



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## 32nd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FARMERS UNION

**Managers Meeting Tuesday Afternoon Followed by Banquet. John Vesecky Succeeds Himself as President**

The Thirty Second Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union is now history. Although the attendance was somewhat smaller than at the last convention the percentage of the delegates who attended after meetings was better than usual. The visitors too were all very prompt in coming to the meetings and stayed until the adjournment even if it took until nearly 12 o'clock midnight as it did on Thursday evening. The general opinion was that this was one of the most earnest and attentive crowds we have ever had, and that the program was also one of the best as to quality and variety in recent years.

The Managers meeting on Tuesday afternoon and the banquet at night was much enjoyed by both the managers and the visitors, especially the talk in the afternoon by Glen Talbot, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, and the talks in the evening by E. K. Dean, Manager of the Crawford County Farmers Union business and by James O'Hara, vice president of the Managerial Ass'n. and manager of the Parsons Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. The contest as to who was the oldest, and the youngest manager the longest etc., and the prizes, accompanied by the witty sayings were appreciated by both the recipients and by the banqueters.

Wednesday morning the meeting was entertained by the Osborne County Farmers Union Orchestra, with an abundance of music. After the singing of "America" by the audience and invocation by Rev. Claude Miller of the First Christian Church of Hutchinson. Mr. Claude E. Chalfant, President of the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the city. Brother C. C. Gerstenberger substituted for Ruben Peterson in response to the address of welcome. After the appointment of the Credentials Committee and a report of the order of business committee, Brother P. R. Wells of Chase county with the assistance of Neil Dulaney, conducted a beautiful memorial service for the Union members who had passed away during the year. Ted Belden of the Jobbing Ass'n. and C. E. Creitz, manager of the Royalty company, sang a very appropriate duet.

The following committees were appointed: The Order of Business and Credentials committees being appointed in the forenoon and the rest in the afternoon.

### Credentials and Elections Committee

Carl E. Clark—McPherson County.  
Otto Hack—Douglas county.  
C. E. Dewitt—Allen county.  
Order of Business and Rules Committee

C. C. Gerstenberger—Douglas county.  
Francis Kelley—Anderson county.  
Walter Brennan—Wabunsee county.

### Memorial Service

T. R. Wells—Chase county.  
Resolution and Legislative Committee

W. B. Romeiser—Rush county.  
C. L. Ikenberry—Gove county.  
Frank G. Erbert—Ellis county.  
H. E. Kline—Ellsworth county.

Gust Larson—Riley county.  
Blaine O'Connor—Stafford county.  
A. M. Hanson—McPherson county.  
Joe Erwin—Sumner county.  
Ivan J. Scott—Coffey county.  
Clyde Coffman—Osage county.

Irvin Ward—Stafford county.  
Cooperative Business Committee

Ernest K. Dean—Crawford county.  
A. C. Schewe—Wabunsee county.  
M. L. Beckman—Clay county.  
Chester Chapman—Ellsworth county.

G. H. Barbour—Washington county.  
Nell Dulaney—Coffey county.

C. W. Kimerer—Mitchell county.  
Organization Committee

George Bicknell—Osborne county.  
V. J. Bosh—Marion county.  
H. A. Waters—Marshall county.  
Pete Heidecker—Miami county.

H. A. Veal—Sumner county.  
A. J. Wempe—Marshall county.  
Ray Henry—Stafford county.

Of major importance on the afternoon program were the reports of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. and the Farmers Union Livestock Commission by their managers and directors. The Jobbing Association had a fine report on this year's business and especially on the reestablished Grain department which has been in operation again this year.

They have had the best year in their business history. Manager Witham reported. While the Livestock Commission, due to an acute shortage of livestock, cannot show profits this year, their service to their customers was no less valuable than that of the Jobbing Association. Manager Hobbs read a fine address on livestock marketing which will appear in our columns either in this issue or next.

As Manager Schwab of the St. Joseph Farmers Union Livestock Commission could not attend the con-

vention we are printing his report in full in this issue and recommend its careful reading to our members.

The high light of the afternoon program was the presentation of honor medals to the members of the Farmers Union who had held their membership for 25 years or longer. It sure gave one new courage and determination to push ahead regardless of obstacles when he saw that group of intrepid, faithful workers for the good of Agriculture, who had withstood all the trial and opposition with which they had met and are still now as strong and fearless in their stand for human rights and equal privileges for farmers as they were when they joined the Union 25 or more years ago. We are proud to salute these veterans who attended the convention and received the medal of honor, and also the many more who for various reasons were not able to attend the convention and receive their decoration. The following received the medals at the convention.

P. J. Meyers, Clarlin.  
Alois Birzer, Clarlin.  
John Erbert, Ellis.

Nick J. Pfannenstiel, Munjor.  
A. C. Hoskinson, Zenith.

Anton Peterson, Greenleaf.  
Louis Schuckman, La Crosse.

H. A. Waters, Blue Rapids.  
A. R. Robinson, Centralia.

L. W. Werth, La Crosse.  
Leo Barnhill, Hunter.

John Frost, Blue Rapids.  
H. A. Bosh, Clarlin.

John Scheel, Emporia.  
John Huber, Selden.

H. E. Witham, Beloit.  
C. C. Kimerer, Hunter.

N. A. Bessing, Covert.  
H. A. Wagner, Hunter.

C. L. Hance, Stockton.  
F. J. Kriley, Stockton.

C. G. Gustafson, Galva.  
A. D. Rice, Delphos.

W. H. Hawkins, Galva.  
J. C. Gregory, Osborne.

V. J. Bosh, Marion.  
Albert L. Larson, Marquette.

George Blackwood, Miltonvale.  
Chas. E. Kaiser, Miltonvale.

Felix Coppel, Miltonvale.  
J. C. Gregory, Osborne.

J. A. Frazier, Portia.  
Henry Neuschaefer, Lorraine.

Louis Katzenmeier, Ellsworth.  
Albert Roseberg, McPherson.

L. D. Brent, Alton.  
Lane Staadum, Fortis.

The evening program consisted of music by the Hutchinson High School orchestra and addresses by Dr. M. Shadid of Elk City, Oklahoma on cooperative hospitals and medicine and by ex-Governor Clyde M. Reed, editor of the Parsons Sun, on farm conditions and their economic causes.

Dr. Kingsley Roberts of the bureau of cooperative medicine of New York City, made a short talk on group medical care and cooperative hospitalization. All the talks were much appreciated by those present and will be carried, in summary, in an early issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

## Vice President Frost's Report

To the Hutchinson Convention Of The Kansas Farmers Union, Oct. 26, 1937

It is and has been the custom for the Vice President to sit in at the meetings of the State Board of Directors, and I have met with them five times in the last year, having a voice, but no vote in their deliberations.

Three times I have officially attended conferences as a representative of the Kansas Farmers Union. At the Kansas City meeting of the Managerial association last spring I explained and advocated a group membership plan. Also I appeared at a hearing of the Interstate Commerce commission at Kansas City last summer affecting truck regulations. I attended the Mid-West Farmers Union conference at Omaha September 7th to formulate a farm program.

A large number of articles have been written unofficially for our Kansas Union Farmer.

Twenty-one days have been spent in membership drives, in the following counties: Rush, Rooks, McPherson, Crawford, and Washington counties.

The plan in the membership drives has been to present the Farmers Union program at an evening meeting to which all farm families of the neighborhood have been cordially invited. Then all the next day two or more local Farmers Union boosters and yours truly have canvassed for members and dues for the Farmers Union. Then in the evening I would go to another local and repeat the program. In Rush and Washington counties five meetings, each covering a week, were held. In Crawford county seven meetings were held.

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## A Year of Red Cross Service



The Red Cross has given help to the victims of more than 100 disasters each twelve months for the past several years, but never before has a cataclysm of nature made so many of our citizens homeless as did the floods of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, last January.

In this disaster the Red Cross gave relief to more than a million persons and, after the water receded, helped thousands upon thousands of families to rebuild and repair their damaged homes and to replace necessary household furnishings lost or ruined in the flood.

The American people quickly contributed a \$25,000,000 flood relief fund to the Red Cross for the benefit of flood affected families. But, great as was the fund, it was entirely exhausted in meeting the urgent needs of the disaster stricken families. Not one single penny of this flood relief fund was or could be used to support the year around Red Cross programs of public health nursing, assistance to veterans and service men, first aid and water life saving, highway first aid, civilian relief, producing books, Braille for the blind, Junior Red Cross, etc. To continue these fine service programs throughout the coming year and to maintain the organization in a strong and vigorous condition, ready to act in future emergencies, the Red Cross is dependent upon the enrollment of several million citizens in the coming Roll Call.

