

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



NUMBER 30

VOLUME XXIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1937

be remitted to this office.

DELICATE SITUATION IN NATL. FARMERS UNION AFFAIRS put back in. But as the petition's rediculousness increases, the so-called Kennedy ness increases, the so-called Kennedy

Group From Clay County Demand Publication of Petition Asking Referendum Vote

AN UNWISE PROCEDURE

President Vesecky Presents Arguments Upon This Theat To National Unity

Upon my return Thursday morning from a meeting of the Executive committee of Kansas Farm Organiecutive committee on my desk.

Clay Center, Kansas,

Jan. 19, 1937 Mr. John Vesecky, Salina, Kansas.

Editor Kansas Union Farmer: We the undersigned members of the executive committee of Clay County Union No. 40, respectfully request you to publish in the next issue of Kansas Union Farmer the enclosed amended petition for a referendum vote on the election of national officers and directors.

We believe the Kansas membership is entitled to the information contained in this petition and that it should be published as a matter of news. If, however, you do not publish it as news, we demand that you publish it as an advertisement at our expense. George Blackwood,

Emery C. Alquist John Slingsby Wm. Goeckler, Secretary- Treas. M. L. Beckman, County President.

The Referendum Petition which was attached to this letter is according to the request of the Clay County Committee also reprinted in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. I had known since the Omaha conference of December 28, 1936, that a movement was on foot to nullify the wishes of the majority of the delegates to the National Convention and without cause recall Brother Graves, and, contrary to the specific provisions of the National Constitution, elect by referendum E. E. Kennedy in his PLACE as National Secretary. Because I felt that the rank and file of our membership are too fair minded and have the ests of the Farmers Union too much at heart to fall for the silly accusations contained in the first petition I did not want to create any dissension in our locals by publishing the petition and the reasons behind it in the Union Farmer. Since Brother Beckman and the Clay County folks demand that the petition be published, I will comply with their wishes and take the cover off and let our members judge for themselves what sort of a mess is being brewed in the Devil's Pot to make our members forget their pledges as Union Members and substitute Hate and Discord for the Love and Brotherhood that our Union is founded upon.

As I had no opposition for the office of National Vice President and was elected by a unanimous vote of the delegates to the National Convention, my offense must consist of the fact that I together with some members of the board, dared to tell President Everson that the original petition calling for the recall of Secretary Graves and the election by referendum of E. E. Kennedy was unconstitutional. The National Union Constitution provides only one way for the election of officers, that is by the duly qualified delegates to a regularly called National convention, and only one way to fill vacancies, which is by the National Board. If that is treason, Brother Wilmoth and the other petitioners can make the most of it. Personally I do not care if I am the National Vice President or not. I did not ask for the nomination nor did I ask any one to vote for me, but I do seriously question the wisdom and the justice of the petition whose only result can be division of the Farmers Union into several warring camps and further I question the right of the signers of the petition to claim that they represent the wishes of even a majority of the membership in their respective states. In support of this statement I am reprinting an editorial from the last issue of the National Farmers Holiday News and some pertinent articles from the January 15 issue of the Michigan Union Farmer. There is much more that I could say on this subject, but will not unless it becomes necessary to clear up some misstatements which may be made in the heat of the con-

Editorial from National Farm Holiday News:

Whom They First Made Mad-There is an old saying that "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

The quotation aptly fits the pres ent disrupters of the National Farmers Union. At any rate their madness s fast destroying what influence they had among the membership.

Not satisfied with trying to reverse the decision of the recent national convention in which E. E. Kennedy, national secretary, was defeated, the little group of disgruntled ed, the little group of disgruntled specially John and nousenion group and ranges and common officers have extended it to include years ago started him thinking along and other necessities and common luxuries that the few rich cannot and the vice president and new members

of the board of directors. To indicate how foolish they are, the petition asks that C. N. Rogers A copy of the questionnaire will be bring prosperity.

of Indianola, Iowa, replace John Ve- published in our next issue.

secky of Kansas, when Rogers did not even run against Vesecky in the national convention. John Erp of Minnesota, who was low man in the vote for national board, wants to be

faction loses more and more of the influence it had. Only officers of a few of the smaller states ask for the petition, and most of them are on delicate footing at home. Robert Spencer, president of the Indiana dihas a membership of only 1,000 and a great part of them will not follow him into this thing. The Illinois division, for which L. Fred Winteroth signed, is but a small fraction split by Kennedy off the national organization some years ago. John Erp in Minnesota has about 1,000, most of whom will shy at this latest split (the Minnesota organizazations, I found the following letter from M. L. Beckman and members of the Clay County Farmers Union Executive committee on my desk. not have the support of his state board in his action. In fact, he has been asked to answer for his actions before a board of arbitration. The state board published a statement saying that its attitude "was one of displeasure toward President Wil-

moth's actions.' Apparently there is now little danger that the reactionary Kennedy can again seize the reins of the great lamage which will result from the splitting, dog-in-the-manger tactics.

Union Member Analyzes

Petition Move-Michigan Union Farmer

The president is asking the members to sign a petition for a referen-dum to recall Mr. Graves as national secretary. No charges are lodged against Mr. Graves, either on account of incompetency nor is it charged that he got the office by unfair means. There are some insinuations, but no specific charges. The only ground for a recall seems to be that some of the delegates to the national convention wanted Kennedy, and because the man they wanted was defeated on a close vote, they are now asking that the decision of the convention be reversed and Kennedy be elected.

Looking at it from a sensible point of view it would seem that the action of the convention should stand, and Mr. Kennedy wait until next convention to try again.

Mr. Wilmoth states that both can not be right, referring to Mr. Gra-ham's vote and his own. I do not recall that the delegates to the nation-(Continued on page 4)

CONDUCT SURVEY OF COOPERATIVES

William C. Gehrke Will Send Questionnaires To Every Unit In Kansas

Within the next ten days 775 letters will be mailed to that many cooperative units located in every part and papers? Who can pay hospitals of Kansas. Later a special question-aire will be mailed to the various regional and wholesale coops doing business in Kansas.

Primarily the information gathered is to show the growth in the cooperate units as well as the number of failures and the volume of goods handled. Practically every phase of economic activity will be touched including labor. This survey is conduct-Mr. Gehrke, who is principal of the High School at Smolan, at considerable expense and is done in connection with his work at the University of Denver which will be completed this summer. This information is the basis of his Master's Thesis, which he must complete before receiving his Masters Degree in Ec-

onomics and Political Science. We wish to urge upon every cooperator to be as prompt as possible in returning this questionaire to Mr. Gehrke. Those units whose fiscal year ended before Dec. 31, 1936 should be able to make immediate returns even though it dosn't include all of 1936 business. The ideal report, however, will be that one which will include all business done to the end of the calendar year of 1936. The information must be received at the latest, before April 1, in order to give ample time for assembling and evaluating the material.

The office of the Kansas Union Farmer is greatly interested in this study. We wish to urge the utmost care from all of the coops reporting to give accurate data from your records, since this is the first study of this kind ever to be made in Kansas and we are anticipating an encour-

aging report. Inasmuch as the Kansas Union has pioneered in the cooperative field, we are happy to assist Mr. Gehrke in any way possible. Since few colleges offer any work in the cooperaive field, we feel indebted to Mr. Ghrke for making this special study "Ill fares the land to hastening ills

f Kansas Cooperatives.

Mr. Gehrke during his recent visit | Where wealth accumulates and men of Kansas Cooperatives. at the State Union office informed us that at the Smolan High School, of which he is the principal, he has small business men and their clerks been teaching the Farmers Union get their fair share of the wealth program in special classes for the that their labor and skill and manlast four years. He expressed his ap- agement have produced, then the preciation of the thelp he had receiv- great mass of common people can ed already in this work from our Far-mers Union folks, and especially John and househlod goods and pic s and cooperative channels and directed his luxuries that the few rich cannot and attention to one of our greatest farm will not buy. Purchasing Power in leaders, John A. Simpson. the hands of the common people will leaders, John A. Simpson.

CLEVER ANALYSIS GIVEN ON NATIONS PURCHASING POWER

John Frost Prepares Article That Defies Anyone To Challenge The Answer

IN WRONG HANDS

His Word Picture Shows Purchasing Power Rests In The Wrong Hands For Prosperity

There are in the United States about 50,000,000 persons engaged in or seeking to be engaged in the business of labor, agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, and the profess-ions. The total gross incime of the nation for the year 1936 is estimated to be about \$60,000,000. That would be about \$1200 for each person in business and \$2400 for each family in which two persons were in business. Now, suppose that the 1,000 Captains of Industry that dominate or seek to dominate business, decree, that since they furnish or control the capital, or money, for all business and decide the plans for all business and do the hiring and the firing and progressive organization: The only question remains is the amount of that \$1 a day for the 300 working days of the year was enough for the 49,999,000 common folks in business, amounting to \$15,000,000,000 and that the remainder of the gross income, amounting to \$45,000,000,000, be divided among the Captains of Industry, or \$45,000,000 to each Cap-

> Would that situation spell prosperty for the grand old United States? Each family of the common folks would have \$300 to spend, or \$600 if two in the family were engaged in business. With only \$300 to spend, a family could buy only the barest necessities of life. Even with \$600 to spend, a family could buy only the commonest food and clothing and nousehold goods. And most of these common folks have store bills and and other debts to pay out of their

small stipend. Who can, in this age of machines and this age of mass production, buy enough to keep the farms and the mines and the factories going in full production? Who can buy and consume the vast supply of wheat, corn, and oats and the meat and the cotton and the wool and the eggs and the butter from the farms of the United States? Who can buy and use the products of the factories of the United States—the farm implements, the furnaces, the light plants, the stoves and ranges, the refrigerators, the carpets and rugs, the pianos and ra-dios, the silk and rayon dresses, the clothing and bedding, the furniture, the household goods, the autos and gas and tires, and the many other necessities and customary luxuries of our times? Who can afford to send their children to high schools and colleges and buy books and magazines

and doctors and dentists and lawyers for their high priced services, Most certainly not the common folks having only \$300 to \$600 per family to spend. But the 1000 Captains of Industry, each with \$45,000,-000 gross income, cannot they buy and consume the vast production of our country. A rich man cannot eat more than a poor man. The rich put the most of their income into banks and stocks and bonds and investments. That leaves nobody to buy the entire output of Industry, and Industry closes many of its factories, and throws aboring men out of work, and makes

a bad situation worse.

This illustrates a situation that has arisen during the 16 years of the Great Depression, caused by the Captains of the Money Trust shutting off credit in 1920, and by the Captains of the Stock Market overplaying their hands in speculation and bringing on the stock market crash of 1929. The Captains of Industry by their greedy domination of business have concentrated wealth and income into the hands of a few-4 per cent of the rich people own 80 per cent of the wealth, and 96 per cent of the common people own only 20 per cent of the wealth of the nation. Our Nation Has Lost Purchasing Power by the greed and stupidity of the Captains

of Industry.
Our national income must be more body shall have purchasing power to buy the output of Industry, and keep farms and mines and factories busy to secure prosperity for all. Henry Ford recognized this when he set \$5 as the minimum day's wages, so that his workmen could buy autos they were making. If no one but the Captains of Industry have income sufficient to buy autos and the common conveniences of living, then they cannot be sold, the factories will be closed, and poverty will cover the land, and prove the saying of Goldsmith "Deserted Village:

decay." If the farmers and laborers and

Dues Payment Your 1937 Farmers Union dues are the same they were for 1936. The local secretary will collect \$2.75 for the year, of which amount \$1.95 is

Will all local secretaries please collect the membership dues according to this schedule, which is outlined ity To Take Care of Its on page 34 of the 1935 dated consti-People

tution and by-laws. Pauline Cowger,

'Large End Up" Rule Saves Hatching Eggs

Hatching eggs to be hauled or shipped to the hatchery should be packed snugly into the case with the large ends up, says Berle Winston, charge of the poultry office of the ureau of Animal Industry, as hatching eggs are less likely to be bro-ken when in this position than if they are packed with the small end up. Each normal egg has an air cell at the large end, Mr. Winton explains, and it is necessary that the mem-brane separating the inner portion of the egg from the shell membrane neither be broken or shaken loose. Research at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., has shown that eggs with tremulous air cells hatched only two-thirds as well as the eggs which had normal air cells. Packing the eggs with the

from the inner membrane. as a shock absorber.

season it is necessary to gather eggs a useful servant instead of a ruth-often as hatching eggs should not be less master of mankind. To do this allowed to chill. They should be stored at a temperature ranging from 50 degrees to 60 degrees F. A frost- and blindly selfish men. proof cellar or basement is usually good place for storage.

