THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation ~ Education ~ Organization

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WaKeeney Convention Is One of the Best Ever

John Fengel, Lincolnville, Re-elected Without Opposition—Consider Important Resolutions and Changes in Constitution

"One of the best!"

That's the expression heard from those who attended the 34th Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union at WaKeeney, October 24-27. "I think the Convention at WaKeeney was one of the best I ever attended," writes one member who has attended a good majority since the Farmers Union was organized in Kansas. "All the Parliamentary procedure and everything seemed so democratic and the people seemed so hospitable."

The election was without competition. All candidates for office ran without opposition. John Fengel, Lincolnville, was re-elected president; Norman Flora, Quinter, vice president; John Tommer, Waterville, conductor, and John Scheel, Emporia, doorkeeper.

Reuben Peterson, McPherson, was chosen state director from the fourth district, and Ray Henry, Zenith, director from the fifth district. Homer Terpening, WaKeeney, was elected as delegate to the National Convention, and Rex Troutman, Salina, alternate. Parsons was chosen as convention city for 1940.

Featured speakers of the convention were John Vesecky, National Farmers Union president, Dr. M. F. Dickinson, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union, and the Hon. Charles G. Binderup, former Nebraska congressman and president of the League for Constitutional Money in America.

Attendance through the general sessions of the Convention reached a registration total of 354, while the evening meetings attracted a crowd of nearly 2,000.

Voting delegates to the convention numbered 113. Sixty of these represented Locals, while there were represented 14 county unions, 29 business associations, 8 state officials, 1 national delegate, and 1 junior representative.

Pass Resolutions

Members of the Resolutions committee and the county represented were Chas. A. Pivonka, chairman, Rush; T. H. Wells, Chase; V. J. Bosh, Marion; Charles A. Hunter, Gove; O. E. Rolander, McPherson; William Papes, Trego; V. E. Hawkinson, Riley; M. L. Beckman, Clay; John McDaniels, Thomas; J. E. Erwin, Sumner; F. E. Hoy, Mitchell; L. D. Buss, Riley; and F. S. Abel, Cowley.

1. The Kansas Farmers Union herewith expresses its heartiest thanks and appreciation to the City of WaKeeney and the Committee on arrangements for the hospitality shown us and for the splendid entertainment while the convention has been in session.

2. Whereas the Constitution of the Kansas Farmers Union calls for a discouragement of the Mortgage system, therefor we instruct the management of the Kansas Union Farmer to do so and discontinue printing propaganda desirable to Farm Credit Administration, Production Credit Administration, and Farm Security Administration.

3. We demand that Congress exercise its Constitutional power to issue money and to regulate its value as provided in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States; to restore full employment and production; to prevent inflation and depression; and to provide a stable currency as defined in H. R. 9600.

4. The Farmers Union insists that the graduated land tax is the correct manner to preserving the family sized farm, and we hereby demand the Kansas Legislature to place on the Statutes a graduated land tax at the next session of the Legislature.

5. We deplore the large importations from foreign countries of farm products in competition to American farmers; be it resolved that the Farmers Union take a firm stand against reciprocal trade agreements which are negotiated without Congressional ratification.

6. We commend Mr. Fengel, Mr. Wempe and Mr. Cogswell on their determined stand before the Topeka—Governor Ratner conference, September 15, wherein they defended the Kansas farmer in his present unsatisfactory condition.

7. Resolved, that we the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union do believe that consistancy of purpose is a prime factor in securing anything which is of value to us and believe in the objective of cost of production in principle, and protection of the family sized farm.

8. Be it resolved that the present gasoline tax exemption law be retained in its present form.

9. The transportation needs of our nation have become modernized and have outgrown even the modern facilities of our railroads, and with the development of highways, trucking transportation for short haul traffic has become a necessity and a necessary convenience.

We condemn the determination of our railroads to monopolize our transportation facilities and their efforts to drive trucks and buses from our highways through the imposition of higher licenses and restrictions and the imposition of a dual control of contract carriers by state and federal governments, imposing prohibitive regulations by the I. C. C.

Our present day needs require the unimpaired use of our highways by trucks as a farmers' convenience, and the retention of our present water travel systems by barge and steamboats as a means of rate adjustment bases in the determination of through rates on grain and heavy tonnage farm products to seaboard and export markets.

10. Be it resolved that these United States shall never again enter any war except in case of invasion without first submitting the question to a vote of all the eligible voters, and when the voters shall designate the ballot to enter a war, that such vote shall conscript money as well as men.

Editor's note—An eleventh resolution was passed, whose wording has not yet been received from the Convention stenographers in WaKeeney with official minutes, that the members of the Resolutions committee in future conventions should come to the Convention a day early that earlier consideration should be given this committee's report, and that resolutions should not come up for vote untiltil at least 12 hours after a hearing before the Convention.

Lots of Reports

The criticism was voiced at the WaKeeney Convention that the Kansas Union Farmer told too much, and that a delegate had little to report to his Local on returning home, except to call attention to this paper—and his expense account—and modestly retire.

That cannot be done with this issue of the paper. The "vital statistics" of the Convention are herein published, but little is given at this time of discussions, of the why's and wherefore's of Convention action.

Your delegate has a good report for you. Attend your next Local meeting and hear it.

Cooperative Business Report

Members of the Cooperative Business Committee were as follows: Merle Tribbey, chairman, Cowley county; Glenn Hewitt, Miami; and Bert Harmon, Ellsworth. Their report was accepted as read, and was as follows:

In order to make programs of our Farmers Union Locals more valuable, wo would recommend that the State Office be used as a clearing house for dating speakers, managers, and talented speakers in addition to the State officers.

Inasmuch as our Farmers Union marketing machinery has proven of great value, we would recommend that our members patronize our local business institutions and these organizations patronize our state-wide organizations that we may make continued progress.

Recognizing the value of Farmers Union Educational work, we recommend that our business organizations give their support to county junior organizations, state junior camps, and our Farmers Union junior activities in general. We also recommend the general participation in planning the County Farmers Union schools.

We recommend that all business organizations cooperate with the State Office both financially and with our time and talent in the educational program so badly needed in this country.

State Board Report

To the members of the Kansas Farmers Union assembled in 34th Annual Convention, WaKeeney, Kansas, October 25 to 27, 1939.

Your State Board submits the following report: The past year has not proven to be one of great achievement or great recovery. We reported to you in previous reports that if the State Board should be compelled to further restrict the state headquarters activities, it would naturally be reflected in the membership and union activities all over our state.

The first half of the present year was none too encouraging and resultantly the Board was forced to make further reductions at headquarters.

Reductions below living wages are most certainly in contradiction to the fundamentals of our Farmers Union. Miss Pauline Cowger resigned as Secretary-Treasurer and Rex H. Troutman, whose services previously were assigned only to the paper proceeded as Secretary-Treasurer and editor at a reduction of $25.00 per month.

Mr. Fengel has not had as many days in the field as would have been necessary to meet the demands of locals. We point here to one fact: Mr. Fengel has spent his time with you people. The communities where he has had an opportunity to work, in the great majority of cases shows the results you as members of this organization have a right to demand.

Some portions of Kansas have been sadly hurt by drouth, however, drouth has not hurt as badly state-wide as lack of price for that which the farmers do have to sell. We point out here from analysis of reports of the Secretary-Treasurer that drouth and depression are not running parallel with dues. Some drouth areas are paying while some more favored localities are not.

To Group Membership

Many of our communities which have long been Farmers Union strongholds are more powerful today than ever as Farmers Union Units, yet are paying less dues. Group membership is coming to a point, where after dealing with this question since the Beloit Convention, we as a Board feel it must now be settled or at least settled with the best knowledge we have to date. The group membership idea is in force today in many areas in Kansas, so far as the reasoning of many of our patrons are concerned in those cooperatives.

The Farmers Union cooperatives are serving thousands of farmers who turn their whole buying and selling through Farmers Union channels and in so doing feel they are doing their part and feel they have a reasonable right to recognize as Farmers Union members.

(continued on page 2, col. 2)

Co-op Education Is Greatest Need in F. U. Movement

Managerial President Discusses Development Farmers Union and Problems of Today

By P. J. Nash, Ellsworth, at Managrial Meeting, WaKeeney, October 24

Cooperative education seems to be the basic need of the day in our cooperative organizations in Kansas. I should like to set forth some old ideas in a new way. You may differ with me and you are perfectly free to criticize or condemn or do what you will with the plan. Nevertheless, some concrete action regarding cooperative education has to be taken, if producers' cooperatives are to advance the cooperative movement in Kansas.

I dread to think what will become of our organization at Ellsworth ten years hence regarding cooperative benefits, if a more progressive educational program is not adopted. Were I better acquainted with other organizations over the state, I dare say I would make the same assertion about them.

Poorly Informed Sons

The fathers of our cooperative cannot live forever, and the sons are much more poorly informed and less loyal.

What is the reason for our shortcoming in education? What can we do to correct this matter?

How often have you been told, if you have attended a half dozen state conventions, that The Farmers Union of Kansas built the cooperatives of Kansas, and for that reason the cooperatives owe the Union their undying gratitude and loyal support. For the moment, I should like to reverse that argument. The Cooperatives of Kansas built the Farmers Union. Go out into the country and interview the farmer of twenty years ago, and he will tell you that he joined the Farmers Union to enjoy the benefits of cooperation. It is my belief that the prestige and membership The Kansas Farmers Union builded from 1914 to the early twenties can be attributed to the support and educational assistance the organization was contributing to cooperatives.

