrels each day during the month of October, 1935, as represented by the Public Service Commission. That is a reduction of 87 per cent. Go tell the packers and millers and boards of trade that are fighting a 20 per cent reduction of the AAA, about oil reduction.

The independent oil producers are for the Oil Proration Law to stop overproduction and ruin. The Big Four Oil Monopolies are against it. Just the same as the farmers are for the AAA and against the oil monopoly, the oil monopolies are against it. The independent oil men want a national oil proration law. Governor Landon and Senator Capper fought for such a law in the 1934 Congress.

In the Associated Press dispatches of Nov. 14, 1934, Frank Phillips of the Phillips Petroleum Co. declared for a national law to regulate completely the production of oil. This big independent oil man said: "We are wholly incompetent to solve our own problems by voluntary agreements. Price cutting, chiseling, and unfair trade practices are more prevalent today than at any time during my 30 years in this business. Some of those who are not active in promoting these agreements are violators."

If a few hundred oil men are unable by their own cooperation to make an oil production control agreement that will save them from bankruptcy, how can 6,000,000 scattered farmers ever make such an agreement among themselves unless the government helps them?

John Frost.

Early December is an excellent time to clean up the home grounds, remove dead or badly injured trees and shrubs, repair fences, gates, window screens, and give the house a new coat of paint. These things are included in landscaping and are more important than the attractiveness of the farm home yards than elaborate plantings of high-priced ornamental plants.

LEMKIE PLEADS FOR PASSAGE OF BILL

(continued from page 1)

tion when a few reactionary leaders, who, because of the corroded and ancient rules under which the House proceeds, can block the will of the majority and manipulate and control the bills upon which Congress is allowed to vote. President Cleveland once said that "the Administration should act behind glass doors." The majority leaders always believe that they should act behind closed doors. They know that most of the Members of Congress would not and could not afford to vote against this bill. Any other bill that the public demand, Lemke Moratorium Act passed in the last session of Congress. The organized credit interests are again challenging the constitutionality of this law.

By resolution our convention insists that the courts give the same consideration and liberal construction to the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act for farmers that they are giving in construing the law that grants the same privilege to mortgage companies. Plan of the amortization plan, however, these laws come under the bankruptcy powers of the Congress and are included in the bankruptcy laws. We believe that the farmer has the same right before the law and under the speaking acts of Congress to reorganize his farm structure that railroads and corporations have. If one law is constitutional so is the other.

I wish to say with respect to the Farm Mortgage Moratorium act that we will again be called upon to defend its constitutionality. The reactionary creditor interests evidently will stubbornly contest every progressive step we take to establish the principle that the farmer has the same protection under the law as corporations have. This is the age-old question of human rights versus property rights.

I want to say to the farmers of this Nation that the establishment of every just principle will be gained only at the end of a long, hard and bitter struggle. I think we all recognize the fundamental truth of Abraham Lincoln's saying: "In a Democracy public opinion is everything. Without it nothing can succeed and with it nothing can fail. He therefore who influences public opinion tends to write or shape the destiny of the Nation." The same thought was also expressed by Brand Whitlock, former ambassador to Belgium, in the profound saying that "Law is whatever the public backs up."

That is why we have a Farmers Union to develop intelligent organized public opinion—to crystallize a just public policy and clarify principles.

As an example of what I mean, I will recall that in 1911 a group of some 350 farmers in Northeastern Iowa organized a livestock shipping Association. This association was organized without any capital and did not require any money. They elected a manager. This organization of farmers was armed or the purpose of shipping their livestock together, sharing proportionately in the cost of handling, transportation and marketing.

Under this plan of cooperation a great number of small livestock producers enjoyed the same advantage of shipping their livestock as if all the livestock produced in the community belonged to one man.

The old-line livestock buyer was horrified that the farmers would market their own livestock and would no longer need his services. The old-line buyer with the aid of a reactionary lawyer standing in the way of progress as the money lender of today. He said that what the farmers were doing was unconstitutional.