In addition to the help given in disasters, Red Cross services to the public last year included:

More than 1,000,000 visits made to persons ill in their homes by Red Cross public health nurses. These same nurses also taught Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick to 35,000 women and girls.

Instruction in First Aid was given to 256,000 persons.

Life Saving was taught to 80,000 persons and several hundred thousands boys and girls learned to swim in Beginners and Swimmers classes given at camps and pools by Red Cross trained instructors.

More than 1,900 Highway Emergency First Aid stations are now in operation on major routes of automobile travel throughout the country and plans have been formulated for an additional 3,200.

Stimulated by the Red Cross Home and Farm Accident Prevention program, 7,000,000 homes and farms were self-checked for accident hazards.

Red Cross Chapters gave material assistance to needy families in 725 communities. This service is carried on chiefly in counties which have no family welfare agencies.

The Junior Red Cross enrolled 8,000,000 school boys and girls to take part in its programs of community service.

Service to disabled veterans, their dependents, and men now in active service continued.

Thousands of volunteers made garments for families in need and produced books in Braille for the blind.

Every local Red Cross program of each of the 12,000 Chapters and Branches, located in practically every county in the Nation, receives its national work of the organization.

You can have a share in all Red Cross work by enrolling as a member during the Roll Call, held from November 11th to 25th.

## TESTIMONY OF W. H. PIERSON

President Of Pottawatomie County Farmers Union Before The Senate Sub Committee, October 23, 1937.

Mr. Chairman, Senators Frazier and Pope:

My name is Walter H. Pierson, County President of Pottawatomie County Farmers Union.

I was born and raised on a farm and have been farming all my life. When I recall that it was our Senate Agricultural Committee in 1933 at the special session of Congress who recommended unanimously, I believe, the Simpson-Norris Cost of Production Amendment, and the Senate as a whole voted 47 to 41 for this amendment, and as you three Senators were members of that committee and are coming right out to the farmers and asking us to express ourselves on farm legislation, it looks very encouraging to we farmers.

We held a county meeting on October 8, and I was chosen to be present at this meeting with instructions to insist that anything less than cost of production will not be

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## Convention Address by G. W. Hobbs Manager Livestock Commission Co.

Once more we are assembled in convention to exchange ideas and views and to discuss our mutual problem—together. It has been my privilege to have attended seven annual conventions of the Kansas Farmers Union, prior to this one, and I feel free to state that each one has been more interesting to me than the one previous.

This is the first time I have ever prepared an address for a convention but there were so many interesting subjects to be covered that I did not want to miss any of them, and no, prepared it accordingly. Some of the facts and figures in this address were furnished by R. C. Ashby of the University of Illinois.

One of the disadvantages of living today, at least on the business side, is that life moves so fast it is difficult to keep up. As a result, the business is too often operated on the basis of conditions existing yesterday, instead of in line with modifications that are in operation today or which indicate operation tomorrow.

A major problem with Livestock producers is to keep accurately informed about important changes that are taking place in the marketing field as well as regarding powerful influences that are constantly seeking to modify marketing methods. If they are so informed, few stockmen will knowingly support selling practices that definitely weaken their bargaining power.

Since nearly every situation affords a choice between courses of action, the number of alternatives in livestock marketing that might be employed is very large. It is the purpose of this discussion to mention a few which seem to be of basic importance and to consider some of the results likely to follow the choice of some course of action instead of another.

Of the many alternatives which might be mentioned, only eight are included in this discussion. They are:

I. Individual viewpoint or industry viewpoint.

II. Lower marketing costs or more effective selling.

III. Sell livestock or pass title.

IV. Open competitive markets or local noncompetitive markets.

V. Use the nearest market or go to the best market.

VI. Organized selling or disorganized selling.

VII. Organized selling or packer control.

VIII. Meat exports or Meat imports.

No. I. The attitude or point of view of the individual naturally determines the nature of his actions. The narrow and selfish individual considers only himself. Often his first consideration in selling is just to get money that he might get; even though the result is that both take less than they should receive.

What happens when the individual viewpoint dominates the marketing practice of a community or of a region is exemplified by the following excerpt from a statement by a prominent professor of animal husbandry, in an important state. He said: "The marketing situation—as it pertains to meat animals—is in a rather deplorable situation. Men approach their markets with the idea that driving a smart bargain was for their own benefit and the devil take the rest so far as other producers are concerned. The result is that they are underselling each other, and the price of meat is lower than it should be; on expense when it comes to the sale of meat animals."

That is a sorry comment on the attitude of livestock producers toward their own marketing problems. Its applicability is not limited to one state. Only as producers look at problems from the standpoint of the individual viewpoint, will improvement come in the livestock marketing field.

No. II. Lower marketing costs or more effective selling is an old acquaintance, at least the first part—for it has been harped on continuously. Yet the second part is more important than the first, though it has received much less attention. Public attention has centered on marketing cost when such attention would better have been concentrated on more effective selling; on expense when it should have centered on income.

A saving of \$2 per car in selling expense is worth while provided it does not involve effective service by sales agencies. But only 5 cents per cwt. in higher price amounts to \$8.25 on a single deck of cars; and to \$11 on a car of cattle. Yet attention has centered on saving the \$2 rather than on gaining the 5 cents better prices.

Moreover, really effective sales agencies, really fully supported by producers, can often gain more than 5 cents in price. Here is a case in point. On one market, a few months since, the hog market appeared uncertain at the opening. Some sales agencies sold hogs at \$9.40. At least

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## Full Speed Ahead in 1938

(From Five Star Final Convention News)

Full speed ahead is an excellent idea, but first we must chart our course—determine where we are going and how. On the following pages you will find that the various Kansas Farmers Union Business Associations affiliated with Kansas Farmer Union and the different departments of the State Organization have done just that. In each case the plans which have been made are practical. They are plans which can be followed through to achievement if we all remember that we are not passengers on a pleasure voyage, but members of the "crew" with work to do!

Another Farmers Union Convention has now become a history. Enthusiastic and friendly from its opening moments, it quickly became evident that this 32nd Annual Convention of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America was to be one of the most successful ever held. Your presence here and your close, considerate attention at all sessions has been keenly appreciated.

While we are still refreshed by our short vacation from routine duties; while the inspiring addresses remain vivid in our minds and hearts; while we are still buoyant from our contact with "kindred spirits"; let's go home and get to work. Use the ideas that have been presented here at the Convention to help you individually and in your local activities, and then ask yourself how you can best serve to aid the State Organization and the various Farmers Union Business Associations in making their plans for 1938 become actualities. Only you can answer that question—only you can fill the place that is particularly your own.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. Delegates to the convention and all Farmers Union members:

We wish to express our appreciation for your loyal support. We assure you that in the future, as in the past, will spare no efforts to render safe and economical insurance service.

While a great many of the farmer organized mutual insurance companies of Kansas have pressed into commercial business and others are moving to that trend, we are satisfied to insure the farmer's property and meet his needs in the line of insurance. We do not want to get into city business except in as much as it is necessary to protect the interests of our farmer members who may have city property.

Our chief interest here, and will remain in insuring rural risks.

Although at present we do not insure automobiles in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, we have facilities through which we can take care of your automobile insurance. We are, however, considering auto insurance, and may, in the future, establish such a department of our own.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association MERCHANDISE:

We are using two different columns for the two departments of The Farmers Union Jobbing Association. However, the two departments are but the two halves that make the whole. Any plans made for future activities are shared by both departments and carried out by both.

To attempt to set a definite goal for a buying agency of farm supplies having a membership of more than 300 cooperative associations, owned by something like 95,000 producers, is like trying to figure out the needs of an entire city.

But we can and do say this, let's increase our business—and you will know that it is Our Business, so that during this coming year we handle at least:

10,000 cars of coal  
10,000 barrels of flour  
35,000 tons of feed  
3,000,000 pounds of Binder Twine  
5,000 gallons of paint  
30,000 gallons of gas  
100,000 gallons of oil  
100,000 pounds of grease  
\$125,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise.

While this conservative aim is but a scratch on the surface of the possibilities of a farm supply buying organization patronized by ALL of the Kansas Farmers Union local business associations, yet it would represent a large amount of savings which would be returned to the locals in the form of cash patronage dividends.

Help us attain this goal by patronizing your local cooperative and asking for KFU Products and other merchandise supplied by the farm supply buying association organized back in 1914.

GRAIN MARKETING:

After making almost breath-taking history in our grain department this year, and breaking all past records for one day's business, one week's business, and one month's business by handling in Kansas City alone:

517 cars on one day!  
1231 cars in one week!  
3097 cars in one month!