Analyzing conditions a little deeper, we find that in the twenties, someone in the Farmers Union started after Cost of Production in a legislative way. No criticism of the legislative program of the Farmers Union is intended. Good has been accomplished. Perhaps, at that time the legislative program was all that apparently was left to do. The cooperatives were functioning and had built the membership in the authority in farmer legislation.

Cooperative business was good, financing was easy—perhaps too easy. Balance sheets were all right, or if not, how were we to know that those large accounts receivable were not all assets? Anyway the point to be brought out is that as the Farmers Union became entangled and interested in politics, the cooperative educational program was lost in the shuffle or perhaps we were pulled into the melee too, under the tutelage of the Farm Board and Farmers National Grain Corporation.

At any rate, when the going seemed the toughest it was not the Farmers Union of Kansas that came to the aid of the cooperatives. It was the Farmers Union Jobbing Association that reorganized and refinanced cooperatives. This organization also realized earlier than the rest of us the need for cooperative education. The Jobbing Association has cooperated with the extension department of Kansas State College in bringing much needed informatio nto directors and managers of cooperatives.

The Auditing Association has been particularly helpful in educating their clientele regarding sound cooperative practices. The manager, Mr. Dunn, has given us expert advice in regard to many matters and I am very grateful to their auditor Mr. Broman for advising my directors to adopt a policy of cash trading in 1936. The directors' decision in this matter has undoubtedly resulted in our strong, sound, financial condition.

Need Cooperative Education

These things are mentioned to show that we have had sufficient educational help along some lines, and that we are truly appreciative.

There is however, another phase to cooperative education, and neither Mr. Witham and the staff of the organization he manages nor Mr. Dunn and his assistants,—no—not even the local cooperatives can accomplish this part of the educational program. THIS PHASE IS EDUCATING THE MASSES TO UNDERSTAND THAT COOPERATION IS FOR THEIR OWN ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT, THAT IT IS SOUND, WORKABLE ECONOMICS AND THAT IT IS THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP THEIR NEIGHBOR AND THEMSELVES. If this cannot be accomplished, we may as well fold up the cooperative movement. Without such an educational program the cooperative, even with adequate financing and other helps, may as well be allowed to decay because decay it will.

Now, why cannot a cooperative business organization attack and solve this problem? Because, it will be appealing to a group that has been pumped full of propaganda—that has

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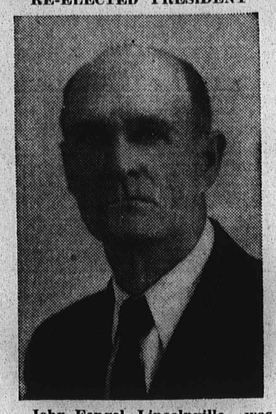
RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT



John Fengel, Lincolnville was re-elected as president of the Kansas Farmers Union at the state convention in WaKeeney, October 25-27.

The President's Message

Forward From Convention

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union is over and has taken its place in memories of the past.

We must, during the first few days at least, be looking backward to the preceding convention, counting the accomplishments and failures of the year's efforts and finally the planning and outlining the course of our great organization for the year's activities in the year ahead of us.

To my way of thinking, we did have a splendid convention. The City of WaKeeney was a wonderful host City and opened its doors to us with a wonderful welcome, extending to us the true western hospitality.

Let us all remember there are two kinds of hospitality. The social or camouflaged type and the western Kansas or genuine and we really did enjoy the real western Kansas hospitality because it was genuine.

WaKeeney's new Community hall was everything that could be desirred and every citizen seemed to be more than anxious to make the week pleasant and profitable for us and to make us all feel right at home among them.

The WaKeeney Chamber of Commerce and the Community Club vied with each other in a friendly rivalry that nothing should be left undone for our comfort or convenience.

The Convention opened on Tuesday with the Farmers Union Managerial Association's Quarterly meeting, President P. J. Nash of Ellsworth in charge. The Secretary's report was read by David Train of Lindsborg. Special features of the program included, Taxation Problems by T. B. Dunn, Salina, Manager, Farmers Union Auditing Association. Illustrated Lecture on Wheat Varieties, by Dr. John Parker, Manhattan, President Kansas Wheat Improvement Association; Elevator Problems by R. D. Crawford, Kansas City, Manager, Cash Grain Sales Department, Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Mr. Nash made the appointment of a Cooperative Co-ordination Committee to report later. A Round Table Discussion was a new feature, developing many new and valuable ideas.

Good Manager's Meeting

The Farmers Union Managerial Association meeting closed with a banquet, compliments of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, with an abundance of toasts and entertainment. Those attending this Manager's Meeting pronounced it one of the "Best Ever."

Our State Convention proper opened at 10 o'clock, with an address of welcome by Paul Applegate, president, WaKeeney City Council and Henry Hille, president, WaKeeney Community Club and response by Vice President Norman Flora, of Quinter.

Splendid music was furnished by the WaKeeney schools, under the very capable leadership of Mr. W. E. Wickizer, as director and included a saxophone sextet; parade in down town streets by the Trego County High School Band, The Girls' Glee Club, WaKeeney Junior High School and The Girls' Glee Club.

The Farmers Union folks from

(continued on page 2, col. 4)

Referendum Ballot

The following amendments to the consttution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the State Convention in WaKeeney, Kansas, October 27, 1939, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the local unions, and memreturns forwarded to Rex Troutman, State Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, not later than December 27, 1939.

The total number of votes FOR, and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1
Page 6, Division B, Article 1, Section 2
Line 1: Following the word local, insert, "In good standing on the books of the State Union shall be entitled to one delegate for all Locals up to twenty members and one delegate for each additional twenty members or major fraction thereof. And each."

Votes For .....
Votes No .....

Amendment No. 2
Page 34, Division C, Article 4, Section 1
The dues per adult member shall be $2.75 per year, payable annually in advance; provided, however, that the minor male members of the Union are exempt from paying state and county dues when there are one or more dues paying members in the family to which they belong, but where there are no adult members in the family must pay the regular (state) dues that all adult male members are required to pay.

Votes For .....
Votes No .....

Also amend by striking out the following sentences: All other minor male members are required to pay only the National Dues (25c per year). The entire 25c must be sent to the State Secretary-Treasurer who in turn will remit the entire amount to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Amendment No. 3
Page 34, Division C. Article 4, Section 1
Following the word pay, line eleven, insert, "All group membership dues must be paid in full to the local Secretary-Treasurer."

Votes For .....
Votes No .....

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of .....

Local, Number ....., in ..... County Kansas, on the proposed amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Seal

.....
Local President

.....
Local Secretary

National Far. Union to Omaha, Nov. 20-22

Will Plan National Legislative Program at This Convention—Monday Is Cooperative Day—Juniors in Charge Tuesday Evening

The Farmers Union National Convention will convene in Omaha, Nebraska, November 20, 21 and 22. A large delegation of Kansas people is expected.

Not only is the Convention city close by, but a number of Kansans are taking an active part in making arrangements of the Convention program. John Vesecky, former Farmers Union president of Kansas, is ending his second year as president of the National organization. H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, is one of a committee of three to plan the Cooperative Day program, November 20. Other committee members are Con McCarthy, manager of the Farmers Union Exchange, Omaha, and Emil Syfstad, manager of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.

CHOSEN TORCHBEARERS

In a special meeting of Juniors and Leaders, Ruth Carlson, McPherson county and Wilfred Sack, Nemaha county, were elected to represent Kansas Juniors as the Torchbearers at the National Convention. They will participate in the National Junior Program, and attend conferences of the National Junior Committee.

Miss Esther Ekblad, Leonardville, state director of junior education, is a member of the National Junior Council. Juniors of the Farmers Union will have entire responsibility of the Convention program Tuesday evening, November 21.

Special speakers will include Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, who introduced into Congress the Farmers Union wheat bill and the debt adjustment legislation; and Dr. Kingsley-Roberts, dire[illegible] of the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine, New York, who will speak on cooperative medicine.

The program of the first Convention day will be given to discussion of problems of cooperative business and general trends, while the last two days will be the onvention proper. The committee on legislation and resolutions will meet in Omaha Friday and Saturday before Convention dates to assemble material that valuable convention time may be saved.

Homer Terpening, WaKeeney, was elected by the Kansas Farmers Union as delegate to the National Convention.

PROPOSE NEW BY-LAWS

Three Amendments Are Recommended at State Convention

Three changes in the state Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were considered and favored by delegates at the recent Convention. The amendments are given in the printed ballot, published in this issue.

The first amendment was deemed desirable in order to give Locals with large memberships more equitable voting power proportionate to their size. At the present time each Local has one vote whether it has five members or three hundred.

The second proposed amendment has to do with dues of junior members in the organization. At the present time Kansas is the only state in the Union requiring dues from its junior people. It was felt that a farmer's dues of $2.75 should entitle his entire family to membership.

The third amendment would require Farmers Union business associations to pay membership dues through Local secretaries, thereby insuring the proper Local records, and encouraging the maintenance of the Locals.

HAVE JUNIOR BANQUET

Theme of Program Developed from Key Farmers Union Words

Sixty-four Junior leaders and Farmers Union officials attended the Junior Banquet at the WaKeeney Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, October 26. The program theme was "Organization", with toasts emphasizing the key words in the Farmers Union official name. Mrs. L. J. Alkire, dean of girls at our Farmers Union Camps, presented "Educational;" Mr. H. E. Witham, manager of the F. U. Jobbing Association, "Cooperative;" and Mrs. F. B. Roots, Junior Leader in Nemaha county, "Union."