The buyer filed a bill for injunction to restrain the farmers from cooperating. He declared in his petition that the farmers had deprived him of "Life Liberty and Property" without due process of law in violation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States and that he or the District Court granted the injunction to come and ordered the farmers to dissolve their association.

The farmers appealed the case to the State Supreme Court. In 1913 that Court decided in favor of the line buyer, and ordered the farmers to maintain and order the farmers to dissolve their association. But this did not stop the march of progress. The farmers continued to organize shipping associations and other cooperative institutions on a larger scale than ever.

The overwhelming force of public opinion created by organized farmers finally made its imprint on both the law and the Courts. It was nearly ten years later when the Iowa Supreme Court reversed itself. Other states followed and finally the United States Supreme Court concluded that the farmers had the right to organize and cooperate together.

The Frazier-Lemke Moratorium does not in fact establish a new principle. It only extends the same consideration to the farmer that the law now freely grants to railroads, corporations and municipalities that owe debts beyond the value of their property and beyond their ability to pay and at the same time permits such railroads, corporations and municipalities to retain possession and use of their property.

(In the next installment of Mr. Kennedy's radio speech will be discussed the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill, money and kindred subjects.)

DELEGATE CRALL'S REPORT ON CONVENTION

(continued from page 1)

It seems needless to comment further on these reports, as they, no doubt, will be published in full in the Kansas Union Farmer.

The most interesting feature of the convention, to the writer at least, was the joint program of activities, because it seems to me, that therein lies the future success of the Farmers Union. The work of Gladys Edwards, Elsie Olson, Mildred Kay, Chester A. Graham, Floyd H. Lynn and several others in training and teaching these young people should be highly commended.

There were about 150 of these

bright, intelligent farm boys and girls, the flower of the land, in attendance. Many of them are outstanding in Junior activities, and should have individual mention, but I will refrain from doing so, because they are all capable of being developed into efficient leaders.

I regret that only Vincent Larson, of Leonardville, Kans., one of our leading Juniors, had the privilege of attending the convention. However, he did a good job of representing Kansas, and we are justly proud of him.

We earnestly hope that ways and means can be found by our State Board to finance the development of the Junior work in Kansas during the year; and that we, too, can send a large delegation of our splendid boys and girls to the next national convention.

Apparently, harmony was the prevailing attitude shown by the delegates, and I sincerely trust that means unified progress for the National Farmers Union, in the future.

Signed,

E. A. CRALL.

Of Interest to Women

Sponge Cake

There are three favorite cakes made without fat and leavened principally by the eggs in them. For sponge cake, we use the same number of egg yolks and whites; for sunshine cake, twice as many whites as yolks, and for angel food, the whites only. The first, of course, is a more economical cake than the other two, altho with good planning it is always possible to make use of the extra egg yolks.

The eggs supply the liquid in these cakes and serve as a means of adding air for leavening. Lemon juice or cream of tartar is added because the acid affects the egg in such a way as to make the cake more tender. Fine, soft wheat flour gives best results in cakes of this type.

Should Be Baked Slowly

Sponge cakes require more careful mixing and baking than other kinds of cake. A tube pan is recommended for a large or medium sized loaf, because the center opening allows the mixture of heat evenly. The oven should be ready for the cake as soon as it is mixed and in the pan. A large or medium sized sponge cake should be baked slowly at about 325 degrees F.; small cakes at a somewhat higher temperature, or about 340 degrees F.

In addition to its use just as it is for a cake to serve with tea or other beverages, sponge cake can be used in the making of shortcakes, ice-cream cakes, chocolate cake and other desserts. It is a favorite for making cream stiffened with gelatin. English "trifle" (sponge cake and custard) is another favorite, as is jelly or chocolate roll.

Here is an excellent recipe for sponge cake.

Separate the yolks and whites of four or five eggs, beat the yolks and add one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of lemon juice, one-half of a lemon rind and one cup of flour sifted with one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Add one-fourth teaspoon of salt to the egg whites. Beat stiff and fold into the mixture. Pour into an ungreased tube pan, put at once into a very moderate oven (325 degrees F.) and bake for about one hour. Remove from the oven, turn the pan upside down on a rack and let the cake drop out itself. For serving, break rather than cut the cake apart, so as not to press down the fluffy texture.