It would seem like tempting fate to set our goals higher for next year. Yet we dare to do it! While the grain may not move to market so rapidly next year and thus enable us to break the above record for records in a short period of time, we do hope that next year we may have the opportunity to handle a greater proportion of grain shipped by our members.

We expect to merit this increase of business by increasing our ability since, the hog market appeared uncertain at the opening. Some sales agencies sold hogs at \$9.40. At least

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tends to extend its activities—the recently inaugurated Membership Department being one of the new services.

In these plans for increased service, the management at all times has had the encouragement, guidance, and loyal support of its directorate: J. C. Gregory, Osborne, Kansas; Homer Terpening, Waukeeny, Kansas; D. O. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids, Kansas; C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kansas; E. A. Crall, Erie, Kansas; J. Erwin, Cicero, Kansas.

These men join the entire personnel of The Farmers Union Jobbing Association in expressing appreciation for your business in the past and for your continued patronage.

Farmers Union Co-op Creamery Association has a 7 Point Program

1. A 100 percent increase in volume.

2. Why? More producers need the service of our business in the marketing of their cream and we need this added volume as a means of more economical operation. This gain can be made, as producing conditions return to normal, in our operating territories.

3. A 50 per cent increase in the distribution of merchandise, such as feeds, steel products, binder twine, paints, etc.

4. Why? The merchandising department of our association have demonstrated their utility to our patrons and their ability to increase the economy of our operations.

5. Installation of a refrigerated individual family locker system.

6. Why? Refrigerated lockers for the maintenance of fresh food supplies are no longer an experiment and this is a service to patrons that may well be classed as an economic necessity.

7. Installation of additional equipment making possible the manufacturing and distribution of ice at the Waukeeny plant.

Why? With partial equipment already in operation at Waukeeny, and as ice is now being shipped in to that point, we should, with a moderate investment, be able to manufacture and merchandise ice to the advantage of the entire community and to ourselves.

8. Increase the membership in our "Egg Marketing Pool."

Why? This service has already returned quite a savings to producers marketing through it and others should be benefited by it. The encouragement toward the production of better quality eggs alone justifies expansion of this activity.

9. Why? Such a local should be able to actively stimulate the interest in the Kansas Farmers Union and consolidate the efforts of locals over the county which are now more or less inactive.

10. Extend better compensation to our employees.

Why? Because they deserve it. Their consistent loyalty and work at reduced scales of compensation through the last three years of drought and scant production has been splendid, and they are entitled to better wages as soon as conditions permit.

Farmers Union Royalty Company This statewide enterprise of the Kansas Farmers Union meets a very definite and very real need.

It is well known that in the oil and gas industry there is nothing so certain as the uncertainty as to where a fact regarding the production of oil or gas will be found. This remains a fact regardless of how ardently a landowner may hope to be able to retire some day and live on the income from oil or gas.

The truth is that, standing alone, the chances of the individual landowner ever receiving such income are the very minimum—indeed, extremely remote. And if one is fortunate in this respect, he is one of the very, very small minority. The vast majority receive nothing.

The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company reverses this condition and makes the income of its members from this source a certainty.

To accomplish this the individual landowner places a part of his mineral rights (usually 1/8) in common pool, along with a large enough number of other landowners to give them all an interest in a large "spread." This increases the chance of success in the very maximum, in fact, makes it certain.

The first well on land thus pooled was brought in last week, and is only the beginning of the realization of the purposes for which the Royalty Company was organized.

In addition to the great advantages briefly outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, the collective bargaining power of this pool is making itself felt more and more. In a number of instances the Royalty Company has been able to drive much better bargains than the individual landowners could possibly have done.

Then, too, the Royalty Company has protected its members again and again against lease-hounds, royalty scalpers, inexperienced promoters, and what-have-you.

Space prevents anything in the way of history or other activity of the Royalty Company, but full information may be obtained by writing.

Kansas Farmers Union Nobody knows what the future has in store for any of us; but the following is what I hope the Kansas Farmers Union can accomplish in 1938.

First, I hope that we can get that understanding, that tolerance of the wishes, needs and views of others

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## Annual Report Exec. Board

**By Ross Palenske Chairman**

To the Officers and Members of the Kansas Farmers Union we submit the following report:

Your Board of Directors offer the following report of our Kansas Farmers Union since the last Convention held at McPherson, Kansas, in 1936 and in so doing wish to review briefly some of the reports of the Conventions Committees of the 1936 Convention, by which we have been governed.

The Constitution and By-Laws committee report as adopted required a referendum: The questions of changing the Constitution were submitted to the locals, the vote was disappointingly small.

Whatever a vote by referendum determines is the business of the membership, but the total vote is a challenge to all.

In fact our referendum was a failure. At the close of the referendum period less than 5 per cent of our people had voted. The time was extended and at the close of the extension less than 10 per cent of our people had voted. The Legislative committee outlined a general farm program, which the State office followed and on which Pres. John Vesecky worked.

We cooperated with other farm organizations of Kansas and all were severely defeated, when the 1937 legislature passed the Sales Tax law.

The gas tax exemption was saved, but, we may as well insert here, these forces opposed to Agricultural progress are already starting another war on gas tax exemptions for agricultural use and spreading much propaganda trying to discredit the farmers as a class, to the effect we are defrauding the State on taxable gas.

Our experience in the Kansas Legislature in 1937 should teach our membership it is not always what we do but what we have done to us in our weak and pitiful state of existence that sends us still farther down the monetary ladder. The Sales Tax and gas tax exemption were two main issues in the last legislature and we see with regret today how we are affected. We must now prepare for another battle in the coming session of the legislature at Topeka, or we will pay a three cents tax per gallon or more on gas used in our tractor.

The Junior work was again proposed this year, with the hope we might carry our plans of years to completion.







## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

## Message to The Local

MY ORGANIZATION! What a wealth of meaning those two words hold for us, if we but take time to meditate upon them. Each member, individually, and truthfully, may say "My Organization."

It is an organization based on the principles declared and defended by our forefathers—the great principles that all men are created equal. Then, believing steadfastly in this principle, we shall do unto others as we would have them do unto us, and to this end, we shall "reason together."

Shall we take a few minutes to analyze the name of my organization? The Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union of America. "The"—the definite article, not the indefinite "a" or "an"—but "The" one and only. "Farmers"—note the plural possessive denoting ownership. My organization is a class organization. Its members must be farmers; men who till the soil and form the basic industry of our country; men who produce the three necessities of life: food, clothing and shelter; men who live nearest to God, because they are working with nature in the reproduction of her handiwork. My organization is owned and operated by these farmers, and farmers only.

"Educational"—Education is the brightness of the noon day sun, while ignorance is the darkness of the blackest night. Education builds, ignorance destroys. Education leads, ignorance flounders and fails. My organization teaches not only the remedy but the source of infection that causes agricultural ills.

"Cooperative"—Cooperation is brotherly love in action. It is the sacrifice of selfish aims and ambitions for the welfare of all. It means grasping hands across the tumult of depression and adversity and working together to rise above it.

"Union"—United we stand, divided we fall. How better can we express the necessity of that word union in this farm organization. It means we are pledged to work in harmony and unity of purpose to arrive at the goal set forth in our program.

"Of America"—We are neither local, nor even state-wide in our scope of endeavor—we are National. We are an organization of farmers and their families, working together, studying together, under one banner and with a single objective, to secure Equity and Justice for agriculture.

"The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America"—have not you members come to realize that this name should be a source of pride to every one of you. If you are proud of your vocation as a farmer, then be equally proud of your own class organization.

We have Merchants' Associations, Bar Associations, Bankers' Associations, Medical Associations and so on down the list of other professions, in every community. Membership in these associations is open to members of each of these particular professions, only. Then why not a farmers' association? Each of these other organizations is interested in the welfare of its particular class members. Who will be interested in the welfare of the farmer if he does not take interest in himself?

My organization is a self-help organization. Through its Educational and Cooperative programs, the farmer is taught to help himself; to be independent to the same extent that all other industries are independent; but to realize where dependence on these other industries begins and to cooperate with them for the mutual benefit of each and all.

It demands refinancing farm indebtedness through the Frazier-Lemke Bill at a rate farmers would be

able to pay. It demands taxation on ability to pay. It opposes gambling in far commodities. It contends that Congress shall again assume its Constitutional right and duty to "coin money and regulate the value thereof."

"The emblem of my organization is a combination of the three tools of primary importance to successful farming; the plow, the hoe and the rake."