Tests also have shown that hatchdoctor bills and interest and taxes ing eggs should not be held longer than a week to ten days before delivery to the hatchery, Mr. Winton says. Held longer, the eggs decrease in hat-

Importance of Heating

The heating of the modern home is much more important factor than disaster. it was a few years ago. Our fore bears had open fireplaces and did not underthings, including skimp on skirts, and they got along very com-

fortably. Then that inventive genius, Benjamin Franklin, invented an iron stove to hook onto the fireplace and bring the fire farther into the room. The stove being of cast iron, the heat given forth was infinitely greater than that from the old fireplace.

Next the globe stove was detached completely from the fireplace, the fireplace was closed up, and that generation eased up on undergarments and looked with amused indulgence on those crude grandparents who knew not the luxury that they en-

Central heating in the form of the old "hot air" furnace that mingled coal gas and ashes with its warmth put the stove practically in the discard, and for years our brownstonefront houses were honeycombed with a multiplicity of ducts that not only distributed the heat with its accompanying nuisances but allowed those on the second floor to listen in on the conversations in the parlor be-

As the ladies became more conscious of the beauties of the slim profile, need of more heat became acute. So warm air was eclipsed by steam heat, and thirty years ago this item was the main claim to modernism in all real-estate advertisements. Then complications set in; hot water, indirect radiation, vapor concealed radiators, thermostats, and innumerable other gadgets appeared on the scene. And now the oncedespised "hot air" furnace has come back in the new guise of air-condi-From being an incidental adjunct

to the house, the heating-and now he cooling as well- has become one of its principal considerations. The equitably divided in order that every- average layman has only a vague idea of what "air-conditioning" means. To most it embraces onlyor principally—the Summer cooling, while as a matter of fact that is only a small part. The main function of air-conditioning is the warming, cleaning, and humidifying of the air in Winter. Summer cooling would only be operative, in most parts of the country, for a few weeks in the year, while the heating would function for many months.

> SEED—It is time to prepare seed for spring planting. Cleaning to re-move weed seed and other foreign material and testing for germination should become routine operations on the farm. If it is necessary to purchase seed of oats, barley, or other crops, one should be certain that such seed has been tested and labeled in accordance with the Kansas Seed Law, and that it is free from noxious weeds. The law prohibits the sale of any seed containing field bindweed

Examine closely the window ledge which holds your house plants. If drafts are present, you can usually eliminate them with a bit of weather stripping, or putty, or paint, and so protect the plants.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SECOND **INAUGURAL ADDRESS**

Repeats Faith In Government's Abil-

A NEW CHAPTER

Administration Faced With A Challenge To Protect Against Economic Stress

My Fellow-Countrymen: When four years ago we met inaugurate a president, the republic. single-minded in anxiety, stood in spirit here. We dedicated ourselves to the fulfillment of a visionto speed the time when there would be for all the people that security and peace essenial to the pursuit of happiness. We of the republic pledged ourselves to drive from the temple of our ancient faith those who had profaned it; to end by ac tion, tireless and unafraid, the stagnation and despair of that day.

We did those first things first. New Problems Arise Our convenant with ourselves did not stop there. Instinctively we large end up removes the pressure recognized a deeper need—the need to find through government the in-Mr. Winton cautions that the egg strument of our united purpose to case should never be placed on the solve for the individual the everrisbumper of an automobile, as the vi- ing problems of a complex civilizabration at this point is possibly much tion. Repeated attempts at their greater than on the floor nade the solution without the aid of governcar. If the hatching eggs are hauled ment had left us baffled and bewilin a wagon or truck the bed should dered. For, without that aid, we had be matted with straw which serves been unable to create those moral controls over the services of science In the early part of the hatching which are necessary to make science

less master of mankind. To do this we knew that we must find practical controls over blind economic forces We of the republic sensed the truth that democratic government has innate capacity to protect its

people against disasters once considered inevitable—to solve problems once considered unsolvable. We would not admit that we could not find a way to master economic epidemics just as, after centuries of fatalistic suffering, we had found a way to master epidemics of disease. We re-Has Grown Over Years fused to leave the problems of our common welfare to be solved by the winds of chance and the huricanes of

In this we Americans were covering no wholly new truth; we were writing a new chapter in our book of self-government.

Find Way Out of Chaos This year marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the constitutional convention which made us a nation. At that convention our forefathers found the way out of the chaos which followed the Revolutionary war; they created a strong government with powers of united action sufficient then and now to solve problems utterly beyond individual or local solution. A century and a half ago they established the federal government in order to promote the general welfare and secure the olessings of liberty to the American

Today we invoke those same powers of government to achieve the same objectives.

Four years of new experience have not belied our historic instinct. They hold out the clear hope that government within communities, government within the separate states, and government of the United States can do the things the times require, without yielding its democracy. Our tasks in the last four years did not force democracy to take a holiday. Nearly all of us recognize that as intricacies of human relationships increase, so power to govern them also must increase—power to stop evil; power to do good. The essential democracy of our nation and the

safety of our people depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and free system of elections. The constituion of 1787 did not make our democracy impotent.
Into Proper Subordination

In fact, in these last four years, we have made the exercise of all power more democratic; for we have begun to bring private autocratic powers into their proper subordination to the public's government. The legend that they were invincibleabove and beyond the processes of a lemocracy—has been shattered. They have been challenged and beaten. Our progress out of the depression

s obvious. But that is not all that you and I mean by the new order of things. Our pledge was not merely to do a patch-work job with second-hand materials. By using the new materials of social justice we have undertaken to erect on the old foundations a more enduring structure for the better use of future generations.

In that purpose we have been helped by achievements of mind and spirit. Old truths have been relearned; untruths have been unearned. We have always known that on from eedless self-interest was bad morals; we know now that it is bad economics. Out of the collapse of a prosperity whose builders boasted their practicability has come the conviction that in the long run economic morality pays. We are beginning to wipe out the line that divides the practical from the ideal; and in so ciation. doing we are fashioning an instrument of unimagined power for the

establishment of a morally better

mines the old admiration of worldly success as such. We are beginning to abandon our tolerance of the abuse of power by those who betray for profit the elementary decencies of

An Era of Good Feeling
In this process evil thins formerly
accepted will not be so easily condoned. Hard-headedness will not so easily excuse hard-heeartedness. We are moving toward an era of good feeling. But we realize that there can be no era of good feeling save among men of good will.

For these reasons I am justified in believing that the greatest change we have witnessed has been the change in the moral climate of America.

Among men of good-will science and democracy together offer an of service as your national secretary, ever-richer life and ever-larger satisfaction to the individual. With this and thanks to the members and offichange in our moral climate and our cers of the union in both the organire-discovered ability to improve our economic order, we have set our feet splendid cooperation given this ofupon the road of enduring progress. fice. Shall we pause now and turn our back upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or, shall we continue on our way?

For "each age is a dream that is dying, or one that is coming to Many voices are heard as we face a great decision. Comfort says "tarry a while." Opportunism says "This is a good spot." Timidity asks

how difficult is the road ahead?" Times On Side of Progress True, we have come far from the days of stagnation and despair. Vitality has been preserved. Courage Farmers Union activities. and confidences have been restored. Mental and moral horizons have been

extended. But our present gains were won ordinary circumstances. Advance became imperative under the goad of and be able to estimate the benefits ear and suffering. The times were

on the side of progress. To hold to progress today, howscience, irresponsibility and ruthless self-interest already reappear. Such symptoms of prosperty may become graphed and sent out; general corportents of disaster! Prosperity already tests the persistence of our subscriptions to the paper receipted for, and properly credited. progressive purpose.

Let us ask again: Have we reached the goal of our vision of that fourth day of March, 1933? Have we found our happy valley?

and thirty million people are at dent's Special Committee on Farm peace among themselves; they are making their country a good neigh-(Continued on page 4)

Senator Capper Opposes Ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention

Mr. John Vesecky, President, Farmers Union,

Salina. Kansas.

I enclose you my statement to the Senate the other day opposing the ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. You will notice I called the attention of the Senate to Resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, The American National Livestock Association and other national livestock associations. I was unable at the time to obtain a statement outlining the position of the Farmers Union. If you can obtain something of that nature for me, I will be pleased to bring it to the attention of the Senate and of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee. I find hat the livestock interests of the Southwest are almost unanimous in their opposition to this foot and mou-

th menace. Sincerely, yours, Arthur Capper

Danger From Foot and Mouth Disease Livestock interests of the Nation are unanimously opposed to Senate Ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention now in the hands of the Comimittee on Foreign Relations. ble in 1937.

Kansas in the Senate of the United States, January 11, 1937 Argentine Sanitary Convention

Mr. Capper. Mr. President, I desire tention of the Senate to the fact that at other places. Much credit is due the livestock interests of the Nation Mr. Henderson and Mr. Edwards of are unanimously opposed to Senate ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention, now in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. vania and Louisiana are now showing At the conclusion of a very brief, much progress in their organization statement of my own opposition to work. ratification of this convention, which would lower the bars wisely set up to

protect the livestock industry and the consumers of this country against the dangerous foot-and-mouth disease I will place in the Record resolution and declarations against ratificati-The American Farm Bureau Fed-

eration. The National Grange. The American National Livestock Association.

The National Livestock Marketing The United States Livestock Asso-

These organizations represent (Continued on page two)

PROGRESS IN WORK IS WORD SENT BY SECRETARY GRAVES

National Secretary's Office Has Been Busy Filling Orders and Preparing Ballots

STATES AT WORK

Organization Work Makes Progress In Many States: Will Support Farmers Union Legislation

By J. M. Graves After a little more than one month of service as your national secretary, zed and unorganized states, for the

Application for Charters. Applications for Organization Lit-

Applications for Programs. together with the payment of dues, both state and local, and requests for radio addresses, convinces me that we are "set to go" and that 1937 will be the outstanding year in organization

work of the Farmers Union. The meeting held at Omaha, Nebraska, December 28-29 and 30, 1936, brought together as never before the leaders interested in all phases of the

I am convinced that very great benefits to the organization will result I am sure that a report of the meet-ing will be published in all Farm Ununder the pressure of more than ion papers, so that all members may ordinary circumstances. Advance be informed as to what took place,

to be derived. Our office has been a very busy. place. We have the cards printed ever, is more difficult. Dulled con- and sent to the organized states; programs have been printed and required filled; radio addresses mimeo-

We are now preparing the ballot for the constitutional amendment to be voted on, and they will be sent out

Accompanied by Tom Cheek, Prescontinent, blessed with a great wealth of natural resources. Its hundred and thirty william and the william and the william and the will and the william and the will and the william and the will be will and the will be will be will be will be will be wi listened with interest to the discussion of the problem. It is my intenion to have more to say concerning this meeting and the problem involv-

ed later. We are facing a condition now, not only in Oklahoma, but everywhere in the United States that makes it more necessary than ever before, that the Farmers have their own class organization. It is not necessary, or exjedient for me to attempt to discuss this in detail. Read the National Union Farmers and be informed as to

conditions referred to. North Dakota, Oklahoma and Michigan lead at this time in the payment of 1937 dues. I feel sure that other states will follow their lead, so that the organization may be on a cash

basis. ee:a shrdlu etaoin shrdlu cmfwyp ah Thave a copy of the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the California Farmers Union of which Mr. R. V. Garrod is President and Mr. Fred Millard is Secretary, which hope to see published in the National Union Farmer. The resolutions are definite and evidently express the sentiment of the membership in that state. How nearly they agree with our national program. California membership should increase with such leadership.