RICE IS FLAVOR EXTENDER AND GOOD ENERGY FOOD

A fancy grade of white rice, whatever the variety, has greater food value than "broken" rice, which may be much cheaper. The higher grades are more attractive when cooked and so command a better price. Brown rice, however, says the Bureau of Home Economics, has both a higher food value and more flavor than white rice, because only the outer husk has been removed, while the bran and the germ portions are retained. Any-kind of rice, like all other cereals, is rich in starch and ranks high

GOOD MORNING



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among the foods that supply the body with energy at low cost. The bland flavor of white rice makes it an excellent extender for more flavorful foods in such combinations as meat or cheese croquette with meat loaf, Spanish rice, or curried rice. Cooked in milk or milk and water, it makes nourishing desserts as baked rice pudding, or creamy rice to serve with fresh or canned fruits.

Nutritionists call attention to the fact that rice polishings, from milling brown rice to make ordinary white rice, are high in food value. They make an especially valuable addition to restricted low-cost diets. The polishings are rich in iron and other minerals, they contain vitamin B and some vitamin G, as well as the fat and protein from the bran and germ portions of the kernel.

Rice polishings are used by mixing them with corn meal or wheat flour and then making the mixture into bread, rolls, biscuits, muffins, and cookies. Because rice polishings soon become rancid, they usually are not carried in stores, but generally can be obtained at a rice mill.

GARDEN FLOWERS INDOORS

Start Seeds in Cold Frame in Autumn; Reset in Pots.

When killing frosts threaten in the fall the wish comes to many of us that some of the plants so brilliant in flowering could be lifted and taken into the house, where their beauty could be kept a while longer. This is not impossible with some annuals provided the plants are cut back and are given time to establish themselves in pots before being taken into the house. A much better method is to start your plants from seed at this time and allow them to develop as pot plants so that when winter comes they will be at the height of their youth and vigor.

Growing your own seedlings for indoor decorations in the winter is great sport, adds much to your enthusiasm, interest, and enables you to have any variety of flower you wish. The practice is economical, too, and provides you with enough additional seedlings to pot to make up for mistakes or failures.

A cold frame with a lath or cheesecloth canopy is the best place to sow the seed, but if you do not have one, seed boxes will do very well. In any event, you should plant in a spot which can be protected from inclement weather, and shaded on the hottest days.

When the second pair of leaves—true leaves—appear, pick them off and replant in other boxes. Be careful to get all the roots and to reset them well in the new ground. After a few days they will become accustomed to their new location, and should then be given the full sun.

After the plantlets have developed a sturdy growth, transplant into small pots, and after a few weeks replant again into larger pots.

Particular attention should be paid to soil and moisture conditions. This

is true of the original seed bed and even more so for the pots. Use a finely sifted loamy soil with humus which is not too coarse. The amount of soil is small in each case, you will have to add moisture often. Here is a list of plants that will do well indoors: Russian statice, candy-tuft, calendula, dwarf nasturtiums, browallia, Liliput zinnias and bush balsams.

SAILOR'S WON'T MAN SHIP CARRYING WAR MATERIALS

The freighter Oregon lay idle in her berth at San Pedro, California, this week, instead of sailing for Singapore as scheduled, when the crew received reports that its cargo of 36,000 drums of aviation gasoline was intended for the Italian army in Ethiopia.

The sailors first objected to handling the ship when a telegram from Secretary Hull was received by representatives of the Seamen's Union which read: "If gasoline mentioned in it is destined to an Italian possession no guarantee of safety to the crew can be given."

They were then promised "war bonuses" and insurance on their personal belongings. They agreed to sail, only to change their minds a few moments before it was time to weigh anchor. The new decision was the result of a conference in which they decided that they would "appear mercenary" if they agreed to deliver the cargo for extra money. It seems unfortunate that wealthy shipowners cannot temporarily borrow a share of their sailor's consciences.