The motto of my organization, "Let us Reason Together," at once presents our democratic ideals. "Let us reason together," brother with brother, and keep all transactions in the open and above board. No cloak-room whisperings and underhand methods shall be tolerated in my organization. In this, as in all organizations, our greatest danger lies from the enemy within, the wolf in sheep's clothing, who poses as an ardent, enthusiastic member and waits his chance to sell the organization down the river for thirty pieces of silver. My organization does not tolerate this condition. Its purposes are definitely set forth in its Constitution, Article II, "To secure equity, establish justice, and apply the Golden Rule." And there can be no application of the Golden Rule in such perfidy, which would undermine the whole structure. So the Constitution provides for suspension, expulsion and rejection of any such members or candidates for membership.

So I repeat, my organization is based on the fundamentals of justice and there is no reason for its not becoming the most powerful force for justice for agriculture if it be kept clean and adheres strictly to its principles.

It is impossible to repeat too often or to impress too deeply upon the minds of your members this truth. My organization demands equity and justice for agriculture, nothing more and nothing less. We mean to secure this on its own merits, not through corrupt political wire-pulling and party patronage, not through exchange of influence among our membership or political consideration; but by clean, never-ending determination and convincing argument, until the powers that be in government have been brought to a realization that the Farmers Union program is the only just and equitable program for agriculture.

So keep in your mind always this fact, that the Farmers Union is a program of Education, Cooperation, Organization and just Legislation, the most important necessities to the social and economic well-being of any nation.

## The Goal of Physical Fitness

(Continued)

Resistance to Infections—A Mark of Vitality

The common cold is one of the most familiar evidences of lowered resistance to infections. Frequent colds are probably more often responsible than any other one factor for low vitality ratings. A question of great practical importance there fore, is what can be done to reduce colds and thus interrupt this vicious circle.

There has been much discussion regarding the relationship of certain elements of the diet, and particularly vitamin A, to infections of the respiratory tract, including the common cold. This issue arose from the fact that in the absence of vitamin A from the diet of experimental animals there is a change in the epithelial lining of the respiratory tract, a condition which lowers the resistance to bacterial invasion. On this basis it seemed reasonable to assume that an abundance or excess of Vitamin A would act as a protection against infections and that the findings could be applied to human beings. The controversy is still far from settled, but a few clinical studies, designed to show the effects of large amounts of vitamin A on colds, serve to shed some light on the question.

These studies were similar in that for a specified period of time adults were given concentrated doses of vitamin A in addition to their usual mixed diets. Careful records were kept of the number, severity, and duration of the colds occurring in the groups. The results showed no consistent lessening of the number and severity of colds but did indicate shortening of their duration. In one of these studies the vitamin A content of the diet was increased with vitamin A-rich foods. The food source was as effective in lessening the duration of colds as were the fish-liver oils and the concentrates of the same vitamin A value.

The several excellent food sources of vitamin A make it possible to supply an additional 5,000 units of vitamin A (reported as effective in the study) in well-balanced and palatable meals. The ease with which this may be done is illustrated by the fact that three ounces of butter and one pint of milk, alone, supply more than 5,000 units. Dairy products as a group constitute the most important source of vitamin A in the American food supply.

Proper Weight and Good Nutrition

Extreme overweight or underweight are distinct health hazards and the seriousness of the hazard increases directly with the amount of variation from the average weight at any given age. Studies of life insurance data show that overweight is a more serious factor in later life, while underweight is more dangerous during youth. Cases of wide variation from average weight should always be referred to a physician. But even moderate variations from average weight may be responsible for a low vitality rating. For example, any person who tires easily may very well investigate the possibility that his own lack of a few pounds is responsible for his condition. There

## Meat Loaf Is Family Favorite

But Vary It To Avoid Monotony

Adding a Dash of Catsup or Pickle Will Improve Flavor

MOST every housewife has her own favorite meat loaf recipe and of course meat loaves may be almost as varied as the days of the month. It is wise, however, to keep on file a number of different recipes for this popular American dish so there will be no chance of monotony because of its frequent appearance on the dinner table.

Here is a dish which will win the instant approval of everyone who tastes it. It is called Individual Stuffed Meat Loaves and it is an appropriate food for times when you are alone. If any of the meat loaves are left over, which is very doubtful, you will find that they also make delicious sandwiches if sliced and covered with chili sauce or mustard.

The addition of catsup and Worcestershire sauce in the recipe which is shown below greatly enhances the flavor of this delicious recipe to your present list of meat loaf favorites and see if it doesn't immediately become a tongue tempter that every member of your family will clamor for again and again.



Individual Stuffed Meat Loaves

1 pound fresh pork (ground) 1 ground beef 1 pound smoked ham (sliced) 1 egg slightly beaten 1 cup onion chopped 1/4 cup dry bread crumbs 1 cup catsup 1/2 cup Worcestershire sauce 1/2 cup salt and pepper to taste

Combine all ingredients except ham, eggs and catsup. Mix thoroughly. Divide the mixture into six equal portions, wrap one portion around each of the six ham slices (shells removed). Line baking cups or muffin pans with a strip of bacon and place one individual meat loaf in each. Bake at 350° for one hour. Serves six.

are many cases in nutritional history where the simple expedient of adding to or subtracting slightly from the diet has resulted in a more buoyant state of health and has brought greater endurance and more vigor.

There is no magic in the methods by which pounds are gained or lost. Gain or loss of fat is merely a matter of physiologic bookkeeping. If the goal is gain in weight, the problem is the simple one of adding more calories to the diet. Preferably in the form of foods which are rich in protective qualities. Extra milk, cream and butter are those which most nearly fulfill this requirement. Similarly, a sane reducing diet differs from an ordinary adequate diet only in the fewer calories which are consumed.

Any diet must have certain foods to maintain health. Foods that build and maintain bone, muscles, and blood are just as necessary to the overweight person as for the person of average weight. Actual experiments with reducing diets have shown that a diet which is adequate, satisfying and still be low in calories, thus reducing weight effectively; also that certain foods, especially dairy products, often regarded as "fattening" have an important place in a reducing diet. Adequate diets yielding no more than 1,000 calories daily are described in university experiments. They contain butter, cheese, ice cream, and milk, and yet accomplish the loss in weight gradually, a factor essential to the health of the persons living.

(Continued Next Week)

## EARNING MONEY AT HOME

When women make a choice between working at home and working for money, they should not be fooled into money-making careers by the almost universal belief that modern industry has rendered it unprofitable to produce at home.

Mrs. Ralph Borsodi in *Scribner's Magazine* for February describes how, as the wife of an economist, she has been making records for the last 15 years of what it costs to produce things on the Borsodi homestead, not for sale, but for her own use. Records covering the cost of raw material, supplies, fuel, "overhead," and labor prove that if the average woman will do a serious job of household production, she can easily earn the equivalent of from \$5 to \$20 per week, year in and year out, with no loss of unemployment.

Millions of women who have abandoned the production of things at home to earn money in business and those who remain homemakers and let outside agencies perform the tasks, will be surprised to find that a woman earns, when she can beans, as compared with the factory cost of the same amount \$6 an hour, and gets a higher quality, fresher product.

Soups and bread are also produced at home at a fraction of the cost for which they can be purchased in the store. To bake a loaf of bread, you can save money and get 50 cents an hour—*Magazine Digest*.

## SWAB FLOORS WITH "DRY" SUDS

Go easy on water when you mop the floor but don't spare soap. For washing any kind of floor surface or covering, clean abundant suds are the most important factor. The water should be changed and the soap replenished the minute the suds take on that flat grayish look.

To begin with make sure that the mop you use is clean. Wring it out of the suds and swab only a small area of the floor at a time. Now squeeze the mop tightly out of clear water, go over the surface a second time and the floor will be almost dry. A self-wringing mop or a mop wringer will help to save energy and time.

Keep the water tepid when mopping floors that have been varnished or waxed. Hot water is preferable for linoleum-covered floors or wooden uncoated wood or tiled floors.

## FOR CLEANING ODDS AND ENDS

Empty sugar and flour sacks come in handy for many household odds and ends. After thoroughly washing and boiling to remove all traces of lint and printed matter, they can be used as cleaning cloths or tied over the broom for sweeping down walls and ceilings, or dusting hardwood floors.

## Breads, Plain and Fancy

By Gertrude Overby

Do you carry from your childhood the memory of bread-baking day, the kitchen warm and moist and more intimate and friendly than any room will ever be in grown-up life, the smell from the oven pervading the tranquil air and giving to it an odor of exquisite security, the occasional tantalizing glimpse of goldening loaves when the door is opened, the dark oven's mystery was briefly opened, and the final bliss when your teeth sank into the warm, buttery crust given to you as a special mark of your mother's esteem? Anyone who remembers moments like that can never regard bread as anything but romantic.

And romantic it is. One of the first marks of civilization is the development of just such arts as bread-baking with all that it implies in the way of raising the grain, grinding it, fashioning a crude recipe to follow in its cooking. All this implies a development of thought and reasoning powers, of man's inherent ability to put two and two together and get almost any result he wants.