A welcome speech was given by Venita Inloes of Quniter, with the response by Donald Minnis of Stafford. Among the songs of the banquet hour were "My Country is the World," "Viva La Compagnie," "My Banjo," and "Men of the Soil." The tables had a festive air with candles, flowers and programs in rainbow colors.

Juniors and Leaders from seven counties represented the Junior Department in a program before the convention on Thursday evening, October 26. At a special meeting earlier in the evening the Torchbearer Juniors to the National Convention were elected. At a banquet preceding the program Juniors and Leaders enjoyed an hour of fellowship. The program starring Juniors and Leaders of the Kansas Farmers Union was as follows:

Song, "Organize, Oh Organize"—Audience.

Song, "Men of the Soil"—Juniors and Leaders.

Farmers Union Creed—Juniors and Leaders.

Greeting—J. P. Fengel, State President.

Winifred and Venita Inloes, Quinter.

Piano Duet—Mrs. Letha Tribbey

Annual Report of Junior Department—Esther Ekblad.

Playlet: "The Style Show"—Quinter Local, Juniors.

Symposium: "THE JUNIOR PARTNER" I. "A Farmers Union Member," Junior, McPherson county; II. "Study and Discussion Program," Wilfred Sack, Nemaha county; and III. "Recreation and Fellowship," Velva Higgassen, Gove county.

Folk Dance Demonstration: "O Susanna," "Ach Ja," and the "Virginia Reel.".

Introduction of Junior Leaders.

Reports of State and All-State Camps—Elsie Clausen, Girard, Donald Minnis, Stafford, Bernard Schafer, McPherson.

Song, "Juniors Stand Together" — Juniors and Leaders.

Plan F. U. Schools In Three Counties

Junior Dept. Sponsors Institutes in Stafford, McPherson and Ellsworth Counties

During November three county institutes will be sponsored by the State Junior Department. The first will be held in Stafford county, November 3 and 4. McPherson county will meet the following week and Ellsworth county has its school scheduled for the evenings of November 16 and 17 with sessions all day the 18th.

The two-day meeting in Stafford county will be held at the Lone Star schoolhouse, beginning at 10:00 a. m. and continuing throughout the day. Donald Minnis, county Junior Leader, is in charge of local arrangements.

The program for the 3rd will include a morning discussion of the topic, "Am I an Informed Member?" In the afternoon Junior Education and "Farm Problems and Programs" will be the topics of discussion. A demonstration Farmers Union Program and recreation is being planned for the evening.

Study Program Planning

On Saturday, November 4, the morning discussion is to center on "Program Planning." In the afternoon there will be demonstration of a Junior Class, and a discussion on "The Farm and Youth." For the evening it is hoped that an educational movie can be shown.

The McPherson county school will be held on four successive evenings, November 6, 7, 8 and 9, at the following places in the order listed: Elving school house, Lindsborg; No. 8 school, Marquette; Morning Star school, McPherson; and Scandia school, McPherson.

The discussions of the first evening are to center on Junior work and on the topic, "Am I an Informed Member?" On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Edward H. Mertz, Supervisor of Workers' Education will be in charge of the discussions on "Farm Problems and Programs" and "The Farm and Youth." Junior education and program planning are also topics for discussion those evenings. Movies and a demonstration of a Farmers Union Program is being planned for the last evening when the school meets with Scandia Local.

An institute with a very similar schedule is being planned for Ellsworth county. Assisting with recreation and program work in the schools will be Miss Freda Maelzer of Workers' Education.

Juniors, Leaders, county and local Farmers Union officers, managers and directors of cooperatives, and all members are invited to attend the institutes in their counties. Attendance will help you to become better acquainted with the Farmers Union and with members throughout your county.

Convention Impressions

BY JUNIORS

The first thing that impressed me was the discussion at the Manager's Meeting on Tuesday afternoon when the question of financing an adult educational program was brought before the house.

"I was also impressed by the way the convention was conducted and by the way the committees were selected to take care of the various business activities of the convention.

"I was glad to have the opportunity of being able to meet with the Juniors and Leaders over the state and to take part in the discussions of our Junior problems. On Thursday evening a banquet was held for the

(concluded on page 4)

The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman ..... Editor

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

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

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Norman Flora, Vice-President ..... Quinter, Kanas
Rex Troutman, Secretary ..... Salina, Kansas
John Tommer, Conductor ..... Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper ..... Emporia, Kansas

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Glenn Hewitt, Osawatomie ..... Vice President
Dave Train, Lindsborg ..... Secretary

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Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice President ..... Conway, Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Clay Center

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL SALINA, KANS.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1939

Secretary's Report

By Rex Troutman

I have been asked to make a report as secretary of your organization, in which position I have served for the last few months, as well as editor of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Dues paying members in the Kansas Farmers Union, as of October 21, 1939, number 4,348. Counties leading in Farmers Union members are:

Clay, 452; McPherson, 375; Ellsworth, 296; Rush, 209; Stafford, 164; Cowley, 139; Graham, 136; Osborne, 127; Miami, 118; Gove, 101; Riley, 97; Sedgwick, 96; Allen, 94; Mitchell, 88.

Your state organization is in a sound financial condition, as the auditor's report has proven, but the continued weakness in membership, compared to that in previous years and to its possibilities—greatly handicaps the organization in its field of effective work. There is a maintenance expense to a state farm organization, like a cooperative business, and the additional expense in handling increased numbers of members is, of course, relatively not at all costly.

From my position in the State Office, I would like to make two suggestions leading to greater equity of membership power within our organization. First, since the National Farmers Union has recognized the greater ease of transportation today and has reduced the requirement from five to three Locals in a county to form a Farmers Union county unit, I would suggest the Kansas Farmers Union fall in line with a like ruling. With or without this action, however, I would recommend greater activity in organization of counties, that more county units become qualified for the 20 cent refund for educational work from each full-paid dues paying membership fee.

Secondly, I would suggest a change in voting rights, basing voting power by the number of members in the Local, rather than giving only one vote to a Local regardless of size. A workable practice is to give a vote to a Local with five dues paying members, and an additional vote for each 10 additional members or major fraction thereof.

So much for the Organizational side of the Farmers Union triangle. The other two sides are Education and Cooperation, and from the State Office viewpoint, I think these go hand-in-hand. It is my impression—personal opinion, of course—that educationally we have divided our cooperative education program too much with Legislative discussions to attract a continued growth in Farmers Union membership. Without at all discounting the good work our organization is doing and has done legislatively, I would favor more emphasis on Farmers Union educational work for greater development of our Farmers Union cooperatives—both now in existence and others yet unorganized. By giving this service we should be able to command greater and greater power. I think such a program would attract the interest of talented speakers and directors among our business organizations, local and statewide, and that a Speakers' Bureau could be worked out of our State Office on an exchange basis with great effect and at no great expense. Requests through the State Office for speakers only in neighboring communities might be the start of such a program service reaching throughout the State.

I want to assure the membership that while I act as your Secretary and Editor I will strive to the best of my ability to further the development of Kansas farmers and the Kansas Farmers Union; that I will continue to manage the State Office as efficiently as I am able, and ask your support. I want every member to realize the State Farmers Union Office and organization is his, and that I welcome his counsel.

President's Report

By J. P. Fengel

I am pleased at this time to offer a brief report of my stewardship as President of the Kansas Farmers Union during the past year.

This has been a very pleasant year and I have enjoyed the work ever so much, and also do appreciate the wholehearted support of our membership, the very courteous invitations to attend so many of the local, county and other meetings. I have also enjoyed to the fullest the many invitations extended to me and being so willingly and gladly accepted into our splendid Farmers Union homes.

The meeting of my friends of many years' standing and the making of so many new ones has been an inspiration to me and has encouraged me to carry on the noble work in behalf of the farmer and our farm young people.

I am a steadfast believer in the principles for which our National and State Farmers Union was conceived and organized and am so happy to have received so much in the way of wholehearted support and cooperation from our membership and friends in so many parts of the state.

During the year I have attended the meetings of 39 locals, 22 county meetings, 9 Junior meetings and our own State Junior Camp for the full week, 3 meetings of our State Board, 8 Stockholders' meetings, 10 Farmers Union Managerial Association meetings of their schedule over the state, 2 general meetings of the Managerial Association, 5 Silver Jubilee Celebrations, 4 Farmers Union picnics, 3 meetings of the Kansas Committee of farm Organizations in Topeka, the Cooperative Council in Manhattan, the Stockholders' Meeting of the Bank for Cooperatives in Wichita, organized 3 locals, attended the National Farmers Union Convention at Madison, Wisconsin, and attended the state conventions of the Farmers Union of Colorado, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

I was invited and attended the Conference Luncheon at the Governor's residence at the request of Governor Payne Ratner, in preparation for his acceptance and attendance at the conference of Governors as called by Governor Stassen of Minnesota, with others, that he might carry with him to that conference the Farmers Union attitude toward the present and future problems of our farmers, occasioned by the war in Europe.

We are closing the year with another small decrease in membership, but through the practice of self denial and economy we are closing our year with a net gain in our treasury of $829.00 of which we are very proud.