Every letter SEALED!

The girl of the 1860's never heard of Christmas Seals. But she knew about "consumption." Tuberculosis still takes fifty per cent more girls than boys between 15 and 24. To help protect our modern girls against this disease the Christmas Seal must continue its program of education and prevention.

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We Live With Power and Machines, 48p, 15c, Elsie Olson, National Junior Chairman, Bluff Hills, S. D.
Money, Banking and Credits, 70p, 25c, Elsie Olson.
Junior Manual, mimeographed, 10c, Elsie Olson or National Office.
Book of Plays, six, 25c, Gladys T. Edwards, Jamestown, N. D.
Farmers Union Poems, 25c, A. M. Kinney, Farmers Union, Salina, Kans.
COOPERATION
Cooperation Here and Abroad, 44p, 10c, Hugh J. Hughes.
Story of the League for Industrial Democracy, 10c, Stuart Chase.
Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Economic Foundation of World Peace, 25c, Kawaga (Japanese). Address, Friends of Jesus, 75 Kobinata Daimachi 3 Chrome Koishikawa, Tokyo.
AMERICAN PROBLEMS (Recommended for Juniors, adults, in order listed)
Where the Tall Corn Grows, 10c, E. H. Holman.
Machinery and Social Progress, 25c, E. H. Holman.
Both from Northern States Cooperative League, 458 Sexton Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Waste and Machine Age, 62p, 15c, Stuart Chase.
Poor Old Competition, 35p, 10c, Stuart Chase.
How America Lives, 62p, 15c, Harry Laidler.
The above from League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.
Myths of Rugged Individualism, 27p, 25c, Chas. A. Beard.
John Day Co., 386 4th Ave., New York City.
Know America, 88p, 25c, Paul Douglas, Burt Lami Press, Chicago.
Recent Economic Changes and Their Meaning, 23p, 15c, Harold Clark.
Plenty, Can We Have It Without Sharing It? 25p, 15c, Harper Leech.
Both from American Education Press, 40 S. 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.

VOICE OF AGRICULTURE, by John A. Simpson, 75c. May be ordered from Oklahoma Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, or the national F. E. and C. U. of A. at Kankakee, Ill. Every local should have a copy.

WHERE TO GET MATERIAL

A Hand Book for Workers, Hilda Smith and Jean Carter.
(Every leader should have a copy.) Write to: Helen Herman, Administrative Assistant Workers Education, Walker Johnson Bldg., 1764 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
American Education Press, 40 South 3rd St., Columbus, Ohio.
Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 E. 35th St., New York City.
Forum Kits, W. M. C. A., 347 Madison Ave., New York City, \$5.00 per year.
Federal Council of Churches, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City, weekly service, \$2 per year.
John Day Pamphlets, 25c, John Day Co., 386 4th Ave., New York City.
League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.
National Crisis Series, 25c, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.
National Catholic Welfare Conference Pamphlets, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
Public Policy Pamphlets, 25c, University Press of Chicago.
Publications of Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 167 W. 12th St., New York City.
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kankakee, Ill.

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Week Ending November 29th, 1935