In primitive times, before anyone knew anything about calories, vitamins, food values and such like facts, they ate bread because they had found out by long experience that it filled up the gaps better than most other foods. Bread was a staple, a table, and while meat was an important part of the diet, it was hard to procure and spoiled easily.

In every country bread in some form or other has been a staple food since the first fires were kindled. Even the most primitive tribes had some form of bread, and as civilization progressed the forms became more numerous. Aside from the ingredients, I think it can be divided into two main classes, leavened and unleavened.

By old Mosaic law in the Old Testament, there was a sacred period during which no leavened bread was allowed to eat of leavened bread, the Passover of ancient Hebrew history. Today that time is observed by them in a charming manner—they give the matzoth which they eat at this holiday to their poor and as civil neighbors. Matzoth are a form of cracker, crisp and unsalted and delicious enough to eat at any time of the year. They remind me rather of a Swedish bread I used to revel in whenever I could get it.

A good example of a most familiar unleavened bread is the old Southern hoe-cake—I believe it is the simplest of all recipes, and no doubt you all know it: 1 cup white corn meal, 1-2 teaspoon salt, and boiling water. Mix in a soft dough, fry in one cake in a well-greased frying pan, brown on both sides. Now you know all, and for once the proverbial nutshell would be enough to put the whole information in.

However, it does seem rather a gyp to hand you recipes you've probably grown up with, so I'm going to devote the rest of my space to giving you one you're less likely to know. Speaking of leavened, or yeast bread, there was once a time when it was considered none too good for people—that is had some dyspeptic effect on the system. And concerning that, there is an amusing anecdote that took place some time during Elizabethan times: As everyone knows, yeast is one of the factors in producing certain forms of alcohol; some bright soul got the idea of catching the alcohol evolved from fermented bread whilst it was baking in the oven. The method was misrepresented to the public as a nefarious scheme for extracting alcohol from bread and so depriving the consumer of what was rightfully his own spirit. "Bread sold here with the gin in it," was the announcement placarded at the bakers' shops that opposed most vigorously this insidious attempt to "rob a poor man."

(Continued Next Week)

## SO THE NEXT DAY HE BOUGHT AN ELECTRIC WASHER

The Prairie Farmer thought it would be a good idea to have the men who gave the best accounts for the magazine help him. In fact, that there will be more electric washing machines in circulation as the result. The Prairie Farmer offered prizes for the men who gave the best accounts for the magazine. Some of these experiences are recounted in the following article.

Prairie Farmer's men folks' wash-day was just another washday for Seymour Hatch, because he had been doing the washing for 6 months before the magazine had promoted the idea. This may seem strange, especially when it is considered that Hatch operates an 80-acre dairy farm in Walworth County, Wis., and milks 32 cows night and morning. But Hatch has plenty of time to help his wife, now that he lets electricity do the heavy work.

Hatch likes to talk about his new electric milking machine, but he is equally enthusiastic about the way he has modernized his washing equipment. "When we were married 4 years ago," says Hatch, "I bought my wife a new electric washer and a case of yellow soap and thought the washing problem was solved. But I used to come in at noon and find my wife still washing and so tired that the rest of the day was spoiled. So I decided to try it myself, believing that it really wasn't much of a job."

But Hatch discovered that there was still some blue in washday. The machine had been oiled for a couple of years and the wringer wouldn't swing.

By his second washday Hatch had oiled and tightened the electric washing machine and had strung up a clothesline in his own back yard. He used soap flakes instead of the old yellow cakes and saved time and temper. He cut a piece off the old garden hose and used it to fill the washer and tubs and saved some more time.

But the blues weren't eliminated entirely. "In a few months," says Hatch, "my careful management and planning were able to buy an electric water heater and softener. My last contribution toward taking the blue out of washday was to install an old loud speaker over the washing machine so that I could be entertained while watching electricity do the work."

However, washing was no snap for Frederick J. Kern, of Grundy County, Ill. He lamed his back carrying in water from the pump, skinned his knuckles on the washboard, and was otherwise sorry that he had taken the Prairie Farmer's dare to do the washing. "I think the women deserve more credit than they get for keeping the clothes clean," Kern says. "They ought to go on a strike until they get modern equipment."

Grover L. Bower, of Jackson County, Ill., was another who did the washing; and there must have been plenty of it, with five children to wash for, besides himself and wife. As a result of his experience, Bower contributes the following:

"1. Don't wash on a board; but if you have to, don't have the bench too low."

"2. Don't fail to rinse the clothes thoroughly."

"3. Don't have your clothesline off on some muddy hillside, with one end fastened to a tree and the other to some building."

"Here," he adds, "is my idea of a perfect washday. First, a good wash house with running water, both hot and cold. A good electric washing machine, with a drain, and a wringer. A good, tight clothesline on a level spot, with a clothes basket on wheels and a good clothespin bag on a hook to slide along the line, so one would not have to stoop while hanging clothes."

Charles Bonnet, of Hancock County, Ill., who says there was nothing modern about his equipment except the clothespin, adds that "it's a safe bet that there will be a new equipment before another Men's Washday."

Dwain H. Fullerton, of Mercer County, Ill., a 17-year-old who did the washing for his own dirty clothes and empty pockets. He believes that hot water pumped to the wash house would be a big help, too.

When Glenn Kent agreed to do the washing, he didn't reckon upon the kind of equipment his wife had been using all winter. Mrs. Kent had been washing on a board, and every Monday she would say, "Can you help a little today?" But Glenn always found something at the barn that just had to be done.

On Men Folks' Washday, Kent finally gave in and told his wife to clear out of the kitchen. "Believe me," he explains, "by noon I was all through."

That one back-breaking experience was enough for Glenn and, without telling his wife, he drove to town and bought a new power washer. "Now," he says, "washday will be much easier at our (Livingston County, Ill.) home."

The Prairie Farmer hasn't announced whether or not it will sponsor an Ironing Day for Men, but if it does, it's a pretty safe bet there will be a rising market for electric irons.—Consumers Guide.

## VEGETABLE DINNERS

Vegetable plates probably first came into favor for those who were seeking another corner to cut on calorie consumption, but they have now gained favor for all, even to the point where once a week is just a feast for those of those well balanced menus.

Vegetables are knowing longer seasons because of improved transportation and refrigeration methods, and for this reason there is always a wide assortment of fresh vegetables available in the market. There are no hard and fast rules to be given

for assembling a good vegetable dinner, but some tried and tested hints may be helpful. Try to choose flavors that blend well, usually not more than one strong flavored vegetable. The selection of a variety of textures will make a more interesting combination. Often, if a salad is to accompany the vegetable plate, this will provide the crispness in texture that is needed. Another thought to bear in mind is that of shape and color. For instance, all mashed vegetables would look uninteresting and if they were all the same color they would certainly have less appeal. It is well to try to have at least one or two fresh vegetables, instead of using all canned products.

No vegetable is so universally well liked as the potato, and certainly none other affords so many possibilities in a variety of ways that it may be prepared. A fitting hub around which a vegetable wheel may be planned is the potato in one of its numerous forms. Cook them in cubes, balls, or lattice them to change their appearance and then serve with them any number of a variety of sauces, such as cream sauce, egg sauce, cheese sauce or parsley butter.

All vegetables are best when they are not over-cooked. Cook them as style you wish, but only until they are tender. When they are cooked in water, use as little water as possible. All green vegetables should be cooked in uncovered vessels to insure true flavor and bright color.

A poor sauce will spoil a good food and this is especially true where cream sauces are prepared that are not thoroughly cooked. Any standard recipe for white sauce may be used for creamed vegetables, but the secret of good flavor lies in the complete cooking of the starch contained in the flour that is used for the thickening qualities of the sauce. To insure good flavor, cook the sauce over the direct heat for at least five minutes after it starts to boil, stirring constantly. Taste and you may easily determine if the raw starchy taste has disappeared.

The following suggestions for the preparation of potatoes in connection with vegetable platters may also be used to an advantage in planning your regular family meals. The old theory of calories conscious people that potatoes were definitely fattening food and had no place in menus, unless one was trying to gain weight, has been proved false. Potatoes do furnish valuable and essential food elements to the body balance diet of every individual. Following are some tasty sauce recipes appropriate to serve on or with potatoes.

## RESOLUTIONS AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

We, your committee on Resolutions, wish to present the following:

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America wish to thank the city of Hutchinson for its service and fine hospitality that has made this convention a success and for the pleasure we have enjoyed. We wish also to thank our President, John Vesceky; the vice President John Frostry; the Secretary, Miss Cowley; the Board of Directors and other officers for their untiring efforts and continued labors to make our union a success.