As a means of retrenchment and economy, our Board decided our income at the time and the prospects for the immediate future would not warrant, neither could we afford, to maintain an Editor and a State Secretary in the office, with our Kansas Union Farmer being published on a semi-monthly basis, so we decided to reduce our office force and combine the duties of our State Secretary with that of the editorship of the Kansas Union Farmer. We accepted the resignition of Miss Pauline Cowger and placed Rex Troutman in charge of the office as Secretary and also as the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer at a reduction in salaly as compared to the salary he had been receiving as Editor of the paper only. I am anxious for all of you to know that your entire official family has economized and sacrificed without neglecting their duties that we might carry on and arrive at the end of this year with a financial balance in the black. As for me, I have maintained my office at my home in Lincolnville and have carried on my correspondence from there on my own time and without remuneration. When absolutely necessary to make contacts with the office in Salina I have done so on my own time and expense.

The advancement of the best interests of our organization has been a problem without daily contacts with the headuarters and an opportunity to counsel with our office force. No doubt much better results might have been possible had we had the opportunity to have counseled and planned together.

Another hardship and problem of which many of you may not be able to measure was in connection with the issuance of our paper. It was absolutely impossible for me to know anything about the subject matter our editor had assembled for the paper, or the position he was going to assume on current subject matter. Neither did he know anything about my contribution to the paper until received, just prior to going to press. However, we have all done the very best we could and do solicit your continued indulgence.

I would like to make a few recommendations for your consideration.

1. In response to requests from certain sections for provisions whereby monthly program services might be worked out, suggesting uniform study and discussion topics, probably in connection with our Junior Department's study program, that the thought and study of our educational program suggest the appointment of a committee for the purpose of suggestions for procedure, with recomemndations to be presented to the convention, if so desired.

2. We have so many civic organizations, such as taxpayers' organizations and others, and suggestions have come to me that we take steps to the end that our Farmers Union Locals could replace the functions of such organizations to the benefit of our farmers. This would afford an opportunity of bringing our local and sectional problems right into our own communities. Could I have your advice?

3. That we hold district quarterly meetings to afford district discussion of our problems and programs, to facilitate contracts between our membership and our local an dstatewide business facilities.

4. That we build at some central location permanent quarters for our Junior Camps, a recreational Farmers Union center, and built as a memorial to our Great Pioneer Leader or leaders. The camp could be fostered as a cooperative and financed through the scale of shares of stock, the same as any other cooperative. Finally, it could be used as a permanent quarters for our state conventions.

5. As a means of creating additional interest among our Farmers Union youth and adults, I would recommend the purchase of motion picture equipment, so we could show upon the screen our Junior Camps, our State Conventions, locals in action, our Farmers Union picnics, or in fact anything that would be of general interest, educational or entertaining.

I do appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me this year and realize the responsibilities of leadership. While I have made mistakes, being human, I trust you may consider them as honest mistakes and at the same time give me some little credit for giving you the very best I had in the way of ability and faithful application to the problems at hand in the interest of the Kansas Farmers Union. From my heart I wish you well and greater successes in the years to come.

THE CLOAK ROOM

W. P. Lambertson

Royal Oak, Michigan, isn't what the Germans sank.

A suggestion for Navy Day—more subs and less 50-million-dollar battleships.

A horse-drawn dray dented my rear right fender on 5th Ave., N. Y.. Really!

Tragedy and Pathos are emblazined, although unwitten, on the building called Poland, at the World's Fair.

We trailed The Beer Barrel Polka and The South American Way each to its originial lair on Broadway.

The size of New York City can best be realized by its 19,000 policemen. All but three are swell fellows, too.

Twice the President has reported submarines, which few felt were here—now he banishes them. This boxing is ominous of a coming fight.

With 14 U. S. Agencies to settle labor disputes, there was picketing, some of it audible, in every block in the LaGuardia town, where the highest wages are paid.

After seeing one country school friend, the soldier and author, Col. Geo. W. Lewis, we went to Macy's for Bliss Isely's newest, "Blazing the Way West." Bliss was born on Spring Creek two years after George, and two miles up-stream.

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(continued from page 1 col. 2)

Some of these have been members, some are members paid up for 1939. Some never have been and probably never will be, if they have to pay dues. It is in this last class we, even, find some of the most devoted patrons of our Farmers Union stores and elevators.

Following the Beloit meeting a committee was to report at the Clay Center Convention, but was dropped on the grounds that it showed partiality. Nothing was accomplished. The Managerial Association later sponsored a committee on group membership, but failed to accomplish a working agreement.

Today we face group membership or a recognition of a potential group of Farmers Union cooperative patrons which can be conservatively placed between 45 and 50 thousand, of a present membership of 4348.

The Farmers Union ideals are reflected in every locality where locals or business activities are in operation. There are several points of Union law here involved. Shall we show more than one scale of dues? Shall the State and Local make necessary concessions?

The opinion of the Board stands that due to the great amount of good possible through active county unions no reduction should be made in county union dues.

If deductions are made should state and local share in results. May we here analyze our $2.75 dues. Plainly, the present dues are not enough to to accomplish full efficiency. Therefore any reduction in group membership dues must raise more funds at a lower amount of dues, ever, greater memberships. Of the $2.75 dues the local holds 80c and has full control of same. The full dues less the 80c leaves $1.95 sent to the State Office. This $1.95 includes both the 20c of county dues and 25c National dues, leaving $1.50 in the State Office, which in the past has been considered as divided evenly between the State Office and the Kansas Union Farmer, but now are shown in one final account.

STATE SECRETARY

Rex Troutman, Salina, was appointed by the State Board to serve as secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, at a board meeting immediately following the State Convention, October 27.

Membership Is Aim

If an increase of net dues to the State Office is possible through a group membership plan, then the dues per member can be materially lower.

This becomes a matter for this convention to dispose of through the channels of Union laws. Should this convention bring out amendments, they as a body feel workable such amendments must be adopted by the locals in their prescribed manner. Such a course must follow one of mutual help for all in the Farmers Union brotherhood and the only reason for so doing be recognition of the work done by Farmers Union folks in spirit and toil in the building and maintaining these cooperatives under the Farmers Union banner, through these years of drouth and depression.

The means employed to hold and maintain our line of defense against modern business and society may not be of our liking, but if it accomplishes the results laid down by the founders of the Farmers Union, we may be forced to fight with the same mechanics used against us by the opponents of a free farm people. Changing conditions of this country in which we are today living and operating our farms are as different from the conditions under which Kansas Farmers Union Locals were organized as the automobile travel of today is from the horse and buggy or lumber wagon of yesterday.

Consideration of group membership is recommended to this convention provided it is confined to the Farmers Union Local Cooperative Association and applied to their potential memberships.

We suggest this body again take drastic action to protect gasoline tax exemption for agricultural purposes. Enemies of farm exempt gasoline are going to any means in the future to remove the exemption, and may we here go on record to demand a strict enforcement of the exemption Law.

We recommend this body give earnest, sincere and thoughtful consideration to the necessary measures which will make the declaring of war and drafting of men for military purposes other than to protect these United States from invasion only possible by a majority vote of the people of these United States. And when and as these people shall have so voted to draft men for military purposes that this government shall then also draft any and all funds necessary to promote and execute such war for the common defense.

The net results of the last war were death, destruction, depression and debts. We must refrain from entering the one now brewing in Europe, that we may save the world for democracy.

The question of community sales and their effect on the terminal markets where our livestock houses are operating need further legislation and since the question of direct buying also enters, we feel the convention here need give due consideration to field of marketing.

Possibly no one activity or group of activities will accomplish the Cost of Production, plus a reasonable profit, but when all of our marketing, insurance and Farmers Union activities combine to make and save for our members, we feel we have a reasonable right to ask that we be given our right and fair place in an economic balance of society as American citizens.

The Junior Camp of Eureka Park was a success and should be repeated in 1940. We recommend that a course in Management of Farmers Union cooperatives be offered. That to this course advance work be added each following year.

We close the year with a net gain for the Year's activity of $829.00.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(continued from page 1, col. 5)

Quinter, also furnished some splendid music under the direction of W. D. Ikenberry, song leader. Sorry Mr. Ikenberry could not have been with us all through the Convention as song leader.

The Osborne County Farmers Union Serenaders were well received and appreciated Thursday morning and in the afternoon.

Our delegates were all interested in the reports of our business institutions. T. B. Dunn, reported for the Farmers Union Auditing Association. H. E. Witham, reported for the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. G. W. Bushby, reported for The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. Rex Lear, state manager, reported for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company. G. E. Creitz, manager, reported for the Farmers Union Royalty Company. Pete Hagge, reported for the Nebraska Farmers Union Creameries. W. G. Bernhardt, reported for the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City House. A. L. Alkire for the Wichita House and Billy Acuff, for the Parsons House.

Our business concerns are all doing a wonderful work and also doing a wonderful job with what we furnish them and have just begun to scratch the surface of Cooperative development and uses.

Let us as managers and patrons be determined that we are going to live up to the Farmers Union Creed by doing our best to enlist the support of everyone of our neighbors in cooperative effort to solve our own problems cooperatively, by giving every one of our cooperatives our entire patronage as stockholders and members, and finally as managers market the products of our farms through our own Farmers Union marketing facilities and in turn buying everything possible through our own cooperative channels. If we will only do this we can and will build a new cooperative economy ourselves and establish an economic balance between Agriculture and Industry, without bringing hardship to any class or legitimate business enterprise.

Let every one of us make this experiment of 100 per cent loyal patronage and support of our own cooperatives for just one year and then note the progress of our own cooperatives for 1940 as compared to any year in the past. Once we make this experiment we will never again depart from it. We must have our marketing and service cooperatives. They need us and must have our wholehearted support and patronage. If we do our part they most certainly will do theirs, and Agriculture elevated to the position it deserves, BUT, We Must Do Something About It Ourselves—Cooperatively.