Arthur Johnson-Ray Co	Mo-22 str 1334	11.00
John G. Renyer-Shawnee Co	Ks-16 str 900	10.25
Dan Younklin-Clay Co	Ks-8 hfs 865	8.75
W. H. Mills-Osage Co	Ks-15 str 985	8.60
Robert Forbes-Osage Co	Ks-24 str 1175	8.50
A. W. Nelson-Morris Co	Ks-19 str 828	7.25
Ira McCoy-Nemaha Co	Ks-17 str 587	7.00
John Fisher-Chase Co	Ks-10 hfs 819	7.00
J. B. Singer-Linn Co	Ks-6 str 926	6.60
H. H. Harris-Ray Co	Mo-27 hfs 701	6.40
J. H. Jones-Ray Co	Mo-40 str 601	6.10
A. E. Miller-Ray Co	Mo-12 hfs 601	6.00
Norman Steinbrook-Geary Co	Ks-18 str 591	6.00
H. Sells-Johnson Co	Ks-15 str 480	5.75
Ira McCoy-Nemaha Co	Ks-8 hfs 581	5.50
H. W. McFadden-Coffey Co	Ks-14 cows 1017	4.80
L. E. Fritz-Jackson Co	Mo-14 cows 1017	4.65
Ross and Son-Jackson Co	Mo-21 cows 942	4.60
J. T. Johnson-Benton Co	Mo-21 cows 942	4.15
H. Ryan-Wyandotte Co	Ks-16 cows 877	4.15
Ira McCoy-Nemaha Co	Ks-7 cows 858	4.00
H. Sells-Johnson Co	Ks-24 cows 820	4.00
Stafford Co S. A.-Stafford Co	Ks-14 cows 800	3.25
R. B. Jordan-Stafford Co	Ks-23 cows 810	3.25

SHEEP

Clark Kinney-Osage Co	Ks-43 81	10.75
Harry Liddick-Franklin Co	Ks-16 90	10.75
Ray Preppitt-Grundy Co	Mo-10 86	10.75
Eldon Murrow-Linn Co	Ks-26 95	10.75
S. A. McCracken-Osage Co	Ks-18 72	10.60
A. H. Schiller-Dickinson Co	Ks-18 83	10.60
J. A. Reh-Franklin Co	Ks-22 78	10.50
R. L. Ross-Linn Co	Ks-16 82	10.50
L. D. Conwell-Grundy Co	Mo-18 96	10.50
C. B. Bowman-Livingston Co	Mo-10 91	10.50
K. Collins-Harrison Co	Mo-16 88	10.50
Stafford Co S. A.-Stafford Co	Ks-68 82	10.50
F. W. Robbins-Cass Co	Mo-27 74	10.25
Dan Combow-Washington Co	Ks-15 84	10.25
C. O. Wodderon-Harrison Co	Mo-10 78	10.25
Geo. Fox-Woodson Co	Ks-19 73	10.25
H. R. Keltner-Jackson Co	Mo-14 90	10.25
W. H. Atwell-Grundy Co	Mo-12 74	10.25
S. R. Avery-Henry Co	Ks-22 74	10.25
Albert Tompel-Lafayette Co	Mo-22 74	10.25
F. W. Robbins-Cass Co	Mo-15 58	6.50
Emma Co-op Elevator-Lafayette Co	Mo-10 55	6.00
Clark Kinney-Osage Co	Ks-28 127	5.00
Stafford Co S. A.-Stafford Co	Ks-21 98	3.75
N. C. West-Linn Co	Ks-64 102	3.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market has been very steady throughout the week under review. Extras having been quoted at 32 1/2¢ on each day. Standards 32 1/2¢ until today when they were 1¢ lower; 89 score cars opened at 32¢, dropped to 31¢ and finally to 30 1/2¢; and 88 score cars opened at 30 1/2¢ and closed at 30 1/2¢.

New York Butter Market

The New York market also lost some ground during the week. Extras opened at 33 1/2¢, dropped to 32 1/2¢, and closed at 32 1/2¢. The loss on the 25th reaching 33¢, then back to 32¢, and finally closing at 32 1/2¢ today.

There is no real weakness in the butter market, just a pausing after the rapid advance of the previous week, waiting to see how the consuming public is going to follow along on the higher retail prices made necessary because of the advance in the wholesale market.

Reports are that receipts are still running light and that consumption has remained fairly good. At any rate we are continuing to draw butter from storage at a rapid rate. The statistical position of the market is getting firmer all the time. However, as we have previously reported, the markets can go no higher than the consuming public will follow along.

Chicago Egg Market

The fresh egg market was steady all week with Extra Firsts quoted at 30¢, Fresh Firsts 29¢, Current Receipts opened at 27¢ and closed at 28¢, Dirties were 21¢, and Checks 20¢. The only change in the quotations throughout the week was on Current Receipts.