Organization work is being started in Texas (the birth place of the union) under the leadership of Brother McConkey of Byers and ther Adams of Denison, both are men of proven ability and worth. I have had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Mc-Conkey at his home, and have observed him in action in Farmers Union work, therefore, I am sure that with the support of the able state officers, Mr. F. G. Norris, president, and Mr. J. E. Edwards, secretary, the Texas Union membership will at least dou-

I wish to add congerning Texas. Remarks of Hon. Arthur Capper, of that there exists one of the most outstanding Farmers Union successful cooperatives in the United States, a cotton gin at Munday, Texas. Around this cooperative institution the Farmers' Union Organization was kept this morning briefly to call the at- alive when its membership decreased this place, for through their efforts the organization was maintained.

In the unorganized states, Pennsyl-

> Congreess will soon be in session and I am sure that Oklahoma's entire delegation will be found supporting the Farmers Union National Legislative Programs, not from the fear of being defeated at the next election, but because they have the inteligence to understand the benefits that will result and the courage to vote accordingly. If all states were organized as Oklahoma is, our national legislative program would soon

> be enacted into law.
>
> As I close this message let me urge you members to keep up the organization work, for really the power and influence of the organization lies more in the "fellowship," than in the

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS	UNION FARMER	EDITORIAL	STAFF	
hn Vesecky			Associate	Editor Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. W 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 including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS E. H. Everson, President St. Charle J. M. Graves, Secretary Oklahoma John Vesecky, Vice-president	OILLY, OILICATIONITES
KANSAS OFFICIALS	Salina Kansas

John Vesecky, President. John Frost, Vice President. Pauline Cowger, Secretary. John Tommer, Conductor. John Scheel, Doorkeeper.	Salina, Ka	Kansas
Ross Palenske	Alma,	Kansas

B. E. Winchester... Lincolnville, Kansas John Fengel.... Blue Mound, F. C. Gerstenberger .. Quinter, Kansas Wm. E. Roesch. FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION-Central and Water Streets,

Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager. FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr. FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock

Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers

Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager. FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N,—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins.
Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.
KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union

Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.
FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION T. C. Belden



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1937

EDITORIAL

Last week Monday I received a telegram from Tom Cheek, President of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, asking me to pinch hit for President Everson who on account of sickness could not meet his date at the Oklahom State convention. I arrived in Oklahoma City Monday night and early next morning I started to the convention hall. The Oklahoma Union folks believe in getting up early in the morning. When I arrived at the hall about nine o'clock in the morning they were already going full tilt. Their credential committee was so busy that I had to get my tag at noon by special messenger. By noon the hall was full with many standing, and in the afternoon there was hardly standing room. I will not try to give an account of all the good things they had at the convention as that would take too much space. As you may know all the state wide business in Oklahoma is done by departments of the state Union. All their activities have done well during the last year. Their Insurance company had very heavy losses during the year but is in fine financial position. Some of the Cotton Gins had a hard time to get along on account of the short crop of cotton. They need and should have a cooperative cotton seed mill, but on account of the monopolistic control of the cotton seed products, it has not been possible for any individual or cooperative to break into the business. With a little more increase in cooperative experience and some addition to the already considerable cash reserve of the Oklahoma Farmers Union I am sure that Tom Cheek and his boys will soon show the Cotton seed trust where a goat has its tallow.

One of the most interesting reports to me was the one made by Dr. Shadid on the cooperative hospital at Elk City, and the trials they are compelled to go through in order to get hospitalization on a basis low enough so that common folks like we farmers could afford it. Any of our locals that can possibly do so and can assure the Doctor a good audience should get the doctor to explain the plan to them. I believe that the cooperative hospital is one of the foremost humanitarian moves made in the last century. Dr. Shadid and his backers, the Oklahoma Farmers Union, deserve the thanks and support of us all for blazing the way. I made my talk at 7 o'clock in the evening. After finishing my talk I had a little time before my train left to witness the presentation of a gold watch and chain to State Secretary Zeb Lawter. The watch was presented to him by the members of the various locals and the Juniors in appreciation of his 20 years of loyal unselfish service as Secretary of the Oklahoma Farmers

I wish that I had the time to give you all the good things that I heard at the convention and name all the fine Farmers Union folks that I met. In passing I must not forget to mention that Oklahoma is going to stand solid 100 percent behind National Secretary, and long time personal friend of John A. Simpson, Jim. Graves in the efforts now being made by the wrecking crew to recall him. I am sure that our Kansas Farmers Union folks will also be glad to learn that Mrs. John A. Simpson is much improved in health and was able to attend the convention. I had a nice visit with her and Miss, Mildred and John. They all wished to be remembered to their hosts of friends in Kansas.

Wednesday I attended a hearing in Jake Mohler's room in the State capitol on the Bindweed bill. Both the Senate and the House Agricultural committees were present. After the hearing we farm organization folks went to the headquarters in the Jayhawk Hotel and discussed pending legislation. At noon we all attended a joint legislative and farm organization luncheon at the Kansan Hotel. This is the first of a series of Wednesday noon luncheon meetings of members of the state legislature and farmers at which they eat together and after the meal they discuss bills of especial interest to agriculture. It seemed to me that the whole legislature was at this first luncheon. The lieutenant governor was also there as were some of the state officials. Mr. Clyde W. Coffman, our legislative representative, opened the meeting and introduced the speakers. After the introductions the Farm Legislative Luncheon Club organized by electing Representative Gerald Gordon as chairman and Senator Hackney as vice chairman. Mr. Coffman is to serve as secretary and aid to the officers. After the election of officers and short talks by visiting professors from the Kansas State College on Bindweed eradication and wind erosion the meeting adjourned. After the luncheon we farmers again met at the headquarters in the Jayhawk and discussed our legislative program until about four o'clock when the Executive Committee meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of our Legislative Representative or the President. Friday, January 22 I was billed to speak at a local meeting in Cicero, Sumner county, but on account of the cold weather and bad roads the meeting was postponed until some later date.

~ The ~ Cloak Room

The Kansas delgates who partici-

W. P. Lambertson

pated in the WPA parade here last week were a sincere and courageous group of citizens. A Congressman from the South

said the one thing Republican about the inauguration was the weather. Only two Presidents, Pierce and

Cleveland, ever gave inaugural speeches from memory. The longest of such addresses was

that of William Henry Harrison which was five times as long as Washington's in 1789; and his length of service the shortest, just one

The first independent citizen to become President was Martin Van Buren 100 years ago, all prior to him having been born British subjects.

When the Vice President took his oath Wednesday there was not the same solemnity manifested by the crowd as was given the President. Yet nine who have taken this oath, later became president.

Sen. Morris Sheppard, who gave his seventeeth annual Prohibition speech last Saturday, is the dean of Congress. When his present term expires he will have had forty years of ervice in the two Houses.

"Amendment-itis" is a new ailment on Capitol Hill, Since the success of the veteran Nebraska Senator in adding amendments to constitutions, ambitions to go down in history "a la Norris" have cropped out.

Wm. H. Smathers, elected to the U. S. Senate, has not taken his place to date, but remains a member of the New Jersey State Senate, because of a wrangle which exists among a Republican governor, a Democratic House and a Republican Senate with a one-vote margin.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.) Recently Congressman Carlson introduced in the House an amendment resolution to end the issuance of tax exempt securities. A similar amendment had been previously introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper. In the introduction of this amendment Congressman Carlson realizes that much argument will be forthcoming as to why it should not be presented to the states, but he does not believe the arguments will outweigh favor of its adont Already different members have voluntarily offered their support, believing as he does, that the issuance of tax exempt securities tends to encourage extravagance in government expenditures. It is estimated that the people of the United States now have some forty billion dollars invested in tax exempt securities.

Although we are spending our third winter in Washington, we made our first visit to the Government Printing Office last week. As the Congressman was with us (or we with him) we got to see more than the ordinary visitor. For instance we got into the department where they print postal cards and postoffice money orders. rapid presses print 10,000,000 cards a day. They are started through in big sheets and come out printed, cut, counted and banded. To one who is interested in the printing industry, a trip to this plant is a most fascinating one, although the bigness of it is dazzling to a country editor. Nearly 5,800 men and women are employed and last year they received wages totaling \$11,477,887.43. No employee is allowed to smoke while duty, so a lot of them have developed the Star, Climax or Horseshoe habit. And this calls for a machine to clean the cuspidors. It not only cleans them but perfumes them.

Congressman Hamilton, of Virginia, who is starting his political career in the diamond jubilee congress, reported to police soon after his arrival Washington that sneak thieves had stolen an old-fashioned night shirt from his car parked near the Capitol building.

Usher L. Burdick, the 250 pound representtative from North Dakota, and who was once a football star at Minnesota, grew dissatisfied with his committee assignments, resigned from all of them, and served notice of his intent to fight and filibuster. A one-man army can develop considerable value on the floor of the House. He can object to every unanimous consent request which arises for the consideration of bills, to making of extensions of undelivered speeches in the Record to recesses, and a host of other things. Burdick is listed as a Republican, sits with the Farmer Labor group, and has plenty of pride and fighting He prefers a nearby Maryland farm to a Washington apartment, and his hobby is raising goats

Committee assignments are not always based on geography, personal aptitude or business ground. Witness the experience of Congressman Johnson from Minnesota who was assigned to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

When appraised of it, he remarked that he had but one Indian district. Said Indian is about 41 years old, is made of iron and stands in front of a cigar store in his home town.

To preserve the famous Stradivarious violins in the Library of Congress, many of which are worth a king's ransom, they are permitted to be used in concert work in the Capitol for certain periods in the year. Experts say that reasonable use pre-serves them. When taken out of the Library, they are under constant escort.

CHAMPIONS INTEREST

OF LIVESTOCK FARMER (Continued from page one) accurate section of American agriculture, and particularly of the livestock industry in the United States; and wish to say that they express my own views in this matter. I am opposed to letting down the bars to the twoscore or so nations against which we have found it necessary to impose quarantine restrictions for protection against foot-and-mouth disease. In taking this position I am stand-ing for the protection of both the consumers and the producers of live-stock. We have had a few examples in the past of what damage the footand-mouth disease does when it gets a foothold.

The immediate blow falls upon the livestock industry. Losses run into the millions in States, into the tens of millions for the livestock produc-

This blow to the prosperity of the ivestock producers is followed by sharp rises in meat prices to the consumers, who are penalized millions upon millions of dollars in increased meat prices due to the shortage of meats that follows destruction of livestock herds infected with the footand-mouth disease.

It is my contention that the Senate has no right to imperil the interests of American livestock producers and gamble with the future beef supply of the American consumers by ratifying such a convention as that proposed in the convention now in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I hope the committee will refuse to report the convention to the Senate. That is all I have to say on this matter at the present time. I ask that the resolutions and statement which I send to the desk is printed in the Record at this point as part of my remarks.

The Vice President. Is there objec-There being no objection, the resolutions and statement were referred to Committee on Foreign Relations

and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows: Resolution adopted by the house of voting delegates at the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 11, 1936, in Pasadena, California.

We favor strengthening rather than weakening Federal quarantine regulations against foot-and-mouth ease. Accordingly, we oppose the proposed sanitary convention with the Argentine and commend the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations | cofffee. for its refusal to report this document to the Senate.

We believe that Federal laws and regulations with respect to all sanitary quarantines relating to agricul-

ment Administration and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United borders; and be it further States department of Agriculture. Under this program the long struggle aganist bowine tuberculosis has een accelerated but not completed. Substantial progress has been made in the elimination of animals infected with Bang's disease and bovine mastitis. We urge that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to conbasis.