Free Discussion Periods

Our open discussion periods impressed me very favorably and am of the opinion we should begin planning for discussions now for our State Convention next year and believe we can do so with much profit.

The address delivered by Dr. M. F. Dickinson, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union, was most instructive and timely and we all enjoyed it and received a lot of excellent council and advice from him and have now a much better understanding of the problems of the southern farmer, especially the cotton farmer and have finally come to know there is no difference between the causes producing the hardships and miseries of the southern farmer and the causes responsible for the loss of our farms and homes in Kansas or any other state in this U. S. A.

The Hon. Charles G. Binderup, who is also a Farmers Union member from Nebraska and former Congressman from that state, also delivered another one of his masterpieces on Wednesday evening, on the timely subject of "Money, Constitutional Money." This address was very educational and right in line with the policy of the National Farmers Union from its beginning.

Both of these gentlemen delivered wonderful addresses and worth the trip of a good many miles to hear them

We in Kansas are very much indebted to both of these great men for the part they rendered in making our Convention worthwhile.

Thursday evening was turned over to our Juniors, under the direction and leadership of Miss Esther Ekblad, State Junior Leader.

The Junior Program was ushered in with a Banquet at 6 p. m.. We tried to be young again and sing and carry on like we used to do when we were also younger than we are now. We of the Farmers Union have our Preamble and our Creed, but, it took our Farmers Union Juniors to really give us a "Farmers Union Creed"

Although so many of us did not live up to our Preamble or Creed, I am convinced our Juniors are going to live up to their "Creed" and their organization, with their educational program will cement them together and develop leaders and followers to direct and determine the destiny of their generation and this nation. Let us all help and encourage them.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is financially sponsoring our Junior movement in Kansas and to them we owe a debt of gratitude that we trust we can repay some time in the future.

Several things impressed me during this convention. One of them being the whole-hearted fashion every delegate entered into the activities of the convention and without any apparent discord, discussed and debated the many phases of our programs and were so agreeable to abide by the will of the majority in every single instance. Our program and our Resolutions were very constructive and not controversial.

The other impression was regarding the attitude towards the real original Farmers Union program.

If the many impressions from the delegates can be taken as a guide, we must have at least 40 thousand membership dues members in Kansas, and in fact am of the opinion we could, and should make every effort to contact them and bring them into our Locals, so we can go into the Convention at Parsons next year with at least 10,000 paid up members and am thoroughly convinced we can do so, if we will only try to do so.

May we all do our part, Organize, Educate and Cooperate together, resting assured of this fact, "No One is Going to Do Anything for Us, We Must Help Ourselves."

I am more than anxious to be of any assistance possible, that our fondest dream be an established fact.

With the loyal cooperation of our membership our dreams and ambitions can all be reality.

I am anxious to have the wholehearted support of our Adults and Juniors in the building of a greater Farmers Union in Kansas this coming year.

CO-OP EDUCATION IS GREATEST NEED IN F. U. MOVEMENT

(continued from page 1, col. 4)

been educated to look for propaganda's presence in everything they hear or read. True, the cooperative organization may mail our educational material that will aid and inform cooperative minded readers but it will probably be so much sales promotional propaganda to the one the organization hopes most to reach. This is a problem for an educational organization, a problem for the Kansas Farmers Union to solve. This program of a needed educational program is today's problem and must not be put off until tomorrow Where does our organization, the Farmers Union Managerial Association come into the picture? If you agree that there is need of such cooperative education, if you agree that a program of education can best be carried on by a strictly educational organization, then it is up to us to petition the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union to take action—to work this fallowed field for a growth of membership in the Farmers Union and Cooperatives.

Having gained that consent, it is up to us and the cooperatives we represent to assist in putting this part of the educational program into effect.

What steps are to be taken? This of course, is up to the Kansas Farmers Union. However, we may visualize a few.

To begin with, the program will need financing. Financing should receive the assistance of every cooperative in the state. (Are you losing interest.) Even the poorest co-operative can afford to give $10.00 earmarked for the educational fund. I venture to say there is not a cooperative in the state that is not paying ten times ten dollars combating cut-rate tactics of some lousy competitor, just because an adequate educational program is lacking.

In the event action is taken by the Farmers Union could not you directors and managers go home and sell this financing proposition to your organization? Could you not encourage other cooperatives to assist?

Educators would have to be drafted or trained. Not the spell binder type, but one who could give a clear cut picture of the cooperative movement, what a cooperative is, how to organize one, how a cooperative functions and the part each cooperator plays in the movement. Also there should be a short history of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, its present program and purposes. Every local and every hamlet should be visited by these leaders, study clubs formed, a follow-up program continued.

How many leaders would be required? I know it would be many. I also know that there are many managers and others in the Farmers Union here and away from here that would donate their ability and services to put the program into operation. No doubt some new Mr. Swanson or even a Mr. Trombble would be uncovered.

You will excuse the rather rough draft of the job I have attempted to outline without going into much detail, but I wanted you to know that I realize somewhat the magnitude of the job and because it is so big it needs very much to be done. For two years I have been wrestling with these ideas, and before presenting them to you today, I have discussed the proposition with my board of directors, with Mr. Dunn and other leaders, and I might say I paid Mr. Witham a call while in Kansas City recently the express purpose of getting his help and then lost my nerve to request his busy time with a problem that I perhaps could not make as plain as I have been able to do in this paper.

Of course you realize that the plan I have outlined is not a suggested outline for use. It is merely to suggest the size of the job to you. The educational program suggested for your approval and the approval of the Kansas Farmers Union is much too big to be planned by any one man in the organization, much less me. Such a program will have to be planned so as to dovetail with the Junior program and other activities in the Farmers Union. I have confidence the Kansas Farmers Union can satisfactorily devise the plan, if we but give them our assistance to make their plan work.

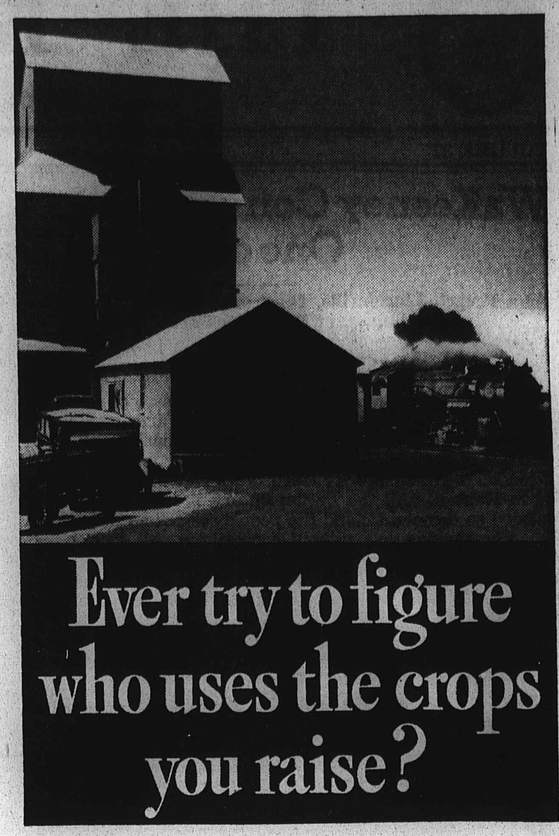
If I were to make any suggestion in regard to the educational program planning, it would be in regard to what must not be permitted. This program must not be built up for any particular cooperative business organization. It must not allow any 'isms to worm their way into its midst, other than Americanism. It must not be other than a general program to advance the cooperative movement for everybody. True C. C. A., Farmers Commission Co., creameries and other cooperatives not of this fold should profit from our efforts. We should sincerely hope our program will be so good that they will profit.

Now summarizing the points I have tried to set forth:

1. There is a grave need for cooperative education for the masses, if these people are ever to make cooperative progress and receive cooperative benefits.
2. Inactivity on the part of the Farmers Union in the field of cooperative education has been costly to the organization and to the cooperatives.
3. Regional and other cooperatives have educational duties to perform, and are doing the job with some success.
4. The phase of an education program to interest and concert non-cooperators to the cooperative movement, is a work for an educational organization such as the Kansas Farmers Union, and cannot be satisfactorily performed by a business cooperative.
5. The Farmers Union Managerial Association, concuring in these opinions, should petition the Kansas Farmers Union to take action to cope with our educational problem.
6. The Managerial Association should cooperate in putting a F. U. educational program into operation.
7. Financial assistance will be needed and cooperatives cannot afford to refuse this assistance.
8. The size of the job to be done.
9. The program should be one of harmony—not to build-up for any cooperative business organization in particular.

Finally, I lay no claim to originating any of the above proposals. There is nothing I have suggested, that I

(continued on page 3, col. 5)



MAYBE that question looks easy. Most farmers haul their crops to town—sell them and get the money.

But the fellow you deal with in town is a long way from being the final buyer.

Grain has to go to mill—cotton has to be made into cloth—livestock has to go through the packing house—before they're ready for the final user.

And did you know that the biggest single milling center is hundreds of miles from the wheat belt—in Buffalo, N. Y.? Did you know that a dozen cities mill *two-thirds* of all the grain milled in the United States?

Did you know that the biggest single cotton spinning center is in New England, in Bristol County, Mass.?

You probably knew that Chicago was the biggest packing center—but did you know that New York comes second—and that more than half of all meat is packed in ten large city areas?

Did you know that most fresh fruits and vegetables from the Pacific Coast, the Southwest and the Southeast must travel 1,000 to 3,000 miles to find their consumers?