We also wish to thank all those who have taken part on our convention program.

Be it resolved, that we reaffirm our loyalty to the Kansas Farmers Union statewide business organizations and commend them to the membership and extend to them our appreciation for their cooperation in carrying on our educational program.

Be it Resolved that we, the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, assembled in its thirty-second annual convention, recommend to the national convention to be assembled the report of the Committee on Legislation from the Midwest farm conference held at the Castle Hotel in Omaha, Nebraska on September 7, 1937, as a basis of formulating a farm program emphasizing the providing of a guarantee to the farmer of the cost of production for his products.

Be it further resolved that we assert ourselves in demanding that Congress shall exercise its constitutional power to issue money and regulate the value thereof, and that we ask the National convention to join with us in this demand.

Be it further resolved, that we demand of Congress that steps be taken to prevent trade agreements which cause to be imported farm products in competition with the American farmer.

Whereas, the Colorado Farmers Union is developing a program designed to provide security to average families through the device of cooperative insurance and whereas such program has attracted the interest and approval of various organized groups, including many who see in it, among other benefits, an aid or means to group medicine and hospitalization on a cooperative basis; now, therefore be it resolved, that the officers and directors of the Kansas Farmers Union be authorized and instructed to send one or more of their members to Colorado to examine into and report upon this program, with a particular view to its adaptability for use in Kansas. And, further resolved that, if the officers and directors find such a program to be adaptable, they arrange for its introduction into Kansas as early as is found possible.

Your Committee on state legislation wish to present the following recommendations:

We favor cooperating with other farm organizations and with labor organizations in securing legislation and on other matters in which we are mutually interested.

We recommend that the tax rate on intangible property be adjusted to compare favorably to that of other personal property.

We favor a constitutional amendment to the state constitution providing for a graduated land tax and a homestead exemption not to exceed \$2,500.00.

We recommend that the Farmers Union, through its membership and the state paper, give most hearty cooperation with the State Department of Inspections and Registration in enforcing the provisions of the gas tax law. But, we are opposed to any change in the law whereby exemption from the gas tax for agricultural purposes would be taken away. We believe that if the department uses due diligence in enforcing the present act, many of the discrepancies reported in the law and unjustly charged to the farmer, can be eliminated.

Whereas, we believe that the practice of group medicine, cooperatively controlled, is essential to rural well-being in particular; and whereas, a central agency clearing houses, strongly supported, seems necessary in order to secure more favorable public and professional attitudes toward group medicine; and the Bureau of Cooperative medicine seems to be such agency. Now, therefore be it resolved that the officers of the Kansas Farmers Union convey to the bureau a statement of our friendly interest in its work and pledge the active support of the Union to every approved proposal which the Bureau may advance in behalf of group medicine, which has first been approved to the Union officials for their action.

We ask our State President John Vesceky to take up with the Department of Registration the matter of securing a reasonable and equitable bond for our cooperative oil stations, and to protest the present unreasonable and inequitable requirement which provides that the Directors of the cooperative companies must underwrite the bonding company.

Whereas, the interest rate on Federal Land Bank and Commissioner Loans is now set at 3 1/2 and 4 percent respectively, we recommend the rate never be higher, and if possible, that it be lowered.

W. B. Romeiser  
Christian L. Ikenberry  
H. E. Kline  
Clyde Coffman  
Frank G. Erbert  
Ivan J. Scott  
Irtun L. Ward  
Joe Ewer  
Gust Larson  
M. Hanson  
Blaine O'Connor

## REPORT OF MANAGER C. F. SCHWAB OF THE FARMERS UNION COMMITTEE

During the first nine months of the current year, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Missouri, has handled 2,538 carloads of live stock, including truck receipts reduced to a carload basis, consisting of 34,102 cattle and calves, 49,295 hogs, and 38,519 sheep. This is a decrease compared with the same period last year of 359 carloads or 9,475 cattle and calves, 49,424 hogs, and an increase of 164 sheep.

These decreases, while large, are in line with the decrease of live stock receipts on our market, as we have been able to maintain our percentage of the receipts, especially in our sheep department where we received an increase of 164 sheep compared to a decrease of total market receipts of 62,754 head.

Savings for the first nine months of the year 1937 figure \$1,749.36, a decrease of \$9,611.47 compared with the same period last year.

During the nineteen years of operation, to December 31, 1936, our selling agency has never failed to pay a patronage refund and has paid back over one million dollars in patronage refunds, representing approximately one-half of all commissions collected.

During the thirteen years the Kansas Farmers Union has been a member of our selling agency, the members have received patronage refund checks amounting to \$74,084.50. Your state organization has received \$22,543.15, representing their share of non-members business based on a percentage of membership business furnished by the different farm organizations comprising the selling agency.

Our live stock loan association, known as the Farmers Union Credit Association, operated in conjunction with our selling agency, was organized on November 6, 1924, to make live stock loans through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, on a discount basis to our members who could qualify for loans at a cheaper rate of interest than they could obtain elsewhere. Present interest rate is 5 percent.

At close of business October 23, 1937, our loan associations has made loans in the total amount of \$3,711,324.38. Loans and discounts outstanding at close of business October 23, 1937, amounts to \$156,864.67, of which amount \$77,834.62 is loaned to members of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. F. Schwab, Manager.

October 25, 1937.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CROP BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

We, your committee on Cooperative Business Organization, recommend the following Resolutions.

1. We recommend that an advisory Board of Directors be organized consisting of a member from each of the state wide Farmers Union Business Organizations, and one member from the Kansas Farmers Union Board. Each to be approved by the Directors of their respective Boards. For the purpose of coordinating the policies of our state wide business organizations to the end that the Farmers Union of Kansas will be strengthened.

2. We further recommend that the resolution passed several years ago prohibiting a member of the state board from serving on any of our statewide business organization board be repealed.

Respectfully submitted,  
E. C. Dean,  
A. C. Schwab  
G. H. Barbour  
M. L. Beckman

## FOR DAYTIME WEAR



8524. Adorable Frock. Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yard of 85 inch fabric, with 13 1/2 yards of ribbon or 1 1/2 inch bias folds. Price 15c.

8080. A Distinctive Afternoon Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 or 39 inch material. Collar and cuffs in contrast require 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer  
Box 48  
Salina, Kansas.



## Are You Listed Here?

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

CATTLE	
T. I. Mudd, Russell County, Kans.—15 steers	872 \$17.50
T. I. Mudd, Russell County, Kans.—15 heifers	773 15.00
T. I. Mudd, Russell County, Kans.—9 yearlings	781 12.00
Stuewe, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—21 steers	1168 10.75
A. A. Schultz, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—25 steers	1016 10.00
Hugh H. Jones, Lyon County, Kans.—7 steers	927 9.50
H. C. Nelson, Mitchell County, Kans.—5 calves	440 8.00
Andrew Forbes, Osage County, Kans.—30 steers	995 8.00
M. L. Beckman, Clay County, Kans.—7 steers	512 7.25
Lindsborg Bros., McPherson County, Kans.—5 calves	426 7.00
John Gross, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—9 calves	422 7.00
T. A. Gordon, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—10 calves	696 6.50
Geo. Markley, Douglas County, Kans.—10 yearlings	452 6.50
T. A. Gordon, Pottawatomie County, Kans.—8 calves	628 6.25
Bruno Doerr, Washington County, Kans.—9 steers	697 6.00
J. K. Hammond, Greenwood County, Kans.—5 yearlings	385 6.00
Joe Kimbell, Riley County, Kans.—8 calves	451 6.00
C. C. Trombley, Carroll County, Mo.—8 calves	395 5.50
Leslie Anderson, Riley County, Kans.—7 calves	547 5.50
H. Guy Dorman, Trego County, Kans.—8 steers	566 5.35
J. B. Dorenkamp, Holly, Colorado, 11 calves	487 5.25
M. L. Brown, Clay County, Kans.—16 heifers	443 5.25
R. M. Smith, Rush County, Kans.—12 calves	581 5.25
M. L. Brown, Clay County, Kans.—39 heifers	376 5.00
J. B. Dorenkamp, Holly, Colorado—19 calves	430 5.00
R. M. Brown, Lafayette Co., Mo.—6 yearlings	606 5.00
O. R. Woodruff, Ottawa County, Kans.—6 steers	464 5.00
Wm. Hauffler & Son, Osage County, Kans.—7 steers	360 4.75
Truman M. Johnson, Cloud County, Kans.—5 calves	523 4.50
H. Guy Dorman, Trego County, Kans.—6 heifers	719 4.25
J. B. Dorenkamp, Holly, Colo.—13 cows and heifers	885 3.50
Truman M. Johnson, Cloud County, Kans.—8 cows	732 3.25
J. B. Dorenkamp, Holly, Colo.—43 cows	