Resolution adopted by the National Grange in annual convention at Colimbus, Ohio, November 11 to 19,

1936. Argentine Sanitary Pact foot-and-mouth disease brought in foot-and-mouth disease; and from other countries, we are opposed to the ratification of the pending tine. Approval of the treaty would | prohibited from countries where these open our markets to imports of an- diseases exist; and imal products from zones or areas in although it is prevalent in other parts of the country. This would expose infection.

Resolution unanimously adopted at the semiannual meeting in Chicago of the board of directors of the National Livestock Marketing Association in December:

Argentine Sanitary Convention Whereas, through vigilant and Livestock Association, to members heroic efforts against the scourge of his association: of infectious and contagious diseases among animals, the United States has kept free from a serious condition that might have developed without such effort: and

Whereas, through serious disease has occurred within the United States it has been immediately controlled and this country has been saved from situations which exist throughout other nations, of taking foot-andmouth disease as a regular occur-

have been where they could be con- United States. trolled, but an outbreak of the footand-mouth disease which would con- but what the Argentine santary contaminate domestic and wild animals vention would bring disaster and failon the open plains, the deserts, and | ure to the livestock industry throughmountain regions of the West would out the United States if permitted to spread infection and be uncontrolla- pass. It will take the combined effmost annihilating both domestic and roval of this measure, and I want to wild animals, thus destroying the urge you at this time to contact your meat-food supply of our Nation and respresentatives in Washington to one of our major industries: There- not only use their votes but their in-

Neighborhood Notes

RESOLUTIONS FROM RILEY

The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers

uary 16.

Whereas the regrettable condition exists, that the two major parties' conventions are ordinarily dominated by International bankers who for good reasons, later dictate to the party, successful in attaining the

political power.

Whereas such administrations through their elusive tactics are continuing to turn a deaf ear toward the stopping of further farm foreclosures and instead are creating new farm tenants daily rather than to diminish

that number. Therefore we look with contempt on whom the office holding classee upon the administration' present saddle most of the income, taxes concern' over the nations' tenant sit- state and national. John Frost tried cation and as a means of solving the tenant problem to a very great extent in a way that will produce noti- had to pay a big income upon their cable results to the present tenant and to whom are swiftly approaching tenantry and peasantry. Therefore we do respectfully ask our 1937 state we do respectfully ask our 1937 state legislature to memoialize congress to pass the Thomas Massingale cost of production bill and also the Frazier Des Moines elected. I move that the Lemke Refinance Bill and to look with suspicion upon socalled representatives of any 'farm organization' who "for 30 pieces of silver", plays up to politics rather than farm leg-

We appreciate the cooperation and support of the Kansas Labor organizations in their suport of the Vational Farmers Union farm prog-

We further extend our appreciation o the Kansas Allied Workers for the assistance they rendered to distressed farmers in the vicinity of Topeka during December and January.

We favor state legislation, creatng a homestead exemption bill up to \$2,000. and a graduated land tax.

We urge the retention of the tax exemption on agricultural gasoline in a revised law which will eliminate the unsrupulous tax evasion which now exists.

We wish to emphasize the benefits of foreign markets for our agricultural prducts, but we must not overlook the importance of first retaining our home markets. Our present distress is due largtly to personal efforts of local crop reductionists and imports by importers of farm products which in turn is exchanged for our farm implements which we ourselves should be in a position to bargain for.

We most heartily appreciate the kindness of the ladies of the Center

> Fraternally yours, Gust Larson Sec'y.

tural products be strengthened to ful- tion, in meeting assembled this 2nd ly protect American producers and day of December 1936 do hereby vigorously protest any modification of We commend the program for the any regulation which now prevents control of bovine tuberculosis which or will hereafter prevent the impor- route roads. We can get them by has been carried on in the past three tation of livestock or meat from any years by the Agricultural Adjust- country or section thereof that has taxes and are entitled to this considfoot-and-mouth disease within its

Resolved, That the secretary communicate with the President of the United States, and Secretary of State the Secretary of Agriculture, and all Members of the Senate, requesting that the Argentine Sanitary Convention be not approved.

Resolution adopted by the Ameritinue this program on a voluntary can National Livestock Association opposing the Argentine sanitary con-

vention: Argentine Sanitary Convention Whereas the Argentine sanitary convention, now pending before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, would permit the importation Since American agriculture in the of livestock products from zones purpast has suffered heavy losses from ported to be free from rinderpest of

Whereas under the present proviconvention or treaty with the Argen- Act importation of such products is worked.

Whereas under the measure the Argentine that are supposed to atrict exclusion our country is now be free from foot-and-mouth disease, free from the ravages of these dreaded diseases: Therefore be it

Rsolved, That we vigorously oppose our flocks and herds to the danger of the ratification of the proposed Argentine sanitary agreement, and demand the retention of the present embargo against importation of live stock or its products from countries where either rinderpost or foot-andmouth disease exists.

From statement by D. M. Hilde brand, president of the United States

Without question, if the Argentine sanitary convention is approved, it will jeopardize the interests of every livestock producer in the United We cannot afford to subject our

livestock to the danger of foot-andmouth disease. Furthermore, it is unfair to our producers to have to with quotations from the Bible. compete with cattle raised primarily on grass, in a country that is not subjected to the many hazards which surround livestock producers both in Whereas most of these outbreaks the range and Corn Belt areas of the There is no question in my mind

ble, with the probable effect of al- orts of all intersts to prevent appfluence to defeat the proposal. I be-Resolved, That the directors of Na- lieve this to be one of the most imtional Live Stock Marketing Associa- | portant problems confronting

POSTPONED MEETING

On account of the storm the Farmers Union meeting scheduled January 9th, has been called for Fri-Union, meeting in quarterly session at the Center Hill schoolhouse January 16.

day evening at 8 p. m. January 22, at the Moodyville schoolhouse. A representative of the Fairbury Creamery will be on hand. All members are requested to attend, as our State Legislature as well as our National Congress are both in session.

Pottawatomie Co. Farmers Union.

LETTER FROM CLAY CENTER Mr. John Vesecky: Dear State President

Farmers Union: I am 72 today. I am sending to you a clipping from The Topeka Daily Capital, which dispels the ignorance of us busy farmers and workers upto figure out in his extended argument, that our Supreme Court Judges endums are being circulated to un- many of them are exempt from that, so-called National Farmers Union," be dissolved; and that each and every State Union be, and is a sovereign Farmers Union within itself. That the Farmers Union state membership dues and fees within, and through their own elected State Farmers Unions of each State send to congress and State Legislatures at least two elected members to promote and urge farmers measures before National

and State legislators; That State unions of farmers officials, use the dues and fees now paid to The Na-tional Union officials to encourage and promote State Farmers Union cooperatives, and to get for farmers-'Farm to Market" roads, and urge upon congress and state legislatures, the grading and standing of all rural routes, the state working in cooperation with the national government. I think the State Farmers Union should be a supreme body of Farmers Union members; all working close at home to better local farm needs. For politically we 18 or 20 millions of Americans on farms are party-divided and are about zero in National elections. For even if all farmers were united in one political party. People of other trades and occupations have around four votes to our farmer's one. Mischief has been framed into unjust and class laws; if what Pegler says is true about the salaries of public office holders. The rich, too, have the tax-free bonds, with which to evade taxes The reaish our National Farmers Union as against the man with a \$3,000 income an agency of state Unions, are: The but it is hardly worth reporting. Hill Local for the most excellent tual farmers in their Locals. These lions of men and women belonging to

states have only a smattering of acweak local unions, should work in a class that is largely parasitic are home-cooperatives, and thus build up not required to meet the same oblibig cooperative memberships at home gations that fall on persons who two farm boosters to congress, would have more power and influence on much less pay. congress than the National Union has had in the past, with a few weak farm-to-market roads and good rural state and national government aid at least sufficinet and many of them, cooperation. Farmers pay gas and oil retiring in the prime of life, go into

> Cordially, J. D. Shepherd, Route 5 Clay Center, Kans.

A TRIBUTE FROM COMRADES (Clay County)

eration.

With the passing of Peter D. Printz from our midst, humanity has lost

Throughout a long life he used his influence that the workers on farm, in mine, factory, and mill, might have the value of the wealth which they produced.

His efforts are not lost. His kindly help and friendly encouragement will be remembered, and will help make the pathway easier for us who sions of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff carry on in the cause for which he

We extend sympathy to immediate relatives and in memory of our comrade we quote; You've fought your fight, a long good

Is what we now must say. Sleep on, Sleep on, your task is done, Brave fighter for "The Day." Kind Mother Earth who gave you birth.

Receives you to her breast; For us the Fight, for you the night, The night of well earned Rest. Wheeler local, Farmers Union.

LADIES AUXILIARY MEETING The Ladies Auxiliary to the Farm ers Union Local No. 1130 met with

Mrs. J. F. Hemphill, Tuesday, January 19. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Wohler, chaplain, leading in the repettion of the Lord's Prayer followed by fourteen members answering roll call

Mrs. Thelma Koupel and Miss Tempero were guests of the Auxiliary. After the business meeting the time was spent with reading and discussion of articles on the current happenings of our day. Adjourned to enjoy a short social

livestock industry for the year 1937.

It is my New Year's wish to you all that 1937 will bring about closer harmony and cooperation between all phases of the livestock industry. I trust the new year will bring prosperity to every livestock producer throughout the United States. D. M. Hildebrand,

President, United States Livestock

hour during which the hostess ser

Emma Mall, Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE AT LOCAL

We are sending in dues for some of our members at this time, please notice there are two members pay-

ing 1936 dues. Our meeting was postponed from December and was not held until January 12, 1937.

We intend to make a membership drive in the next two weeks, and hope to collect back dues from a number of the old members to our list. The new secretary elected for 1937 is Mrs. Olin Heffner and Mr. Otto Hack was elected President. Otto Hack

FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

Others Pay and Pay While Officeholders Slide Through Without Digging Up Taxes

New York, Jan. 18-This is the time of the year when people who pay income taxes will be impressed by a reminder that millions of men and women drawing good salaries from state, county and municipal offices and jobs throughout the coun-

It is also worth mentioning again just now at the approach of the annual ordeal of figures and schedules that federal officials and employes are exempt from state income taxes.

Exchange Courtesies There is a touching exchange of courtesies between the two authorities. The federal government, with a fastidious regard for the integrity of state and local government generously declines to exact either a tax or an accounting from officials and employes of the subdivisions. Those states which have their own income taxes on producers and earners as well as on the idle rich, extend a similar courtesy to federal officers and employes. And, if the individual happens to hold one of those state offices which are defined as constitution-

al he is exempt from both. These constitutional offices include that of mayor and governor and many positions on the bench and there are among the totally exempt salaries some of the most luscious public re-

wards in the United States. Receive Other Favors In addition to the tax evemptions many patriots in these brackets received free automobile service at the expense of those who do pay taxes and the governor of New York has the use of the executive mansion through the abundant generosity of

the same good providers. There is a vague and unconvincing legal excuse for this discrimination infavor of a public servant receiving sons that I would dissolve and abol- from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year and

The fact remains that

points. Each state would by sending have to make their living in competitive conditions and who receive Then Come Pensions Then, too, most of the great class ocals in the several states. We want of exempt Americans may look forward to retirement at a comparatively early age on pensions which are

> the crowded work market and take full-tme jobs which otherwise might be given to people in actual need. The guests of the taxpayer in most cases get longer vacations than the people who support them and those who are immune to the hazards of political upheaval of cours ehave security in their positions. Pensions are automatically due at a certain time and may be demanded regardless of whether the individual is still fit to

> perform the duties, nominal or otherwise, involved in the job. One public official of New York who retired a few years ago in robust health after more than 30 years at the public trough was reported to have received a pension of \$18,000 a

> vear. School teachers, whose vacations are as long as those of the children, firemen, policemen, mayors, alder-men, sheriffs, deputies court clerks and attendants, hundreds of thousands of inspectors and office employes, judges, chauffeurs, commiswardens and jailers, governors, members of the state legislature, attorneys general and the very men and women in the income tax department who collect on the incomes of the producing class are exempt from at least some income tax if not from

The fact that a public salary may e well within the brackets at which other earnings are heavily taxed is held to have no bearing on the case.