New York Egg Market

The same was not the case in New York as was in effect in Chicago. Standards dropped from 33 1/2¢ to 29 1/2¢ and Fresh Firsts from 39 1/2¢ to 27¢.

There was a near panic in the futures egg market practically all week and best grades of Aprils were selling on the Exchange at about 20 1/2¢ at the close in the futures option.

The weakness in storage eggs, however, is not reflected in the retail trade. It is common talk that the trouble with the egg situation is, that the retailers this year have been trying to make all the profit, buying these cheap storage eggs and selling them to the public as fresh which will ultimately break the fresh market.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. P. L. Betts, General Manager.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(continued from page 1)
people own ninety per cent of the wealth of the Nation, is a menace to the life of the Nation. History teaches from Babylon to Russia, that where such conditions exist one of two things happens, either there is redistribution of wealth or revolution and overthrow of the government.

To prevent the latter, the Farmers Union proposes such amendments to the inheritance and gift tax laws as will limit the amount any one individual can take from an estate to one half million dollars.

8. We are opposed to the large appropriations being made in preparation for war.

For forty years this Nation has preached peace while at the same time spending more money every year on wars, past, present and future than any other country in the world. It is our position that such a policy is hypocritical and inconsistent.

We are also unalterably opposed to compulsory military training in any form and especially in tax-supported institutions of learning.

9. Farmers are the largest purchasers of gasoline of any group, hence the largest payers of gasoline taxes. We are opposed to the Federal taxes on gasoline and to the diversion of tax funds, raised by various States, from road building and maintenance purposes.

10. We believe Congress should pass such legislation as would absolutely prohibit gambling in farm products by Boards of Trade, Cotton Exchanges and other speculators.

11. It is our position, that so long as industry is protected by tariffs, Agriculture is entitled to the same protection.

12. We favor further and more effective legislation against the use of oriental oils in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Such legislation is needed to protect the dairy farmers of the Nation.

13. The Eighteenth Amendment has been repealed. We favor such legislation as will place the manufacture and distribution of all intoxicating liquors in the Government. This would remove "Prohibition" which is the biggest element of evil in the liquor traffic.

14. We commend America's stand (unannounced by Congress and the President) against war.

In the event of war we demand the conservation of wealth the same as human lives.

15. Whereas, the Oklahoma Farmers Union is blazing the trail for return of individual farmer and home ownership in America through legislation embodying such "far-reaching measures as a graduated land tax and a homestead exemption, whereas, their efforts along this line to date have been attended with notable success, and

Whereas, a vast majority of our farmers throughout the Nation have been evicted, foreclosed and dispossessed,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we highly commend Oklahoma for their initiative, and that we emulate their policy in restoring individual farm and home ownership by securing the enactment of State laws, exempting homesteads from part or all of ad valorem taxes, also applying the principle of the graduated land tax.

16. We endorse the Frazier-Lemke Conservatism bill providing for the conservation of water from the eastern slope of the Rockies.

17. Whereas, we have a Union of States, United about 20 1/2¢ at the close in the futures option.

Whereas, past experience has taught the farmers it is more important and effective to sell our legislative and cooperative program on its own merits rather than on the alleged demerits of some other program.

Therefore, we command a policy of disseminating and revealing statistical information and facts affecting our Program and allowing membership to form conclusions of their own.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(continued from page 2)
Not a wheel can turn without first reckoning with these two interests. When these speak the financial interests had better listen.

At the dawn of the 1936 campaign issues are coming to the surface that are vital to the nation. Our duty is pain. Our course of procedure is mapped out for us. Why hesitate to throw off our false cloak and line up for a clean up of the recalcitrant interests in Congress found in both parties? Well, some toes will be pinched, some heads bumped, but let's "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will."

No great reform has ever taken place without some one had to suffer. If the hatchet must be used, let us use it. The pain will be of short duration and the disease will be ended. Since mistakes have been made in all sincerity, let us now make amends and the more closely watch, not only our step, but, as well, our candidate.