HOGS	
Wm. Schultz, Miami County, Kans.—10	138 \$ 9.50
M. J. Kephart, Johnson County, Mo.—6	150 9.50
Frank Kopfer, Clay County, Kans.—5	143 9.10
Lee Smith, Henry County, Mo.—10	123 9.00
John Reidy, Cloud County, Kans.—8	121 9.00
A. G. Schneider, Rooks County, Kans.—16	127 9.00
Herbert Fiedlman, Marshall County, Kans.—14	157 8.85
Chas. A. Thomas, Clay County, Kans.—19	147 8.85
Logan Farmers Union—Phillips County, Kans.—8	135 8.75
160 lb. Averages and Up	
Wm. Heintz, Morris County, Kans.—8	211 \$ 9.90
J. E. Whitehead, Anderson County, Kans.—19	225 9.65
M. J. Kephart, Johnson County, Mo.—11	209 9.65
L. H. Auerman, Lafayette County, Mo.—17	178 9.65
J. F. Shoemaker, Henry County, Mo.—29	183 9.65
F. A. Alpert, Miami County, Kans.—17	183 9.60
Harry C. Martens, Lafayette County, Mo.—5	278 9.60
Fred Parks, Clinton County, Mo.—11	171 9.50
Harve Pauley, Putnam County, Mo.—9	238 9.35
Geo. A. Vohs, Miami County, Kans.—11	211 9.35
H. W. Curtis, Linn County, Mo.—6	178 9.35
Eugene Fisher, Coffey County, Kans.—6	227 9.35
Casey Bros., Cedar County, Mo.—5	208 9.35
G. S. Brockway, Franklin County, Kans.—6	222 9.35
Eva McDaniel Callihan, Linn County, Mo.—8	184 9.35
Fred Fliegenbaum, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	184 9.35
Frank Kopfer, Clay County, Kans.—24	215 9.25
R. C. Donald, Anderson County, Kans.—10	189 9.25
L. M. Shaefer, Nemaha County, Kans.—10	237 9.25
Frank Walker, Morris County, Kans.—22	154 9.25
Russell Baker, Osage County, Kans.—19	274 9.25
Wilson Dunning, Henry County, Mo.—6	181 9.10
John Emmart, Miami County, Kans.—8	195 9.10
John Hepler, Anderson County, Kans.—18	224 9.10
Carl Hoopes, Franklin County, Kans.—6	225 9.10
Henry Wuerfel, Coffey County, Kans.—11	259 9.00
Wuerfel Bros., Coffey County, Kans.—8	223 9.00
J. W. Riley, Lafayette County, Mo.—5	241 9.00
Clarence E. Koger, Cedar County, Mo.—8	215 9.00
Fred Steinlage, Nemaha County, Kans.—5	215 9.00
M. T. Lynch, Woodson County, Kans.—5	215 9.00
J. C. Eckart, Miami County, Kans.—5	216 9.00
Bennett Dannabrock, St. Clair County, Mo.—6	193 9.00
Ed Sess, Leavenworth County, Kans.—8	209 9.00
Claud Breon, St. Clair County, Mo.—7	165 9.00
Edwin Ringel, Wabaunsee County, Kans.—7	235 9.00
Fred Pfingst, Nemaha County, Kans.—30	441 9.00
Wm. Heintz, Morris County, Kans.—5	188 8.95
Frank Chamberlin, Osage County, Kans.—11	220 8.95
W. P. Talley, St. Clair County, Mo.—7	214 8.90
Geo. Carlile, Washington County, Kans.—9	215 8.90
Wm. M. Long, Lafayette County, Mo.—12	182 8.90
Abe Replogel, St. Clair County, Mo.—6	173 8.90
Logan Farmers Union, Phillips County, Kans.—35	231 8.90
W. S. Swart, Henry County, Mo.—20	176 8.90
Shade Seitz, Cedar County, Mo.—9	187 8.90
W. M. Uhrmacher, Grundy County, Mo.—7	181 8.90
A. O. Turner, Cass County, Mo.—13	182 8.90
W. L. McIntire, Bates County, Mo.—14	198 8.90
G. W. Bates, Hays, Neb.—42	206 8.90
Joe Vague, Osborne County, Kans.—5	227 8.90
C. M. Bolin, Jewell County, Kans.—8	293 8.90
E. F. Baker, Allen County, Kans.—16	207 8.90
Wallace Glaspey, Lafayette County, Mo.—11	285 8.90
T. J. Marlar, Greenwood County, Kans.—7	219 8.90
Walter Weische, Washington County, Kans.—16	172 8.90
S. H. Simmons, St. Clair County, Mo.—9	164 8.85
Dwight Copeland, Shawnee County, Kans.—6	195 8.75
Chas. E. Reed, Ellsworth County, Kans.—11	166 8.75
Herman Britschge, Riley County, Kans.—11	235 8.75
E. P. Morrison, Lafayette County, Mo.—7	160 8.75
O. C. Berry, Grundy County, Mo.—5	303 8.70
S. A. Reep, Woodson County, Kans.—5	251 8.25

SHEEP	
Geo. M. Peet, Coffey County, Kans.—8	76 \$ 9.25
C. L. Woodard, Henry County, Mo.—8	93 9.25
Harve J. Mast, Henry County, Mo.—16	89 9.10
Ray Axtell, Grundy County, Mo.—22	72 9.00
Glenn Dennis, Harrison County, Mo.—17	81 9.00
W. A. Leytham, Grundy County, Mo.—11	66 9.00
Herbert Leytham, Grundy County, Mo.—11	82 9.00
W. H. Wehmeyer, Cass County, Mo.—23	102 8.65
Walter Miller, Cass County, Mo.—5	77 8.50
L. L. Murphy, Miami County, Kans.—11	77 8.50
Lawrence Hedges, Anderson County, Kans.—8	66 7.50
Harve Pauley, Putnam County, Mo.—13	77 7.00
D. M. Crooks, Harney County, Mo.—9	71 6.75
T. W. Reed, Caldwell County, Mo.—10	89 8.00
John Wehmeyer, Cass County, Mo.—20	65 6.50
C. A. Olson, Crawford County, Kans.—7	68 6.00
Walter Miller, Cass County, Mo.—6	135 3.50

## Neighborhood Notes

### WASHINGTON LOCAL IN REGULAR MEETING

The Farmers Union of Washington Local No. 1680 met at the Washington School House, Friday evening, October 22nd.

The meeting was called to order by our President, Mr. Herbert Thomas. After the minutes of the meeting were read and approved, Mr. Frank Conner gave an interesting talk on his trip to Emporia and the Farmers Ins., following his talk a short program was given which was enjoyed by all present.

There was a motion made and seconded to send a delegate to the convention at Hutchinson. Mr. Willis Phillips was chosen as delegate and Mr. Frank Conner as alternate.

Refreshments of apples and cookies were served.

The next meeting will be November 22nd.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. L. L. Duffet, Reporter.

### REPUBLIC COUNTY HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union was held at Agenda with the Agenda local, Friday evening, October 22. Mr. H. J. Adams, County agent explained the county set-up of the bind weed control law. Mr. John Frost, our state vice-president, made a good talk explaining the new proposed law which includes the ever-normal granary and surplus control. Mr. J. E. Shipps made a talk on co-operation. Charles Handlick was elected delegate and J. E. Shipps alternate to our state convention. The meeting voted unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:

1. That the state gas exemption law be retained.
2. That the county organization favors and urges co-operation with

county and state bind weed control committees.

P. S. Enclosed find credential for our state delegates and a personal check for my dues. If my 1937 dues have not been paid apply it on them and if they have apply on 1938. I have been a member at large as there is no local need. If \$2.75 is more than needed for such a member I feel either I or our county organization should be credited with the balance.

### OUR SACRED SUPREME COURT

Under our present economic system increased production will never solve the farmers' problems, and agriculture today has no worse enemies than our so-called agricultural colleges and farm leaders that place the emphasis on champion production. Roosevelt seems to be our only president who has ever given sensible consideration to this fact. If the good people that are so much distressed about the appointment of Justice Black would read the book entitled "Nine Old Men" by Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, giving the history of the present incumbents of the Supreme Court, they would probably come to the conclusion that there are worse men on that august tribunal than Black.

J. C. Glasgow.

### TESTIMONY OF W. H. PIERSON

(continued from page 1)  
a remedy. Therefore, I am endorsing the Thomas-Messingale Bill, which, if honestly administered would be a protection to both producer and consumer. Also to help us with our debt problem I am endorsing the real Frazier-Lempke refinancing bill. I might add that we think we are as important to this nation as any foreign nation or shipping interest, who obtained an interest rate as low or lower than the Frazier-Lempke refinancing bill calls for.