Just a Cheery Reminder A man earning \$3,000 a year and paying both federal and state income taxes and subject to peremptory demands on his time and arbitrary, personal interpretation of the tax laws may live next door to a public official drawing \$5,000 a year free of tax-

He would not be likely to live that close to a \$22,500-a-year judge or a \$15,000-a-year prosecutor because, after all, \$3,000-a-year people do not intrude on their betters even though their betters be deadhead citizens of

the republic. I just thought I would toss out this reminder as a cheery note to prepare the mood of the pack-animal citizens for income tax day.

Add things to be thankful for: Shortly before Thanksgiving Helen Stevens Fisher asked Farm and Home Hour listeners to write her the things they were thankful for. Among the many letters she received, one list-ener said she was "thankful that her husband didn't have pyorrhea, as the ' Good health dentists first suspected. according to Mrs. Fisher, still remains the No. 1 item on the "thankful list" of the American people.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:
You don't know how happy and thrilled I am to receive a letter from one of your groups over the state. But, this week I can hardly contain myself. We have the report of Junior activities in two new places, Mc-Pherson county, and Cowley county.
I hope those Juniors and Junior leaders from over the state will write to these new groups and welcome them into our organization. Tell them of your experiences and the way you are furthering the Farmers Union in your communities, and give them any suggestions, for I am sure they will each be glad to hear

from you. In this connection, right here, want to assure every leader, and every Junior that I want to be as helpful as possible at all times, and it is only by their letting me know of what their needs are that I can assist. I shall be glad when they give me this opportunity.

We have this week a play "Cooperation and the Lamp of Learning," which was written by one of our Kansas members, and which has been successfully presented before several local meetings. It has been found very entertaining, and they have offered the manuscript to those other groups who might wish to put

With so many new Juniors you will want a "Ceremony of Welcome" for them, and we are printing the one that is used generally over the United States in the Farmers Union Junior work.

Almost before you have received this week's paper we will all be and responsibilities of membership. celebrating Kansas's birthday, January 29. We can no doubt all recall important events that have come about with the changing times. One can well devote, a whole evening program to the study of those sturdy pioneers, our ancestors, who came to this country when it was so new. Can we, in our mind, imagine what Kansas looked like at that time. Then think how we can easily go from one end of the state to the other now, in less than a day and think we are sas looked like at that time. Then less than a day, and think we are traveling rather slowly.

What events in Kansas history called and showed the farmers the great need of such a militant farm organization as our own Farmers come you as Junior members of . Union. Perhaps some of the older Local, Number . . . members could make a talk telling of the early history, and the reason gives two raps with gavel. The crowd out yonder among our common citifor the cooperation of these farmers rises.) in joining when the Farmers Union was offered them. Is there not now Union, I present you, (names the just as great a need for our organi- Juniors) who are now full fledged zation as there was at that time, Junior members of our local. They even though some of our surround- have all the rights and privileges of ings and comforts are different. The membership—the right to hold office, principles have ever remained the to vote at elections, and to be repre-

customs have changed a little. not all of the Kansas Juniors are in- active local. It is our duty to assist terested in reading. I used to read them in every way to become better many more books than I do now, but educated and better recognized memhow very much I enjoyed them. On bers of the Farmers Union." February 7 we will celebrate the birthday of one of the greatest authors, Charles Dickens. We are all pledge you our help and cooperaperhaps as familiar with some of his books as we are of any one writer. At Christmas time, don't we hunt out read all about Tiny Tim, and the other of our favorites, and how much we dislike several of those characters and resolve that we shall not grow up to be as they were. 'Then, we remember David Copperfield, and feel so sorry for any young fellow who your outside English class work.

In the Tale of Two Cities, I never will forget the impression the woman made who sat there knitting and knitting the history of that French Revolution. I believe here we also have portrayed the very great love that one brother had. This is quite an authentic record, although there is a romance woven through, and gives us entertainment while studying the history of that time.

Dickens has written many other books, but I believe these are three of his best known. He has created characters which are known the world over.

Many times today you will hear remarks, as that is just another Mr. Micawber, or he acts like Uriah Heep, etc. While Dickens was an Englishman, he paid two visits to the United States, and came as far west as St. Louis, Missouri, in 1842. Can we hardly imagine what this country looked like at that time, and especially to a man who had come from such a thickly populated center as

It might be interesting to check up on Mr. Dickens and learn if he was a member of the Cooperative Society of England. Then, I'd like to know where he held his membership, what supplies he purchased,

Aunt Patience.

JUNIORS ORGANIZE

The Juniors of No. 8 Local No. 671
met Jan. 4 for their first meeting quires 3 1-8 yards of 54 inch materwith ten members present.

Dorothy
Larson was elected leader. The folof 35 or 39 inches wide. Price 15c. The Juniors of No. 8 Local No. 671 lowing officers were elected:

President-Bruce Kramer. Vice President-Glenn Carlson. Sec.-Treas.-Ruth Carlson. Reporter-Ira Mae Carlson. We decided to meet 1st aand 3rd Tuesdays of every month. Ida Mae Carlson,

JUNIORS AT BEAVER

LOCAL ORGANIZE The Beaver Farmers Union local number 1558 has recently organized a Junior organization. We have now

a membership of eighteen. Our meetings are held on the sec-ond and fourth Mondays of each month. One meeting each month is a party, and the other is our lesson discussion and program. Our next with little care, although it will reach meeting will be on Monday evening, greater perfection if well cared for January 25.

We are using the lesson plan issued in the Kansas Union Farmer. The following officers were elected: Harold Berie-President. Cecil Eastman—Vice-President. Frances Hunt—Secretary Treasur-

Junior Miller-Lecturer. Buddy Gottlob—Chorister Martin Gottlob—Business Manager

Harold Kukuk-Reporter. The sponsors are Mrs. Clyde Gottob and Mr. Edward Beerie.

CEREMONY OF WELCOME TO **JUNIORS**

PRESIDENT: "Junior Leader, do we have any Juniors to be received into this local?

LEADER: "Yes, we have (No.)

Juniors who desire to be received into the Farmers Union." PRESIDENT: "Bring them forward." (Leader brings Juniors to front of room where the President rises to receive them. They stand in ine, half facing the membership. LEADER: "Mr. President, I present these young people who, by virtue of the paid-up membership of their fathers, are eligible to become nembers of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and to share in all the privileges

PRESIDENT: "Are you familiar with the aims and purposes of the Farmers Union?" JUNIORS: "Yes." PRESIDENT: "Do you promise to

give your best efforts to further these aims and purposes?" (Juniors answer, "Yes.")
PRESIDENT: "Do you promise to the Farmers Union Creed." (All re-

peat Creed in unison.) PRESIDENT: "It gives me great pleasure to present the Junior membership cards to you and to wel-

Local, Number . . . (Juniors face crowd. President

"Fellow members of the Farmers meditatively), we have many hungry same, although perhaps some of he sented at conventions. It is our duty to study the fundamentals of this or-I believe a very great number, if ganization and to help keep this an

MEMBERS: "Juniors, we welcome your help and enthusiasm and we

(Juniors are seated and the business of the local is continued. This the "Christmas Carol" and again ceremony should come under "new business.'

> An inexpensive collection of flower containers is a most useful possess- the treats to avoid confusion. Upon

A simple arrangement of a few had such a hard time to make a flowers often looks the best, so inplace for himself in the world. Per- stead of making one large bouquet, haps you have read this as some of use your dozen or more blooms to make two or three.

JUST RETURNED



8887 Charming Jacket Suit. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20

8723. Attractive Morning Frock.
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 5-8 yards of 35 inch material. Price 115s. Send orders to KANSAS UNION FARMER

Box 48 Salina, Kansas.

IVY—DRAPERY FOR SUNLESS WINDOW

It Is One of Most Obliging Plants and Will Grow in Soil or Water.

Give Regular Supply of Moisture and Wash Leaves Occasionally.

The ivy is one of the most beautiful and obliging indoor plants. It will thrive in situations where other plants fail to take hold, and is par-ticularly suitable for shaded windows or situations inside a room where little or no sun reaches it. For this reason it is a favorite plant for apartment dwellers whose only windows face north, or are shaded by buildings. Ivy is not particular about its fare and will grow either in water or soil Young plants may be grown in water on the mantelpiece, and will climb on small trellises or hang in festoons in a graceful manner. Novelty containers have recently been develop-

ed for water grown ivy, so as to have them drape a wall or window much as they do outdoors.

One of the most effective uses for ivy is as a living drapery for sunless window. Training the vines to grow in an artistic manner is not as difficult as the final result seems. They are very easily persuaded to grow where you wish them and with the aid of a network of strings, and Lawrence Miller - Sergeant at

One act play

by J. Oscar Brown

Cast of Characters

8 Coops—(Teen-age boys).
Government Aid—(Dressed as

Education—(In cap and gown)

Properties

6 persons for panel discussion.

Steno.—(Looking for a job).

A few yards of wire.

100 roasted peanuts

Charts, No. 6, 11, and 32.

Paper for Steno., pencil.

5 lamps of learning.

Several books and magazines.

Stage Plan

Large table in center, front.

1 chair at small table.

Indoor scene with at least two

Small table near right wing.
7 chairs at back and ends of big

Books and box of peanuts on big

Tight wire stretched near floor at

left entrance.
(Curtain rises with Uncle Sam

UNCLE SAM: We have an abund-

zens (Points to audience and speaks

people. It would seem that it is our

system of distribution that is faulty.

will try the idea of using coopera-

tives to assist in the distribution of

commodities. (Addresses audience)

come to my assistance, Coops. I

tribution of food to my citizens.

stage where they stand in orderly

arrangement for orders from Uncle

Sam. Four of them come on with

lamps of learning which were lighted

and waiting for them in the wing as

they entered. Hold lamp in left

hand.) Co-ops, take food to each of

my people. Be honest and depend-

tive above the profit motive. Here

are the stores of goods and you are

one peanut at a time out to some one

in the audience,—equally dividing

returning to stage, 4 of them, who

carry no lamps, enter through the

left entrance, trip and fall over the

tight wire. Educ. tries to see why

they trip, searches in pantomine but

in vain. The second time all 4 trip

thus, Gov't Aid goes to stage with

"chesty" attitude and addresses Un-

GOV'T AID: Sir, my name is

Government Aid. For the sake of

these poor Co-op boys who so fre-

a hand but is spurned): Let me lend

CO-OP NO. 1: You can't lend me

to pick him up. He lies flat.)

UNCLE SAM: (Wringing his

hands) Government Aid, why don't

Then, too, there may be a signifi-

cle Sam):

you a hand.

fallen because of it.

you help this boy?

Strive to place the service mo-

(Coops rise from audience and go to

Uncle Sam (In costume)

olitician).

Big table.

8 chairs

able.

peanuts.)

Little table.

COOPERATION AND THE
LAMP OF LEARNING
ry the lamp of learning do not fall.
It is quite all right for Gov't Aid to take care of the unfortunate ones Life is a constant learning, who fall, but why not stop the fall- Never the lesson ends

an occasional tack or hook for support, they will completely outline the frame of a window, or partially of the amount of foliage to be fed.

They can be grown easily in water

ADVANCEMENT

by Claude Weimer

Never we reach the goal,

Is the reach of the living soul.

God gives you another year,

In which to gain and give;

How will you spend them as

That shade to golden noons,

Or sealed with mellow moons:

A rainbow follows in its train,

When rightly understood.