When you look at such figures as these you can see that the farm-to-market road is a long, long trail that doesn't end at the local railroad town.

But this is not the end of the story. After grain or cotton or meat or dozens of other farm products are processed—their final market is the whole United States.

And most of these products travel to market—their real market—*by rail.*

That's why you, as a farmer, have an interest in this *rail* part of your farm-to-market road—in seeing that it gets equal treatment with other forms of transportation and a fair chance to do for you the work which it alone can do.

A FAIR FIELD... NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR... IN TRANSPORTATION

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

"ARC DE TRIOMPHE"

(Armistice Day)

What now remains
Save ashes of a glowing Sodom's fruit?
Is this a triumph, fields of millions dead?
Or is it triumph, all the smoldering hate?
Or triumph, world crushed 'neath a staggering
lead, debt-thronged? . . .
Where are the fruits of glory, once called sweet?

When man shall triumph o'er his evil ways,
Then shall there rise,
To cleave high heaven like call of wild-geese flight,
A shout of triumph, and its echoings go
Down through the ages 'till no time shall be! . . .
In grace of God, to conquer passions ,fierce or low,
There lies the hope, lone hope of Victory!

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE
Esther Ekblad

Convention Afterthoughts

Conventions come and go, and now we add to our pharsings: "It was at the WaKeeney Farmers Union Convention." We found it a pleasant duty to be at WaKeeney on Tuesday and Wednesday to welcome Juniors and Leaders from over the state. It wasn't long before we found introductions unnecessary—it was mostly a renewing of camp acquaintances.

Convention days are busy ones and free moments are few, but we did manage to have a few brief conferences of our own. One of the important topics discussed was that of special Junior projects; projects of such a nature that both our educational work and Junior enthusiasm would benefit. County and state scrapbook and poster contests were among the activities suggested.

We do note an increase of interest in the Junior educational program during the year, among senior members as well as with the Juniors. As a snowball becomes larger when rolled along, may our Junior Department gain in growth and strength as the days and weeks of the coming year roll by.

Torchbearers to National

In a meeting of Juniors and Leaders two Juniors, Ruth Carlson, Marquette, and Wilfred Sack, Seneca, were elected to represent Kansas Juniors as Torchbearers at the National Convntion. They will take part in all Junior activities at the convention, attend meetings of the National Junior Committee and also attend the regular convention sessions.

Ruth Carlson is a Junior of the No. 8 Local, McPherson county. She attended camp last summer and has earned the required points to receive an Achievement Pin this year. Wilfred Sack is a junior and also a Leader in Nemaha county. He attended both of our camps, was president of the student governing board at the camp this year, and has completed the necessary work to receive an Achievement pin. Alternate Torchbearers are Venita Inloes, of Quinter and Thelma Hanshaw of Girard.

These young people have earned the trip to the National Convention through hard work and deserve our hearty congratulations.

Juvenile Handiwork Displayed

To brighten our exhibit corner at the convention were posters and scrapbooks made by our Farmers Union Junior Reserves and Juveniles. On black oilcloth the Juveniles and Reserves of Seneca, Nemaha county, had mounted the story of their own cooperative store with pictures of the Juvenile store membership and of their manager, one of their group. An attraction of their exhibit was the molded plaster pictures, one illustrating competition and the other cooperation.

From the Juveniles and Reserves of the Johnstown Local, McPherson county, who have been studying "Birds Are Good Neighbors," we had for display bookmarks decorated with birds, an apron made by one of the girls and a scrapbook of birds attractively colored.

We thank the boys and girls of Seneca and Johnstown for their contribution to our State Convention. In showing our appreciation to these young folks who are such willing Farmers Union workers, the State Junior Department is awarding to each Juvenile class a subscription to the "Children's Play Mate" magazine.

County Schools Scheduled

This issue of the KUF has a story about our new county school project. In that you will find a description of the type of program we'll attempt to follow. A leader does not work in a local long before he or she realizes the task of having to educate adults as well as Juniors. We are sponsoring these schools as an experiment toward an adult program of education. Such institutions have proved very successful in other states and we hope that our report of them will be of the same tone.

Reviews Activity of Junior Dep't. Thru Past Year

State Leader Describes Accomplishments, Conferences and Territory

By Esther Ekblad

The youth of today have often been called "The generation that can't run away." The western frontier of new unbroken land, forests and grassy prairies is gone. Gone as is the world which knew no telephone, radio, automobile or airplane. The westward movement which our present day knows is not one which leads to new opportunities, new hopes, and new homes. It is that of old jalopies carrying farm families and the remnants of home to the plight of the migratory worker on the West Coast. Farmers that have been forced off the land by drouth, dust storms and the tractor are gone to a half-starved life in filthy camps of tents and shacks.

The youth of today, as have all young generations, need new fields to till and plant. Surveys which show from 2 and 3 million more young people on American farms today than are needed varify the fact. Conditions which find one-third of America's youth belonging to farm families which receive only one-tenth of the National income helps us to realize that youth is backed up, not only in the cities, but also on the farms.

The problems of youth and those of adults cannot easily be separated. Quoting Mrs. Edwards, our National Junior Leader: "Putting twelve million unemployed to work so they may buy the products of the farm at a fair price is not a youth problem—but it touches youth." The Farmers Union as an organization has not reached its potentialities until it has gained the active support of farm youth. With Juniors as a part of the Senior organization and not a separate link, we are traveling along the way of better working relationships between adult and youth groups.

The work of the Junior Department over the state during the year has taken on many shapes and forms. All of it has followed a common pattern but has also been adopted to local needs and conditions.

Our busiest counties in this work have beeh McPherson, Crawford, Stafford, Nemaha, Gove, Marshall, Ellsworth and Cowley. Several other counties have leaders or interested Juniors who are preparing the ground for more active work. McPherson county is holding the title as the leading county in Junior membership with active Junior classes in four locals. McPherson also has Juvenile groups at two locals. The No. 8 Local Juveniles have just started their class work, but the lovely exhibits on the Juvenile Unit "Birds are Good Neighbors" testify that the Johnstown Juveniles have had a busy and profitable year.

Nemaha county has a Juvenile and Reserve class that meets at Seneca every Saturday afternoon. Their exhibits also illustrate to us the fine work they have done on the Unit "Friendship Bracelet 'Round the World." Among our Juveniles we can find some of our most loyal and best informed Farmers Union members. In their classes they become familiar with the organization by learning the names of Farmers Union officials from the National on down. They learn to identify cities and states with Farmers Union cooperatives, and they learn the duties of membership through simple practice.

To the local and county leaders we owe much credit for the sincere and earnest manner in which they have given of their time to further Junior education. It often gives me a very humble feeling when I stop to realize how helpless the Junior Department would be without faithful volunteer workers out in the counties and locals. At the present time we have in the neighborhood of 20 active local leaders and eight county leaders. On our mailing list we have many other members who are leaders in their communities and who are interested in working with us in the promotion of a Farmers Union educational program.

Through the National and State Junior Departments we are supplying a number of services to leaders. Every leader receives three guide books, namely, the Junior Manual, the Juvenile and Reserve Manual, and the Local Leaders' Guide Book. Just off the press is a new leaflet called "The New Leader." Its purpose is to aid the leader in becoming acquainted with the other three Manuals. To all our leaders each month goes a letter with current news and information concerning leaders each month Through personal correspondence we answer requests for material and advice. One of our valuable mediums of contact is the Kansas Union Farmer where Juniors, Juveniles and Leaders meet through the columns of their own Department.

Our work is not limited to that of discussion and study. We are also interested in programs and recreation. We can assist locals and counties in finding answers for many entertainment problems. We can direct you to the Farmers Union Program Service, to books of plays and skits which make it possible to have a Farmers Union slant to the entertainment in our meetings. It is also our feeling that all the recreational needs are not being met in rural communities and that we have a splendid opportunity to discover and develop new interests in homemade fun. Old folk games and dances are being revived. Handicraft and hobby suggestions are helping rural youth to find enjoyment in play that creates.

We could give many illustrations of Juniors at work. Besides their regular activities of discussion, and educational projects, there are sideliners such as raising funds for the trip to camp, funds with which to buy material, and at present one county is planning activities for the financing of a county Junior Banquet.

During the year we have had several statewide projects which have made it possible for Juniors to go beyond boundaries of their own counties. Last November as a result of the four-minute speech contest at our '38 convention, two Juniors attended the National Farmers Union Convention at Madison, Wisconsin. In February three Juniors and two of our leaders were guests of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association at their Annual Meeting. In August 73 Juniors and Leaders spent six days at the second Kansas Farmers Union Camp. Later in August two county leaders, a Junior and your State Leader attended the Farmers Union All-State Camp in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

We no longer live in the horse and buggy days when local acquaintances and contacts were adequate. In a time when we are made neighbors with people thousands of miles away through radio and speedy transportation facilities, our unity as a farm organization must find greater strength on a state and national scale.

A highlight of the year was the camp held at Eureka Park, Manhattan, July 31 to August 6. After a second venture with a camp for Juniors and Leaders, we are convinced of the merits of such. It is difficult to get a picture of our camps without seeing them in action. There is activity from early morning until night. The day's schedule combines study, work, play and fellowship for all. Through classes we endeavor to light sparks of interest in economic and social conditions; to point to the road of cooperative business and living, and to assist the young people in learning to use a few tools of leadership. Recreation in our camps does much to stimulate a friendly and congenial spirit, and also gives the campers new ideas to thy out home communities.