Now we have ventured only to look over the fence, if you please, into the arena of politics, the real cesspool of low-down corruption. We do not care, nor even dare, to climb into it, to smear and calumny. The way to reform is to cut your ropes, you partizan bond servants, and experience the feeling of real liberty of conscience as well as of action.

Out through the green pastures we see wandering about several with no special brand, yet quite distinct in color and some choice as to food.

It is the strays (so to speak) seems to have put distinctive finish to their carcass, so why not inspect some of these as to pedigree, their origin, their ancestry, their gradual development into the finished product by no other means can we classify them. If the ballot is found clear, let's welcome them to our banquet for such will be quite popular in 1936.

Partizanism should cut no figure in the year just before us. From a prominent republican judge and lawyer comes this statement: "Let's have a 'house-cleaning' from garret to basement. My judgment coincides with his. And all over the land we hear similar statements."

No, we are not advocating war with bullets, but with ballots, the weapons of peace. So taking a kaleidoscopic view of 150 years of American history, is it not time "The people" take the settlement in hand, with that suggested "house cleaning" as our slogan? It is quite evident that public opinion needs clarifying, crystallizing, if you please. There are entirely too many Isms, cults, cliques, and false gods before which often betrayed people have been led astray, for a loud ballad and blare of trumpets by deceivers seems to blind the eyes of the too confiding easy goers. The man behind the plow, or with the pick and crow-bar in the garret, but just the same "where there is smoke there must be some fire."

Pardon us for this more or less extended speech, but I have seemed to have lost many of my best years and am now trying to catch the carivan ahead. I am in sight of it, but so far, always some darn thing gets "on our wire" and I must try again. And though down near the "home base" I must needs keep my old armour bright and my sights raised for long distance shooting for the game I am after is of an unusual order. I think the pelt will beat the cost. "Come on boys, let's turn. We're going back." We have been taken quite far enough down the dikes of temptation, holding the sack for the snipe that never yet has come our way. The other fellows have been tucked away in their little "bond bunks" while you still stand mute, and apparently cowed at such treatment. "Let's up and at 'em, boys," with your independent guns.

—Frank Chapin.

HOGS

Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Avg. Up		
Herald Berry-Grundy Co	Mo-6 230	9.50
Henry Black-Miami Co	Ks-6 283	9.50
C. E. McNew-Caldwell Co	Mo-10 242	9.30
Aug. Rinne-Lafayette Co	Mo-9 232	9.30
Theo Tempel-Lafayette Co	Mo-9 231	9.30
J. M. Pyatt-Bates Co	Mo-9 330	9.25
Robert Benninger-Lafayette Co	Mo-9 281	9.25
Light and Medium Butchers 170 to 230 Lbs. Avg.		
M. E. Wilcoxen-Johnson Co	Mo-13 190	9.50
Lewis E. Dodder-Osage Co	Ks-26 195	9.50
W. O. Courter-Johnson Co	Ks-9 195	9.40
L. B. Courter-Johnson Co	Ks-6 206	9.40
D. P. Dyre-Lafayette Co	Mo-14 197	9.40
Walter Rose-Linn Co	Ks-11 187	9.40
Frank Barnett-Lafayette Co	Mo-11 180	9.40
Scott Baker-Allen Co	Ks-9 195	9.35
Geo. Whitehair-Dickinson Co	Ks-35 202	9.35
Leonard Ice-Douglas Co	Ks-20 192	9.35
T. P. Flagg-Grundy Co	Mo-10 172	9.35
Lee Snyder-Osage Co	Ks-9 202	9.30
T. E. Tucker-St. Clair Co	Ks-13 204	9.30
Geo. Whitehair-Dickinson Co	Ks-20 196	9.30
Schoepflin and Butell-Osage Co	Ks-25 219	9.30
Chas. Kohler-Allen Co	Ks-13 200	9.30
Walter Shields-Linn Co	Ks-9 187	9.30
Alfred Williams-Coffey Co	Ks-9 202	9.30
F. H. Probst-Miami Co	Ks-6 203	9.30
R. B. Day-Lafayette Co	Mo-20 191	9.30
Julius Vahrenberg-Lafayette Co	Mo-8 223	9.30
Marshall Smith-Lafayette Co	Mo-8 223	9.30
Wm. Myers-Osage Co	Ks-9 220	9.30
J. A. Reh-Franklin Co	Ks-11 194	9.25
Otto Schmidt-Nemaha Co	Ks-8 206	9.25
J. P. Staudt-Franklin Co	Ks-16 170	9.25
Fred D. Cox-Linn Co	Ks-20 170	9.25
Geo. Hilgendorf-Lafayette Co	Mo-31 172	9.25
J. H. Driskill-Linn Co	Ks-14 175	9.25
Frank Shernaman-Pettis Co	Ks-20 197	9.25
W. E. Hutchings-Linn Co	Ks-13 197	9.25
Frank Berger-Washington Co	Ks-15 194	9.25
R. S. Allen-Lafayette Co	Mo-8 182	9.20
Clinton S. A.-Henry Co	Mo-20 198	9.15