Another year, all fresh and new-

FOOD NEWS:

The Fine Art of Muffin-making

up these winter mornings so why

not surprise the family with some-

thing extra-special in the way of hot

muffins to offset the coolish nip al-

Of course you're going to say muf-

These two muffin recipes are guar-

anteed to get even a blue Monday

Date Muffins

off to a brighter and better start:

1/2 cup dates, seeded and sliced

Sift flour once, measure, add bak-

The addition of the glycerine or

the dates keeps them fresh and

moist and prevents mold. Pieces of

fruit that reach the bottom or top

of the muffins during baking wil

Bran Raisin Muffins

2 tablespoons shortening

teaspoon baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar

By rubbing the raisins with glyc-

those at the top or bottom of the

2 teaspoons baking powder

1% cups sifted flour

tablespoons butter

2 teaspoons glycerine

4 tablespoons sugar

1 egg, well beaten

1/2 teaspoon salt

1 cup milk

not burn.

t cup sugar

1 cup flour

1 cup bran

1 cup sour milk

½ teaspoon soda

teaspoon salt

muffins do not burn.

2 teaspoons glycerine.

cup raisins

fins are an expensive luxury because

ready in the air?

Breakfact appetites are perking

This is His lovely gift to you.

buy?

morns

ANOTHER YEAR

(By Ann Johnson Flint)

A year of hours and days; And as you wait its unseen tasks

And face its unknown ways,

Lo! every hour some treasure holds,

And every day new joy unfolds.

Life is a constant growing

ing. I beg of you, sir, to commission me to stand by the wayside to The bounds of our life extends. guide those who might otherwise en- Life is a constant journey, ter by the wrong door. SAM: We would be foolish not to But the higher we go, the greater receive your council. Go and do as you have suggested. (Educ. acts as traffic cop while each boy makes 2 more trips. Co-ops retire to audience after second trip. Uncle Sam watches boys come and go without falling, is noticeably pleased. He leaves stage as last boy gets a peanut. And as Uncle Sam leaves stage, exclaims: Education is a good thing. EDUC.: Some cooperatives fall down (Going to position behind cen-ter of large table), and other Cooperatives are successful in remaining on their feet. Those who once fell consistently, succeed perfectly when who are guided into the proper courses of action do not fall. I will call a council for the purpose of determining the causes of success and What shall these minted moments failure in cooperation. American citizens, I call upon you to sit at my council fire. Who will respond? (Places lamp in center of large

FIRST CITIZEN: (Arising from audience): I will respond. (Goes to stage and stands beside Education.) standing behind big table, eating EACH CITIZEN (In turn says and does as First Citizen has done). ance of food here in America, but

EDUC.: Be seated, gentlemen, (All are seated but Educ.) The problem before us is to find the causes of So all that comes of seeming ill, success and the causes of failure in cooperation. Many cooperatives have failed and many have succeeded. How shall we proceed?

FIRST CITIZEN (Rising): Mr. Chairman. (When Chairman Educ. have decided to use you in the dis- recognizes him, First Citizen goes to wing and brings back a lamp of learning which he places on the ta ble before the council.): I move that, in the light of the Lamp of Learning, we make a list of practices which have usually given good results in cooperation.

EDUC.: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? SECOND CITIZEN: I second the

THIRD CITIZEN (Rising): Mr. the left-overs dry up and have to be hairman. It is quite important to thrown away, but not if you take a the distributers. (Each Co-op taken inderstand the various possible pit-tip from the English bakers, where alls, we can learn to avoid them. muffin-making is practically a fine I move to amend the motion to inude the words, "And another List and this pure, wholesome fluid will f practices which have been found keep your left-overs fresh and palao be unsuccessful.

FOURTH CITIZEN: I second the table for days—only they'll taste too good to last that long. to be unsuccessful.

amendment. FIFTH CHTIZEN: Question. EDUC: All in favor of amending the motion by including the words "and another list of practices which

have been found to be unsuccessful, signify by saying "Aye." ALL: Aye.
EDUC: The amendment has pasquently fall, I offer my services to sed and we shall now vote on the you. May I be allowed to stand here motion to make a list of practices for the purpose of setting on his which have usually given good refeet any Co-op who falls? I will sults in cooperation and another list lend a hand and re-establish each of practices which have been found

to be unscuccessful. All in favor, sigone on a firm footing.
UNCLE SAM: I am not in favor nify by saying "Aye." ALL: Aye. EDUC: The motion has passed and of the idea, but for want of a better plan I shall commission you to do the work you suggest. (A Co-op comes in and falls. Aid tries to lend where can we find information on the

subject? SIXTH CITIZEN (Rising): Mr. Chairman, there is a great deal of Bake in greased muffin tins in hot spread on cake. . anything. If you want to help, hunt material being writen on the subject. oven (400 degrees F.) for 20 minfor the cause of my fall. There is Just open almost any good maga-a tight wire here somewhere and no zine and you will find well planned The one has found it. Yet many have articles on cooperation. For instance, here are a few magazines which sup-AID: (To audience) Ah-ha, he ply just what we are looking for, The spurns my aid. (Another Co-ops trips Saturday Evening Post, October—and accepts Aid's help all the way gives a valuable exposition of the out of the audience. A third Co-op causes of failure in cooperation and trips and there is no "Aid" present it mentions the fact that there is one method which will always suc-

> EDUC: That is just what we are looking for what does it give as the

AID (Answering from audience):
I was busy helping this other fellow
I can't possibly help every one that
out that ransient populaion is bad for cooperation. If people move fre-EDUC. (Arising in cap and gown in audience): Something must be lessened. He shows that it is necessworked out. (Uncle Sam assists fallen boy to his feet. Educ. enters similarity of interests and agreement gether, and add the egg. Mix the stage with a lamp of learning in on the kinds of commodities desired flour, soda, salt and baking powder ight hand. He presents it to the I thought that the most interesting and sift. To the creamed mixture boy who proceeds along his way, point in the article was the one add the bran, then the milk, alterostensibly in need of no further as-about the successful method of consistance but the light. Educ. adoperation. The author says that a lients. Rub the raisins with glycerine lresses Uncle Sam): Sir, my name is cooperative conducted according to and add to the muffin mixture. Pour into greased muffin tins and bake in Education, and I want to be of as- cooperative principles as written by a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) sistance. I have noticed that those the Rochdale Pioneers of England for 20 minutes. coops entering this door (points to will succeed every time.

right entrance) never stumble, but brown someone to record points such as the erine they cook as whole raisins and (points to left door) fall every time. ones just mentioned. (Continued on page 4)

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

REPLIES TO INQUIRIES

One of the cardinal principles of the Farmers Union is cooperation, and we have had some fine example of it, among our housewives, during the last few weeks.

One of our members had some lard that had become a little old, and she wondered how to sweeten it. Last week we had one reply, and this week we

have another.

How to Sweeten Lard
A member of the Corn Valley Union asks how to sweeten rancid lard. have sweetened small quantities of lard (1-2 gal.) by slicing three or four small patotaes in it and boiling till potatoes are cooked. It is possible that the more rancid the lard is the more potatoes it takes. Hoping this will help the member out I am. Sincrely.

Mrs. John Frost Then one of our members desired to make some cement, and she has the formula given to her this week.

To Make Cement
Mrs. Mary Winters had the following in an article in the Farmers Union paper last year.

Use one quart of sifted wood ashes; one-half cup of table salt, and

enough water to make a good mix. It will be dark at first, but will eventually turn white. This is good for cracks in stoves, holes in plastering, broken window glass, put-

We also had the question asked by one of our members last week on how to make hominy, but we do not have a recipe for that, as yet. I feel very sure she will have a reply to that question within the next week or

BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

Mix in a saucepan 4 tablespoons butter or margarine, 12 cups brown sugar and 2-3 cup white corn sirup Cook to soft ball stage. Stir 34 cup evaporated milk into sirup. Pour over ice cream or serve on cottage pud-ding or with plain baked custards.

CASSEROLE OF VEGETABLES (featuring cabbage) 3 tablespoons butter or bacon fat 2 cups raw cabbage, chopped So many days and weeks and months To love and laugh and live.

1 cup raw celery, chopped 1/2 cup stuffed olives, chopped 1 cup onion, chopped . Salt and pepper to taste 1 cup medium white sauce

Buttered bread crumbs Melt butter or bacon fat in skillet. Add the cabbage, celery and onion. They come all wrapped in silver Tied round with strings of jewelled If one brings cloudy skies and rain,

oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 minutes. For making this dish one of the new glass utensils which may be used on top of the stove as a saucepan, in the oven as a casserole and on the Are but God's precious thoughts of dining table as a serving dish, would be a joy to the busy woman who likes to cut down on the dishwashing task, but whatever the utensil, this dish tastes good!

OATMEAL COOKIES

1 cup butter 1 cup brown sugar 1 cup sorghum molasses 2 eggs 2-3 cup warm water

1 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon ginger 3 cups sifted white flour

2 cups oatmeal Cream butter and sugar. Beat in molasses. Add slightly beaten egg and art Use a few drops of glycerine, continue beating. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with warm wat-

er. Add oatmeal. Drop by teaspoonful on oiled cooke sheet and bake at 425 degrees for 10 minutes.

FUDGE FROSTING IS TOPS!

Two cups sugar. Two squares unsweetened choco-

Two-thirds cup milk Two tablespoons butter Two tablespoons white corn sirup. One teaspoon vanilla. Heat sugar, chocolate, cut in pieces and cold milk. Stir constantly, until ing powder and salt and sift again. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream together thoroughly.

mixture is smoothly blended. Add corn syrup and cook until thermometer registers 24 degrees F. (or until Add egg, then flour, alternately with a little tested in cold water forms soft ball). Remove from fire; add the milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until butter and vanilla but do not stir in. smooth. Rub sliced dates with gly- Cool until lukewarm (110 degrees cerine and add to muffin mixture. F.) Beat until proper consistency to

APPLE CUSTARD PIE

21/2 cups cold boiled Rice cup melted shortening 2 tablespoons granulated sugar 2 eggs 3 tablespoons sugar

3 gratings of nutmeg 1½ cups milk Pinch of salt 1/2 cup apple sauce Press rice through sieve, add mel-

ted shortening and two tablespoons of sugar, mix well and place evenly in a well-greased pie dish. Beat eggs slightly, add three tablespoons sugar salt, milk, and stir until sugar is dissolved. Add applesauce mix well and pour into rice .Dust top with nutmeg and bake in moderate oven until custard is set.

Yield: 7 servings-1/2 cup.

BATTER CAKES

Mix 1 cup sifted corn meal, 1 tablespoon flour 1 teaspoon soda and 1 teaspoon salt. Add 2 cups buttermilk electric mixer if you have one). Cook | changing a word. on hot greased griddle. Serve with maple sirup and butter on a cold morning, They're popular.

THESE MAKE GOOD CRACKER CUBSTITUTES

Left-over bread toasted slowly in the oven, or toasted quickly, then buttered and sprinkled with sugar may be more enticing than fresh

The children will like bread sticks, whole wheat crisps or oatmeal wafers for their lunches.

Zwiebach

Cut left-over rolls or bread into slices 1/2 inch thick and toast slowly until browned through. Covering the pieces with a weighted pan will prevent curling.

Croutons Cut bread into 1/2-inch cubes and toast in a pan in the oven or on top of the stove, stirring frequently and carefully so as to not allow the pieces to crumble. Or brown them quickly in a hot, lightly greased frying pan.

Bread Sticks Cut left-over slices of bread into strips 1/2 inch wide and toast.

Cinnamon Toast
Toast slices of bread; butter
them, sprinkle lightly with brown or white sugar and cinnamon and return to the toaster or oven for a moment.