From all the comments that reach us, the camp was enjoyed, and we consider it a success in educational value and also a success financially. The camp paid its own way.

As your State Junior Leader, I have taken part in several conferences and meetings outside of the state. In February with Mr. Fengel I attended the Nebraska Farmers Union Convention. On the Saturday of March 25, I went to Chicago and assisted our National Junior Leader, Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards, with the Farmers Union Hour Broadcast on the National Farm and Home Hour. In April I attended a National Conference on Problems of Farm Youth which was held in Washington, D. C.

This conference held in Washington April 24 to 26, was the first of its kind ever to be held in this country. In view of the many pressing problems of our country and the world which effect youth, the conference was called by the five leading national farm organizations, namely, the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union, and the American Vocational Associations. The American Country Life Association was also invited, making six organizations in all. Each organization was entitled to five youth and five adult delegates. Representing the Farmers Union was our National Junior Leader, the State Leaders of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Louisiana, and Kansas, and Juniors from Montana, North and South Dakotas.

The conference was significant in that the sessions were informal and chiefly discussion. The underlying purpose was for the young people to give their version of rural youth problems today, and that plan was strictly followed. From North, South, East and West we came with our ideas, often agreeing and just as many times disagreeing. For us of the Farmers Union the conference brought us to realize more keenly the value of our own well-rounded Farmers Union program. We are aware of the importance of personality and cultural development, but we also are concerned about social and economic conditions which are making beauty a foreign thing in many a home.

Another conference in which I was deeply interested was held in Kansas City, Missouri in June. The meeting which brought together farm leaderfs was called by Frank W. Cyr of Columbia University, for the purpose of discussing the Problems of Education for Democracy from the laymen's point of view.

All of these conferences are important because of the medium of contact which they give us with people outside of our own organization. We are given an opportunity to advertise our program, and also to broaden our own thinking by getting the other person's point of view. It is my opinion that we should utilize every opportunity for friendly meetings with people of other organizations and occupations.

As the Junior Department takes on years and growth, it is our aim to add new services and develop new educational projects. In November we are going to experiment with county adult Farmers Union schools. In this project, new to Kansas, Stafford, McPherson and Ellsworth counties are going to pioneer. On November 3 and 4 the members of Stafford county will meet for a two day school, or in other words, they will spend two days in the discussion of problems of current interest to Farmers Union members. The meetings will begin at 10:00 a. m. and continue throughout the day. For discussion there will be topics related to Junior Education, program planning, and to general organization and farm problems. McPherson and Ellsworth counties will have similar school programs. We are looking forward to the day when our experiences with camps and county institutes can lead to a felt need and desire for winter institutes lasting from two to six weeks.

It does not seem consistent that in a country with seemingly ample facilities for education that we find fields of learning untouched. In my mind a grievious mistake in our education today is that learning is a thing set apart, and not a process which is closely linked up with everyday living and doing. Democracy is working best today in those countries which have developed a system of folk education. Democracy starts with the folks out at the crossroads, and will be preserved and strengthened only through an enlightened and thinking citizenship. To "let George do it" is not sharing democracy, but is the laying of a brick of centralized control.

May we through education and cooperation build a mighty farm organization and an intelligent farm citizenship.

CO-OP EDDCATION IS IS GREATEST MOVE IN F. U. MOVEMENT

(continued from page 2)

have not had some seemingly reliable source on which to base my suggestion. Most of it has been derived from some hours of study of other educational programs—their mistakes and accomplishments.

In conclusion you will note I have made no extravagant claims for what might be expected from such a program. I do not wish to do so, but I do believe: An educational program conducted on a proper scale, will revive the roots of cooperation, promote new growth and start the movement from the ground up again, help the weak cooperative to become strong enough to finance themselves, add new life and zest to the strong cooperatives, quadruple the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union, improve farm life and other occupations and bring lasting benefits to you and me and the Country we all love.

Need I tell you how sincere I am?

It is a big job, an important one. Remember the charge given you when you became a member of the Farmers Union—"Stand for the cause you have espoused. A virtuous and enlightened people can never be enslaved."

Will Present Play

A 3-Act play, "I'll Explain Everything," will be presented at the Morning Star Schoolhouse near McPherson, November 7, by the Mt. Hope Community Club. An orchestra from the Club will furnish the specialty numbers. Lunch will be served by the Juniors of the Johnstown Local.

You planted your wheat yourself. You harvested or combined it yourself. Will you also market it yourself?

Many thousands of bushels of Kansas wheat are stored either on farms, in local elevators, or in terminal elevators. Much of it is on government loans, and if prices advance sufficiently, it will be sold. Will you do this through the marketing organizations you have built for that purpose, or will you hire outsiders to do it for you?

Kansas Farmers Union producers can make, or save, many thousands of dollars if they complete this final operation for themselves. Certain handling charges are made for selling this stored grain. Do you want these charges to build up profits for someone else or savings for yourself? You must make the choice.

Join with hundreds of other producers who market their grain themselves through local and terminal cooperative marketing organizations and you help build savings similar to those made by your Farmers Union Jobbing Association in the past two years—$96,782 in 1937, and $118,382 in 1938. These savings made possible the declaration of a 1 cent a bushel patronage dividend in 1937 and ¾ of a cent a bushel in 1938. Patronizing cooperatives is one way where unselfish action results in greater personal gains. It is the best way to

HELP YOUR COOPERATIVE HELP YOU

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY SALINA TOPEKA

TO KANSAS FARMERS

Maybe you think it's a long jump from a vast, wind-rippled field of growing wheat to a grocery store. But up-and-coming American wheat producers like Oley Ostrander have a different slant nowadays. This interview I got in Kansas, world-famous wheat producing area, makes that plain.

Oley Ostrander is acknowledged one of the best wheat farmers in Sumner County, a leading wheat county of the state of Kansas. Born and raised in these parts, Oley started working in the wheat when he was 9. He leased an 80-acre farm when he was 22 and ever since he has been on his own. Today Oley operates a 1200-acre wheat and stock ranch near Wellington, Kansas. This year, from a 700-acre planting, he harvested better than 18,000 bushels of wheat. That's an average yield of more than 25 bushels to the acre and a record for a grower to be proud of anywhere in the wheat belt.

Mr. Ostrander read over and approved everything I've written here about his methods and his thinking—

YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

OLEY OSTRANDER of Kansas tells how

SAFEWAY STORES PUSH WHEAT

"There isn't much a wheat farmer can do about selling his own product," Oley Ostrander told me. "We're too far out of the market — too busy producing. Yet I know wheat has to compete for people's attention just like other foods and I appreciate the fine job Safeway does in boosting wheat products.

"At our end of this wheat business we Kansas farmers have found it pays to use up-to-date methods. On my own place, for instance, we follow up the combine with a one-way machine to pulverize the soil. And by moldboarding and cultivating at least three times in summer we keep the soil fine and weed-free.

"All of our seed is graded and fanned to insure an even stand. I use semi-deep furrow drills and plant in ridges 3 to 4 inches deep, so the land holds moisture.

"But after harvesting a crop of wheat, we farmers have got to look to others to turn our wheat into products that the public will pay money for — and to tell about wheat's values. Wheat needs good selling — not only to increase demand but to hold its markets.

"I've noticed that Safeway stores use up-to-date methods to sell wheat just like I do to produce it. They offer the public good wheat products at money-saving prices. And by constant promotion—advertising and store display—they push wheat day in and day out.

"That's why I think of the Safeway people as a sort of partner of mine—because good selling like they give wheat is what we producers need more than anything else."

THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

The Ostrander boys—Lauren, 13, and Thomas, 16—are a real help to their folks. Tom is doing the trucking for his dad and Lauren, just starting high school, helps around the ranch in many ways

An expert home manager, Mrs. Velma Ostrander tends a fine vegetable and flower garden, too. A regular customer at her Safeway store in Wellington, she says: "We produce our wheat in an up-to-date, efficient way and that's how Safeway sells wheat—so naturally we get along in friendly fashion"

A huge quantity of Kansas wheat is moved into consumption by Safeway stores in ready-to-use forms like these, Oley Ostrander points out. "It does me good to see the strong selling effort Safeway puts behind quality wheat products like Julia Lee Wright's Bread and Kitchen Craft Flour," Mr. Ostrander says. "Advertising like Safeway's, and their store displays, are a big help in keeping people mindful of wheat"

With plenty of rich pasture land and winter feed, Oley Ostrander has found livestock profitable. Right now he has 55 head of white-faced Hereford breeding cows and 50 breeding ewes. Most years he gets close to a 100% calf crop from his herd

Arkansas F. U. President Speaks at Convention

By Dr. M. F. Dickinson

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Members of the Farmers Union of the Great State of Kansas.

I bring to you greatings from the Cotton Farmers of the Southland, whom I represent here tonight. Let me express to President Fengel my appreciation of the honor he has conferred upon me by inviting me to address this convention and for this opportunity of presenting the cause of the American Farmers, and especially the family-size Cotton Grower of the South.

It is a peculiar twist of fate that would bring poverty and even hunger to so many people in this, the greatest Nation on earth—a Nation that, although comprising only 7 per cent of the population of the world, has 35 per cent of all railroads, 45 per cent of the radios, one-half of all the telephones, and 70 per cent of all the automobiles in the world. A Nation that uses 50 per cent of all the silk, of the petroleum products, of the rubber, and of all the coffee in the world. But regardless of this wonderful showing, regardless of all of our wealth, our great manufacturing industries, our natural resources, our transportation facilities, we find eleven to twelve million people still unemployed, with 3,000,000 families on relief.