PIGS AND LIGHT LIGHTS

Ranson and Holt-Franklin Co	Ks-22 169	9.40
J. E. Sapp-Johnson Co	Mo-14 154	9.30
Harris McGinnis-Lafayette Co	Mo-8 135	9.30
S. A. Brittain-Sullivan Co	Mo-7 138	9.25
F. M. Hemming-Franklin Co	Ks-9 164	9.25
Harry Steward-Marshall Co	Ks-13 143	9.20
L. E. Hudson-Riley Co	Ks-10 144	9.00
J. H. Driskill-Linn Co	Ks-10 144	9.00
W. L. Cannon-Lafayette Co	Mo-43 123	9.00
John Durda-Linn Co	Ks-9 157	9.00
W. O. Phillips-Leavenworth Co	Ks-17 143	9.00
Clinton S. A.-Henry County Mo	Ks-19 121	8.50
R. L. Eiker-Carroll Co	Mo-10 69	8.35
James Holt-Woodson Co	Ks-9 65	7.00

was McNary's charge that—

"The condition of the loans to the Farm Credit Administration is not satisfactory. Farmers National has not met all payments in accordance with its funding agreement." The one man in the position to know whether or not this charge is true is Francis W. Peck, cooperative loan commissioner of FGA. In response to a telegram from Huff, he wired:

"Our records show that no delinquencies in payment owing by Farmers National Grain Corporation to Farm Credit Administration under so-called funding agreement now exist or have existed at any time in the past."

Apparently Senator McNary did not take the trouble to go to headquarters for his information.

Calling on the McNary committee to complete its job, Huff said:

"To carry out the mandate given it by the senate, it (the committee) must investigate the utter lack of cooperation given the farm board by the speculators and their commodity exchanges, particularly the Chicago Board of Trade, in the efforts of the farm board to raise pitifully low agricultural prices. On such investigation the committee will find that the largest loss the government was caused by speculators who sold short to depress the market price which the grain stabilization corporation was trying to raise. Such investigation might have led the committee to recommend that we follow the recent action of Canada in severely curtailing exchange activities." The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, September 28.

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cent in six years in a group of states having no driver's license laws, while at the same time, it decreased twenty-five per cent in those states with driver's license laws. So long as the law itself is lax, not only about licenses but also about the whole motor vehicle code, it cannot be surprising that the motorist is also lax.

A second requisite of good enforcement is intelligent application of the law. All offending motorists are not alike, either in their attitude or the degree of their offense. No police officer has the right to abuse his authority by abusing a motorist where harshness is not called for. The "balancing out" should be saved for the extreme offender. The average violator, being the average man, is amenable to reason. The policeman who can explain how the safety of the offender and of others has been endangered by an illegal or unsafe practice and who is equipped as well to demonstrate statistically the toll taken by that particular violation is far more likely to win a convert to the good driving idea. Correction and not