Sugar Toast Toast bread, butter it, and sprinkle ightly with brown sugar. Moisten with a few drops of evaporated milk. Wheat Cracker

3 c. graham flour 2 tsp. baking powder

1/2 tsp. salt 34 c. milk 4 T. fat t c. molasses

1 tsp. soda Mix dry ingredients and work in the fat. Add milk. Add soda to molasses and pour into dry mixture. Knead with hands. Roll thin. Sprinkle with salt. Prick surface with tines of a fork. Cut in squares and bake. Cool rapidly.

CARAMEL LAYER CAKE

(2 eggs)
1 2-3 cups sifted cake flour 1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder 1-3 cup butter or other shortening 1 cup sugar

2 eggs, well beaten ½ cup milk

1 teaspoon vanilla Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream togen-er until light and fluffy. Add eggs then flour, alternately with milk, a Season and blend well, cover and cook small amount at a time. Beat after slowly for about 20 minutes, stirring each addition until smooth. Add vanoccasionally. Pour the white sauce over the vegetables, top with buttered bread crumbs mixed with chopped stuffed olives. Bake in a moderate stuffed olives by the stuffed of sales. sides of cake.

BRAN MUFFINS

1 cup bran 11/2 cups flour tcup sugar 1 teaspoon soda

1 teaspoon baking powder 1 teaspoon salt 1 egg 1 cup milk

3 tablespoons molasses 3 tablespoons fat, melted Mix ingredients and beat 1 minute. Half fill greased small muffin pans and bake 10 minutes in moderate oven. Serve hot with butter.

OMELET

(A Baked One) 6 egg yolks, beaten ł teaspoon paprika cup cream

1 teaspoon salt 6 egg whites, beaten 1 tablespoon butter Mix yolks, paprika cream and salt. Beat well and fold in whites. Pour

into shallow dish in which butter has been melted. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve in dish in which baked.

SWISS STEAK

4 tablespoons flour 11 pounds round steak 3 tablespoons chopped suet 1 tablespoon minced onion 1-3 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon paprika 1/2 cup boiling water

Pound flour into both sides steak. Melt suet in frying pan, add and quickly brown steak. Add 1 the water and seasonings. Cover and cook slowly 1½ hours. Add rest of water when steak cooks dry.

SALAD DRESSING

Beat together 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon paprika, 3 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 cup strained honey. Slowly add % cup chilled salad oil, beating all the time. Delicious with fruit salads, especially with chilled canned peaches.

More often than not a few flowers will be in better taste than many flowers, whether they are to be worn or used in a vase. You can easily check this by the comments of friends. If they say "What a beautiful corsage," or "How charming a centerpiece," instead of appreciating yourself or the beauty of your dining table you will know that you have overdone the flowers.

The language of flowers is particularly poignant in one of small cantons of Switzerland. A lover there declares himself by placing a blooming rose on the window sill of his beloved. If she takes it in and cares for it, he knows he has been accepted; if she lets it wither and die where it stands he and 2 eggs. Beat vigorously (with has been rejected—all without ex-

> A tiny arrangement of sweet peas is lovely for the dressing table.

DELICATE SITUATION IN NATIONAL FARMERS UNION AFFAIRS

and in the state of the state of

(Continued from page one) al convention from Michigan were instructed to vote for any particular officer. Had it been the intention of the state convention to so instruct them, they could have done so. Not doing so is reason enough to suppose that they left the delegates free to use their best jugdment in voting for national secretary. Mr. Wilmoth did this; so did Mr. Graham. That they did not see eye to eye is no ground for charges of betraying the mem-bership, either by Mr. Wilmoth or

If, however, it is the contention of be settled in an orderly manner, withou stirring up the entire membership Mr. Wilmoth, or any other member, can file formal charges against Mr. There Mr. Wilmoth could produce his evidence, and Mr. Graham could make his defense, and the Council could decide which was right.

That the delegates were by no means of the same opinion in regard to Mr. Kennedy was evident to any one who wanted to listen to remarks made at the state convention at Big Rapids. A divided vote is very likely to be nearer right than a solid vote for Kennedy would have been.

Now in regard to Mr. Wilmoth, and the part he is taking in this move. The communication sent out appears to be of an official nature. The envelope has the official return of the State President in the corner. The enclosed form letter is signed. Ira Wilmoth, State President. Is the Michigan Union officially backing this petition for the recall? Or is Mr. Wilmoth using the Michigan Union, without proper authority, to satisfy a personal spite? There is nothing on record anywhere that commits the Michigan Union, officially, in this matter, except Mr. Wilmoth's action. In the letter sent to me I noticed a very significant fact. The address is printed on a pink slip of paper. Exactly the same as comes on my tional Board for the Fiscal Year of Union Farmer. It is exactly the same, 1937? even to the date of expiration of my subscription. It is my opinion that the whole thing was cooked up by ploying our right under the Constitution of the "National Union" in the

ends, as some say he did in Illinois, so that he may regain his job, which I believe, is his first consideration.

The triang to gain his tors referred to above, was we believe dictated by the same influences, using the same kind of subterranean methods. dismiss the Union as something that geaning that resulted in the defeat might have been, but was destroyed of the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill conditions labelled indecent by a soby short-sightedness and the influ- in the last session of Congress. ence of narrow minds. If we are to Second-The action of the delegat-

but well-meaning but shortsighted Board, was we believe, promised upon people failed to heed. I was the vic- an agreement that they (these newly tim of a similar frameup, like the elected directors) would vote to drop one now being arranged for Grah- the "Nebraska Suit," proof of which am, two years ago. It passed unnoticed by most members beause I was of utes of the last Board meeting as set no particular importance, but chick- out below: ens come home to roost.—John Spar-

Attitude of State Board in Regards

To Referendum-At the Board of Directors meeting of the Michigan Division of the Farm Union held at Lansing, Michigan, on January 7, 1937, in the Central Meto publish in the Union paper, the attitude of the State Board of Directors in regards to the petitions cir- the meeting of the National Board of culated through the state by our State Directors, held at Omaha, Nebraska, President, Mr. Ira Wilmoth. The gen- on December 30th, 1936, show that eral atttude was one of displeasure newly elected directors C. C. Talbot towards President Wilmoth's actions. of N. D., moved that the "Nebras-The Board of Directors had not been ka Suit" now pending in the Supreme consulted in the matter of sending Court of Nebraska, be withdrawn. out petitions, and felt that for the The motion was seconded by director good of the organization the whole matter of petitions in referendum should be dropped. To that effect a motion was made and supported to have Mr. Wilmoth withhold all petitions from the national office for Irby, (Ala.) "No." the good of the organization. The motion carried. And another motion was made and supported that all express- ey is the President of the defendant ed or implied charges made in the organization, he was disqualified from petition in referendum sent out by voting on this motion. Since the moour State President, Ira Wilmoth tion failed to receive a majority vote against the delegates to that nation- of those qualified to vote on the quesal convention, shall be submitted in writing to the State Council of Arbitration within two weeks together that the State Union of N. Dakota, with all substantiating evidence. The motion carried.

The motion carried.

The motion carried. motion carried. David Leep, State Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS The amended petition, which is in N. Dakota were arbitrarily depriv-printed below, is in substance the ed of national membership and the property of the property in the prop same as the original, except that it as were the Nebraska members in includes the Vice President, Secre- 1934. tary-Treasurer and two Directors of the National Union instead of Nati-

Even though you have signed the original petition you must use the petition printed below to make the sign and return THIS petition to of a certain group of officials and or your own State President if you are delegates of certain State Union to petition effective. Therefore you must your own State President if you are a member in an organized State. If you are a member in an unorganized you are a member in an unorganized State send your signed petition to E. the policies of the Federal Govern
State send your signed petition to E. the policies of the Federal Govern
To maintain a democracy of ef
Illinois Fruit Growers' Ecahnge. Mr. State send your signed petition to E. the policies of the Federal Govern-H. Everson, National President, St. ment or projects in which they have

to sign this petition.

Vote on the Election of National from certain other states to deny and officers and Directors at the Andread defeat the will of the membership, aid in their realization. nual Convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Nov., 1936. To E. H. Everson, President

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Article Fourteen of the Constitu-

"Article XIV, Initiative and Refer-

tive mandate shall not be denied the members of the Union.

Five per cent of the membership may petition the President to submit to a referendum vote any measure, or ask the recall of any officer, and upon receipt of such petition he shall submit the same to a referendum vote of the entire membership at such time and in such a manner as may be directed in the by-laws."

than five per cent of the entire paidany member that Mr. Graham, in vot- National Secretary on November 18, portant thing in this conrtoversy is any member that Mr. Granam, in voting for Mr. Graves, went contrary to the expressed wishes of the state convention, there is a way that this can tremembership of the Farmers' Edvarding the state of the membership of the Farmers' Edvarding the state of the membership of the Farmers' Edvarding the state of the membership of the Farmers' Edvarding the state of the membership of the state of the America, the following questions:

Graham and have him brought to 32nd Annual Convention of the Far-trial before the Council of Arbitra-mers Educational Cooperative Union loyal members to come to the support tion, a body created for that purpose. of America, held at Des Moines, Ia., of their own class organization and on November 17th and 18th, 1936, be referred to a referendum vote of the entire membership and ever put on. Every member interview year of 1937?

2-Shall the election of National Secretray-Treasurer by the delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, held at Des Moines, Iowa, November 17th and 18th, 1936, be reversed and J. M. Graves, of Perkin, Oklahoma, as National Secretary-Treasurer be recal-led and Edward E. Kennedy of Kankakee Illinois, be elected National Secretary-Treasurer for the Fiscal Yar of 1937?

39-Shall the election of two mem bers of the National Board of Directors by the delegates to the 32nd Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, held at Des Moines, Iowa, on November 17th and 18th, 1936, be reversed and C. C. Talbott of N. Dakota and H. G. Keeney of Nebraska be recalled and John C. Erp of Minnesota and J. M. Graves of Oklahoma be elected members of the Na-

We further submit that we are em-Kennedy, that the same thing is be- exercise of the Initiative and Recall ing done in the other states that take for the following reasons and causes:

the Kennedy paper, and that the Michigan Union is being made the sto the 32nd Annual Convention, in cats-paw to pull the chestnuts out of casting their votes so as to defeat the fire for Kennedy. He is willing to certain national officers and directors and elect other officers and directors are consistent to the same and the same and the same are consistent to the same are co If this is allowed to go on we may ods that directed the political blud-

ence of narrow minds. If we are to save anything from the wreck we must act now or shut up.

I have issued warnings that these would come time and again, but well meaning but shortsighted.

Second—Ine action of the delegating ago.

I see millions denied education, I see millions denied education, of the copportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.

I see millions denied education, if we are to serve funds. Last summer, I read a serve funds. Last summer, I read a stissfied.

FIRST: (After all have seen the their lot and the lot of their children.

The serve funds ago.

I see millions denied education, of the subject to accept the new director now on the global ago.

FIRST: (After all have seen the charts briefly.) I move to accept the given are specified.

The serve funds ago.

FIRST: (After all have seen the charts briefly.) I move to accept the given are specified.

The serve funds ago.

FIRST: (After all have seen the charts as a good summary of the discussion. the "Nebraska Suit," proof of which is now a matter of record in the Min-

(The "Nebraska Suit" is an action at law, instituted by the National you that picture. I paint it for you he stresses the very poin that was union against the Nebraska State in hope—because the nation, seeing mentioned by Kagawa about establishing a reserve fund. But on Page Union to recover National Dues in and understanding the injustice of lishing a reserve fund. But on Page the amount of \$4,095.00 which had it, proposes to paint it out. We are 368, Is a paragraph on the subject of the membership in the proposes to paint it out. ion under the presidency of H. G. thodist Temple, Mr. Lee Bettis stat- Keeney, one of the newly elected died that he thought it would be good rectors, refused to remit to the National Union.)

The proceedings and minutees of Nelson of Wisconsin.