Legislation Not Enough

While we realize that legislation alone cannot restore prosperity to agriculture of the Nation, yet our lawmakers can help in many ways. For example, farm tenancy has been increased rapidly, especially in the Middle West and in the South. The Bankhead-Jones Act at the best is a mere gesture in making home-owners of these tenants. I desire to call your attention to S-100, by Senator Lee of Oklahoma, providing that insurance companies, Federal Land Banks, or large private landowners may cut their farms into family sized tracts and sell to tenants, the Government to insure the purchase money, provided both the purchaser and the farms are approved by FSA. Such a law properly administered would really accomplish something in putting dispossed farmers back as home-owners.

But in order to understand the causes that have brought about our present deplorable conditions in America, let us take a retrospective view of our Nation's history.

Just what is wrong with the low income farmer, and what are the underlying causes?

1. We must look back over the history of the development of agriculture in this country. Let us first see the picture of a great fertile area, covered by the finest merchantable timber ever known to the world; great deposits of minerals of all kinds, including coal, iron ore, maganese, zinc, copper, bauxite, and more than 400 other valuable minerals; much of the land swampy and needing both levies and drainage; other great areas arid or semi-arid, and needing irrigation. Now, let us drop back to the beginning of development of this great agricultural territory.

It required labor to clear the land, to fence it, to drain it, and to erect sufficient buildings—both dwellings and barns. It required labor to get the merchantable timber to the mills and factories. It required labor to extract the minerals from the earth. It required labor to put in our drainage systems. Land was cheap, much of it was subject to homestead, and pioneers began pushing westward, and further west, developing farms. Hence, they had employment on their own farms for both themselves and neighbors. The natural resources of timber and minerals were plentiful, but were exploited by capital in the north and east, the owners getting very little of the wealth that should have remained in the particular areas. Instead, they went to the northern and eastern cities, leaving the great agricultural centers without this capital which should have remained with the folks who were developing these farms.

As the farms were developed, railroads were pushing through. This required labor. Cities sprang up everywhere; store buildings, dwellings, and churches were built. This required still more labor. So long as this development was going on, there was employment for all. Profits of farms, railroads, factories, merchants, were re-invested, in inlarging their respective plants or factories. If the soil on a farm became depleted, it was turned into pasture, and more land was cleared for cultivation. This process went on from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, until finally a few years ago, the process of development was completed.

No longer were there new soils to develop. No longer was there need of using labor to clear more land. The Ditches were dug; the levies were built; railroads were completed; factories were built above needed capacity. Storehouses and dwelling houses both in the country and city were over-built. No longer could the farmer find employment during his idle season. No longer could the city laborer find employment. This meant immediately the drop-off of consumption of agricultural products since neither the farmers with their labor, nor the city laborers could have purchasing power to consume. This meant the merchants could not sell their goods, and consequently they began to contract both in size and number. To meet this condition, merchants began to group together, and from this, we began to develop big food chains, as well as other chains, including factories, stores, hardware, and farm implements. Too, it is tending to drive out the small business men who were forced to become laborers, and return to the farms from whence they came as young men. This meant a great deal of unemployment and more farmers producing for a market that was already heavily glutted.

So this is the vicious condition in which we find ourselves today. Unless we can break down this spiral of decreased production and decreased spending, it must follow that our national income must continue to drop, and our standard of living must also grow worse and worse. Just how long the public will stand for this downward drift is to be seen as we cannot imagine man long enduring a system which subjects them and their families to unemployment and hunger. It seems reasonable that their present bewilderment will turn into resentment, and that may eventually lead to a general recolt.

Farmers Suffer Exploitation

2. As mentioned above, the farmers received but little for their timber, minerals, and other natural resources, which were merchantable. But exploitation did not end here. Early in our history, the tariff system was introduced to protect our manufacturing. This led to protection of others, as the railroads, power and light, and other similar utilities. This same protection has never been extended to agriculture, and has placed the farmers at a great disadvantage, since they buy their farming implements and clothing on a highly protected market, while their own market is left practically wide open for foreign farmers who are able to buy the same farming implements and the same clothing at a much reduced price over what the American farmer must pay.

The Government has been putting forth heoric efforts to meet the condition pointed out above. To raise the farmers income and to encourage him to rebuild his soil we have had the soil conservation, parity payments, and crop insurance. To rehabilitate low income farmers who had either lost their homes or had sunk to such point they were no longer able to finance their operations, we have the Farm Security Administration. Through the tenant purchase division, FSA is even buying homes for tenants. Then we have Farm Credit Administration financing and refinancing farmers even to the point of buying seed and feed. Much of this is being done with borrowed money. Certainly those of us who have given any thought to the general economics of the nation realize this cannot go on forever, but to the contrary, may cause a general breakdown of the banking system of the country and probably of the government itself.

May I pause to ask, if the farmers are any better off today, fundamentally, than when we started the program several years ago. If not, does it not stand to reason that the confidence in Democracy may be undermined and the masses left to the influence of the sauvity of some unscrupulous reformer, who might be able to convince them that only through regimentation and dictatorship can hunger and unemployment be driven from our land.

A curtailment of production simply means curtailment of the national income, and therefore a curtailment of our national wealth. It seems to me that we should be convinced now, after these years of experience, that reduction cannot mean increased prices unless we can have a pro rata reduction throughout the world. Even then, it cannot do the job for the American farmer until the Government places him on an equal with manufacturing and transportation. He must have protection of his markets against farmers of other countries just as manufacturers have for their products. Until this is done, it is my opinion that but little results can reasonably be expected of our rehabilitation efforts.

Another important factor contributing to present conditions of the small farmers of the nation is the machine. His inability to secure loans for FCA, banks, and insurance companies, and being compelled to operate at the disadvantage mentioned above which has forced him, even with government benefits received, to sell his products below cost of production, have forced him into foreclosure resulting in the loss of his home. These farms have been taken in by various lending agencies, banks, and insurance companies. In some instances individuals and corporations have bought them up. Having large tracts, these banks, insurance companies, individuals and corporations, have bought tractors with large government benefit checks paid them, and are using cheap hired labor to grow farm products in competition with the family sized farmer whose operations are too small to justify these heavy investments. This has necessarily complicated the already insurmountable difficulty of the family sized farm.

It seems clear, that while our administration has been sincere in its efforts to restore prosperity they have not been very successful. The administration's economists did recognize that production and consumption must balance. So long as we were spending our incomes instead of hoarding it, we were able to use the labor and thereby maintain our consuming power. But when our process of development was complete, and we had no further use for labor, we began passing ten or twelve billion dollars of earnings into a hole called Surplus, and failed to put those profits back to work. We immediately had an unbalance between production and consumption. Suppose we do raise the National Income to ninety billion dollars of this, we immediately have an unbalance that will reflect back upon business. But our government economists, after recognizing the necessity of this balance, placed the machinery in reverse, instead of finding a way to lift consumption up to the level of production, or national income, they started out to bring production down to the level of consumption.

Aid to Employment?

NOT THE CANNING FACTORY—In this scene faintly suggestive of a U. S. canning factory during corn or tomato season, British workmen are stacking new shells. Many industrial plants in England now help produce munitions.

CONVENTION IMPVRESSIONS BY JUNIORS

(continued from page 1, col. 6)

Juniors which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

"I wish to thank the Juniors and Leader at the State Convention for their kindness in selecting me as a Torchbearer Junior to the National Convention."

—Ruth Carlson, No. 8 Local, McPherson County.

"I was indeed glad to have an opportunity to attend the State Convention at WaKeeney. The lectures were very interesting. They give a person an idea of how things are really going on in the United States and the great need of a farm organization like the Farmers Union. I think by attending these conventions, we should arouse more enthusiasm in our locals."—Albert Rilinger, Rock Local, Nemaha County.

"The convention at WaKeeney was the first Farmers Union State Convention I have ever attended, so I cannot say whether this convention was better or worse than the ones preceding it. A convention is the climax of a year's work where men from all over the state can get together and discuss their problems. In a group of men from different communities they will have different opinions and ideas on subjects. They can discuss their ideas, sift the good from the bad, and use it to help build one of the greatest organizations in the world, the Farmers Union. The main thing wrong with the Farmers Union today is that we do not have enough members, good leaders, and organizers.

"I enjoyed the two speakers, Dr. M. F. Dickerson and Hon Charles G. Binderup, more than anything else at the convention. One thing that surprised me was that there were not more counties represented at the convention. I would liked to have seen a little competition in the election instead of having things so tame. I enjoyed the Junior Program Thursday evening, especially the folk dances. Altogether the convention was pretty good and I would like to attend again next year.—David Hoskinson, Zenor Local, Stafford County.

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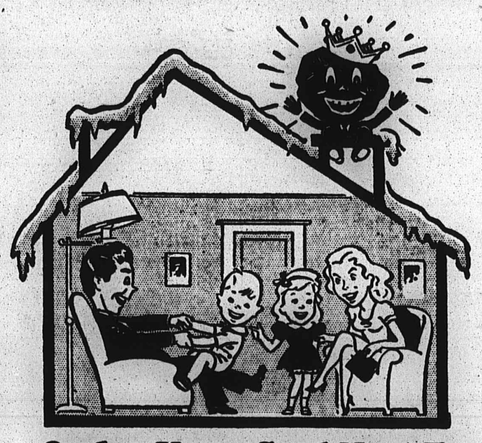

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Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron, 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
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Local Supplies

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

Cash Must Accompany Order
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

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

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