The roll-call record vote on that motion resulted as follows: Talbott, (N. D.) "Yes"; Plummer, (Colo.) "No"; Nelson, (Wisc.) "Yes"; and

Chairman Everson thereupon ruled that inasmuch as Director Keention, the motion was declared lost.

Third-In 1932 the records show 8,000 members and remitted to the National Union for some 1,000 members only. Thus 7,000 loyal members in N. Dakota were arbitrarily depriv-

Fourth—These, we believe, are but some of the methods, employed to weaken the financial resources and the efforts of the "National Union" to carry out its educational- cooperative, organization and legislative program and to accomplish the desire Charles, South Dakota.

Act without delay—All members holding 1936 membership cards are a selfish interest as salaried employees or recipients of favors or funds and that those officials and members entered into a series of trades and Amended Petition for a Referndum deals, involving the voting delegates who sent them to the National Con-

vention as delegates from their own and other states.

Therefore, and because of the extraordinary importance of this petition we ask you to submit these qustions to the membership at the ear-

referendum, the call and the imperative mandate shall not be denied the S. Hagens, President Ohio Farmers LAMP OF LI Union; John E. Erp, President Minnesota Farmers Union; L. Fred Winterroth, Wm. E. Tanner Director of United Farmers of Illinois.

I am sure that every fair minded, loyal Farmers Union member will realize that this petition with its insinuations and inuendoes upon the integrity and character of such rec-Therefore, we the undersigned members in good standing of the Far-H. G. Keeney can have but one purmers Educational and Cooperative pose and but one possible result if Union of America, comprising a to- the hopes of the conspirators are tal number of members equal to more realized, namely the splitting of the than five per cent of the entire paid-up membership of the National Un-itanian into several weak and nationally unimportant units and ultiion" as shown by the records of the mately the end of our Union. The Imucational and Cooperative Union of Justice and the Golden future as they have been in the past. Shall the Un-1—Shall the election of National ion itself be sacrificed on the altar vice President by the delegates to the as National Vice-president be recalled at least one non-member farmer every week and try to get him or her to join the Union. Every local secretary personally interview all delinquent members and get them to pay up their 1937 dues promptly and thus show those who would wreck our organization that we thrive on opposition and grow faster and the stronger for their efforts to cause dissentions and quarrels among us.-John Vesecky.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SECOND

(Continued from page one) bor among nations. I see a United States which can demonstrate that, under democratic methods of government, national wealth can be translated into a spreading volume of human comforts hitherto unknownmere subsistence.

Millions Denied Necessities

But here is the challenge to our great democracy; In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens-A substantial part of its whole population-who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life.

I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day. I see millions whose daily lives in a city and on farm continue under

called polite society half a century

I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many

other millions. I see one-third of a nation illhoused, ill-clad, ill-nourished. It is not in despair that I paint been remitted by the membership in determined to make every American of the manager. I'll read it. (Reads). Nebraska as National dues for the citizen the subject of his country's

> those who have too little. If I know aught of the spirit and urpose of our nation, we will not isten to comfort, opportunism and timidity. We will carry on.

it is whether we provide enough for

Trustees for the Whole People Overwhelmingly, we of the reublic are men and women of good will-men and women who have cool heads and willing hands of practical purpose as well. They will insist that every agency of popular government use effective instruments to

carry out their will. Government is competent when all who compose it work as trustees for the whole people. It can make constant progress when it keeps criticism when the people receive true informaton of all that govern-

ment does. shall be created and maintained.

They will demand a nation uncorrupted by cancers of in Maios and the control of the control rupted by cancers of injunice and, therefore, strong among the nations n its example of the will to peace.

Today we consecrate our country to long cherished ideals in a sudden- and members too little control, and ly changed civilization. In every land there are always at work forces that drive men apart and Such were the difficulties before the forces that draw men together. In time of the Rochdale pioneers. our personal ambitions we are indi-

tience in dealing with differing methpublic need. Then political leader-

In taking again the oath of office as president of the United Defrees? States, I assume the solemn obligation of leading the American people forward along the road over which they have chosen to advance. | yal Members?" While this duty rests upon me I Submitted by Ira Wilmoth, President Michigan sit in darkness and to guide our feet learned to stand by their leaders and endum. The right of the initiative and Farmers Union; Robert Spencer, into the way of peace.

(Continued from page 3)
STENO: (Entering and address- FIFTH: Mr. Chairman, according can I find work?

findings of this committee. Mr. -(Speaking to No. 6), will you please give the girl the points which you have just mentioned. (Six goes over and speaks to Steno, in pantomine, for a short time.)

FIRST CITIZEN: Mr. Chairman, up the book and reads P. 1., para-

urday Evening Post report which points to the Rochdale principles as the successful plan. SECOND: Mr. Chairman, shouldn't ve have before us a list of the Roch-

dale principles.
EDUC: Will some one please disuss this topic? THIRD: (Rising) Mr. Chairman, Gets chart No. 11, hangs it on wall

and reads it, pointing to lines with

EDUC: Thank you. .
FIRST: (Rising with Reference
No. 8 in his hand) Mr. Chairman, Page 8 of this book gives another point which is pertinent. (Reads) set aside 2 per cent of their earn-"One reason for the practical suc- ings for the education of members. ram of education."

y "Education"? FIRST: Mr. Chairman, they teach en. They teach cooperation to the of a university which has 1000 study SEVELT'S SECOND employees of co-ops, to the managers groups. There, no cooperatives are and to the Board of Directors. They organized unless prospective mememphasize the education of all mem-

SECOND: Mr. Chairman, the department of Education in Minnesota has published a valuable book on co- adults in 326 local groups studied operation,—their "extension program consumers' cooperation. This winter, in Adult Education." On page 32 we 1936-37, Ohio county agricultural find a discussion of one reason why and the lowest standard of living the cooperative wholesale society of can be raised above the level of England succeeded so well. (Reads 4th paragraph beginning "One of the interesting features, etc).

EDUC: That is another point in favor of education in cooperation. SECOND: Yes, and listen to a statement from page 37 about cooperation in Sweden: "In regard to cooperative teaching in Sweden, (etc

to end of paragraph.) EDUC: I was talking to Professor Montgomery of Manhattan recently. He had heard the Japanese leader, Kagawa, lecture: and he said Kagawa | charts No. 6 & 32) message to American cooperatives Leaving more to accumulate as a American cooperatives fail because supplying data for these charts. Look they do not keep large enough re-

common cause of failure. THIRD; (rising with Ref. No. 2) Mr. Chairman, H. Clyde Filley has written a book, entitled, "Cooperation in Agriclture." And I find in it a list of reasons why cooperatives stores failed in 1920-21. On page 367 he stresses the very poin that was

FOURTH: (Rising with Ref. No. year 1934, and which the State Uninterest and concern; and we will 4) Mr Chairman, I have here a book never regard any faithful law-abiding printed in England recently. The group within our borders as super-title is "Cooperation." It has a whole flous. The test of our progress is chapter on the subject of managenot whether we add more to the ment of cooperatives. I'll read a few lines (Reads lines 6-11 on page 277) abundance of those who have much; According to this the Board of Directors are important as causes of suc-

cess or failure. EDUC: Has any one found any-

of Directors? Third: Mr. Chairman, Filley, Board of Directors as a frequent cause of failure. Besides being interested in the success of the organization, the Directors, according should require frequent reports from the Board of Directors.
FOURTH: Mr. Chairman, this Eng-

lish publication has a good discussion on Page 72. I'll cut a few lines from abreast of all the facts. It can ob- this page: You'll not want to hear tain justified support and legitimate it all just now. (Pretends to read:) 'The trustees were not ----- remov able at the end of a period if their administration displeased the mem-If I know aught of the will of our people, they will demand that these life." "Societies suffered also for were carelessly kept." The author goes on to point ou the menace of dishonest managers, the hazard of letting directors have too much control he points to the peril of ignorance among the rank and file of members

SIX: Mr. Chairman, I have here fort requires a vast amount of pa- Defrees gives 3 ingredients of the success of a cooperative, and one of ods, a vast amount of humlity. But these is: "Marked activity and co-out of the confusion of many voices operation of the Board of Directors." rises an understanding of dominant He explains that the directors should not be a mere rubber stamp in the hands of the manager.

EDUC: What are the other two in gredients of success mentioned by Mr. SIX: Sound management and loys members

EDUC: What does he mean by "lo FOURTH: Mr. Chairman, the eng-I to give loyal support to their own or-

ganizations." That was one reason LAMP OF LEARNING why cooperation had failed in those

ing chairman) Pardon my intrusion, to J. W. Jones of the farm credit But I am an experienced stenograph- administration (From press on Amerier and am looking for a job. Where can. Ins. of Cooperation. Urbana, Ill.: 1936) co-ops lose the patronage of EDUC: Right here, Sit down at that members if members have not a sense table and make an outline of the of ownship and responsibilty as me-

SECOND: Mr. Chairman, Mr. C. C. Teague, President of California Fruit Growers' Association says: "The main reason for loss of members in a copperative is lack of informaion in the hands of the individual member, about here is a good point in the book, what his cooperative is doing and "Sweden, The Middle Way," (Picks why it is doing a thing in a certain way and not some other way." (Press raph 3).

EDUC: That agrees with The Sat- Urbana, Ill., 1936) Those were his exact words.

EDUC: Where did he make that tatement? (Addressing No. 2) SECOND: I was quoting from his address before the American Institute of Cooperation, at Urbana, Ill., in

EDUC: According to our evidence education of the members is important as a factor of succes in cooperation. What provision should be made for the support of this education?
SECOND: Mr. Chairman, may refer again to the chart which I read. In order to teach the principles

of cooperation, the Rochdale Pioneers cess of cooperation has been the pro- FIRST: Mr. Chairman, according to an editorial in the June, 1936 is-EDUC: What does the author mean sue of the Social Frontier magazine, published in New York. Nova Scotia has the best cooperative movement in he rank and file of their members | America and it is based on a far the principles of cooperation. This flung program of adult education. book deals with cooperation in Swed- headed up by the extension division

> ples of cooperation. THIRD: Mr. Chairman, in Ohio, 1936-37, Ohio county agricultural agents are conducting a state-wide program of adult education in coop-

> organized unless prospective mem-bers are well schooled in the princi-

eration. SECOND: You will be interested in what Wisconsin is doing in cooperative education. Let me read from the Minnesota extension course (Reads the last paragraph on page 66 of reference3).

EDUC: (Walking over to Steno) Are you getting all these points? STENO: I believe so, I have made notes on all the reports given and I have summarized the material in two charts. (Presents Educ. with

EDUC: (holding up the charts so was to pro-rate less of the profit. he can examine them) Now we have something to present to Uncle Sam. capital reserve in the treasury. All (Turning to the committee) Thank businesses have reverses, and he says you, Gentlemen, for your help in

SIX: I second the motion. EDUC: All in favor say "Aye."

EDUC: The committee is now ad journed. (All excepting Educ. file off stage to audience. Educ. addresses Uncle Sam who is in the wing off stage:) Uncle Sam, We have some-

thing to show you. SAM: (Coming out on stage) I notice you have been busy. What is this you have prepared for me?

EDUC: We believe that education of the rank and file of the members of coopeeraives will eliminate most of the failures. These charts list the main topics which we believe should be emphasized in such education.

SAM: (Examing the charts) You have done well. I'll call all the coop's to give them instruction in regard to how to proceed. (Passes off stage Goes down to front of audience, hangs thing else in regard to the Board up charts and discusses as follows:) I have asked Education to deteron mine for us why some ccoperatives Page 368, gives an unsatisfactory succeed and others fail. These are the conclusions of the committee. (Reads both charts). Now Mr. and Mrs. Audience what do you think are the causes of success and the causes to Filley, should be well informed on of failure in cooperation? It is your principles of cooperation. And they turn to talk. In order that you may discuss this important matter, I am going to turn our meeting over to the group leader who will lead an informal discussion on the subject.

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