We are not so particular as to the name of any certain bill, but we have already had too much of something "just as good."

According to the Department of Agriculture's own figures, we, the farmers, compose 25 per cent of the population of the United States and are receiving about 10 per cent of the national income; our income in 1935 being 10.4 per cent. Therefore, we demand our full 25 per cent of the national income.

As to this terrible overproduction, I believe some real consuming power would take care of the so-called overproduction, even on cotton, which has been our biggest surplus crop. In case we do produce a temporary surplus, it looks to me like good common sense to store this surplus, but this little surplus should not set the price for our total production. We are asking for cost of production only for that consumed at home and take the surplus and store it in an ever normal warehouse at the world price.

I believe we need some regulating on our marketing. In case some would say it cannot be done, I want to say that it worked very well when a few years ago the little pigs and sows went to market at a set price. At first there wasn't any regulating on the marketing of these pigs and sows, and they were coming to market so fast that there had to be some regulation of the marketing, and as far as I know it was successful.

It seems to me that there is something seriously wrong when the farm mortgage debt has increased from \$3,220,470,000 in 1910 to \$9,241,390,000 in 1930. In the State of Kansas, it increased from \$100,700,000 in 1910 to \$487,122,000 in 1930. An increase in the State of Kansas in twenty years of \$325,352,000 taken from the 1933 yearbook of agriculture.

The delinquent tax list for 1936 for the county of Lincoln, Pottawatomie, covers two and a half pages, or fifteen full columns. At the regular Pottawatomie County April term of the District Court, 1937, there were twenty-nine mortgage foreclosures in process, of which eighteen were Federal Land Bank and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation foreclosures.

In case this Committee or the Senate Committee as a whole has never had our cost of production figures presented to them as prepared by Mr. E. E. Kennedy and inserted in the hearings by Congressmen Cannon of Missouri, it can be found in the hearing before the Sub-Committee of House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Agricultural Department Appropriations Bill for 1936. That Congress first session on pages 875 to 890.

## Full Speed Ahead 1938

(continued from page 1)

that will enable us to move forward to the great objectives of our organization as one indomitable, unconquerable whole, each submerging his own petty desires and ideas on things unimportant, in the common good of all.

Then, I hope that because of that team work which we can, and I feel we must develop, our membership will double in number during 1938.

The last, but not the least—I hope and pledge my best efforts to make these wishes come true; that the spirit of mutuality, of interdependence, of oneness that used to link all of our Farmers Union Cooperative enterprises with the state and local unions will be strengthened until the State Union will again be living up to its pledged purposes in the organic law of the Union. We will all be building and supporting farmers' cooperatives, and then all the cooperatives will give their loyal support to the Union—helping, thought it, to build a true understanding of Cooperation.

To accomplish this will take lots of work, lots of sacrifices, not by just a few members, or by just the officers, but by us all. We must all do our best to build up the Kansas Farmers Union—and by doing our best, we cannot help but succeed!

Farmers Union Auditing Association

Away back several years ago, several elector and store managers met in Salina to discuss the practicability of organizing an Auditing Association to help them solve their accounting and tax problems. The out come of that meeting was the creation of the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association, with headquarters in the Farmers Union Insurance Building in Salina, Kansas.

Much water has gone over the dam since 1919 and many serious problems have faced us during the interval, but as a whole, the financial picture is satisfactory. We have developed, during the period, from a one man organization to the employment of five at the present time. Our income tax department has saved our members much worry and expense both in a practical and advisory capacity. Due to the multiplication of taxes during the past years, and the complicated nature of the whole tax situation at this time, this Department has become almost indispensable to our members.

Our bonding department has been of inestimable help to our members in securing fidelity bonds for their employees through a reliable bonding company at the minimum rates charged. Our standardized bookkeeping systems for elevators, stores, oil stations, etc., have been installed in all of the places which we audit and have been found very satisfactory and simple to handle.

All of the auditors employed by the Auditing Association have been reared on the farm and are in sympathy with your efforts to secure an equitable share of the price paid by the consumer for your products.

The board of directors consist of the following farmers who are elected by the members:

H. E. Witham, President, Kansas City.

Anton Peterson, Director, Greenleaf.

John Huber, Vice President, Selden.

Pete Heidecker, Director, Paola.

John McDaniel, Director, Brewster.

The directors and the manager take this opportunity to thank the members for their patronage and assure them that every effort is being made to give up-to-date service and advice.

### Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, cooperative, You and other farmers and producers own it through your purchase of its capital stock which sells at \$1.00 per share. You also control it, as stockholders elect from their own ranks the members of the board of directors.

This cooperative firm was organized and started business on the Kansas City yards in October, 1918. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas in July, 1919. A branch was established on the Wichita market in 1923, and on the Parsons market in 1935.

The ultimate aims of the members of the Kansas Farmers Union who organized this firm, were to establish a live stock selling agency which would enable its members and others to enjoy the advantages offered at central markets; to strengthen the farmers' position through the concentration of live stock in the hands of their own employees; to give the best of service at actual operating cost, the balance of the earnings to be paid back to stockholder patrons after a reasonable amount has been set aside as a reserve, and to prove that cooperative principles properly

applied were the farmers' avenue to economic equality.

Your live stock selling agency has proved the soundness of the above aims. It has served tens of thousands of producers, through pooled shipments, who would otherwise have been at the mercy of the local independent shipper. It has proved that a volume of live stock concentrated in its alleys attracts more buyers and results in greater competition and better prices. It has proved that money can be saved through careful management and reasonable volume for it has returned to its stockholder-patrons around \$275,000 in its 19 years of operation. We all know cooperative principles are sound but will not succeed unless every farmer and producer is willing not only to reap the benefits but to contribute his share of time and patronage. Apply the principles of cooperation, help one another, and the mutual benefit will be beyond your highest hopes.

The present officers, directors, and managers of the company are: Alva B. Stryker, President, Blue Rapids, Kansas; H. G. Hille, Vice President, Wakeeney, Kansas; John H. Fiegenbaum, Secretary - Treasurer, Higginsville, Missouri; W. C. Gritten, Kansas; H. Keith, Leath, Missouri; E. E. Martey, Adrian, Missouri; J. W. Falk, Alta Vista, Kansas; Directors: G. W. Hobbs, General Manager, Kansas City, Missouri; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita, Kansas; and W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons, Kansas. With your continued patronage, we will continue to serve you as a true cooperative.

### Junior Department

Another Convention has drawn to a close, leaving us at the door of a new year. In what spirit of mind are we entering this door? Do we feel there is little we can do and that we are too busy with other things; or are we approaching with a determination that through thick and thin, we are going to do our part to give the Farmers Union prestige in the counties and towns of Kansas.

As we glance into the future, we are at this time thinking particularly of educational possibilities. There isn't a member who does not realize that the tool the Farmers Union most needs is an honest-to-goodness educational program. We have developed an educational consciousness which is in our hands to handle as we will; we can either turn it loose and let it drift to finally die, or we can take it up and direct it in worthy channels.

Yes, Farmers Union members feel and see the need of education in their organization, so now, what is it we want? Getting down to a limited length of time, what is our aim of accomplishing by convention time next year? Put on your thinking caps, and I don't think we need be afraid of setting our goals too high.

It is not too much to say that we want a definite educational program in every Local in the State. A program that will include every one from the smallest child to Grandad.

Perhaps of greatest importance in our educational program is the training of our boys and girls. We are learning through hard experience that we must bring them into the F. U. ranks, that they may learn from early childhood the responsibility and advantage of working together. In order to accomplish this, let us go home and immediately begin the task of bringing the young folks of our Locals together in study groups; make it our aim for this year to get every one of our boys and girls in Junior, Junior Reserve, or Juvenile classes, and also to have many older brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers in study groups.

We want a Junior Leader in every Local and county, to direct and supervise the educational work. Naturally we often find it difficult to get someone who will take the responsibility of leadership, so if our work is going to progress, we must plan for some type of leadership training. This may take the form of a summer camp, county institutes, or a state institute. What do you want?

May our aim be to awaken young people on our farms to the fact that they live in a changing world; a world of many contradictions, and that if we do not prepare for the tide, we will be caught within its grasp. Youth is ever looking for opportunities; shall we help them to see the opportunities, not in Communism or Fascism, but in the cooperative way of life?

We have barely touched upon the things we should accomplish but trust this may serve as a starter. I am your servant; it is my job to assist you in your program of education. Out side of that position, I am a worthless ornament in the organization, and not a very handsome one at that. Come one and all, together we can put power in Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.—ESTHER EKLAD.

If you want a spot of color in a dull room, a few blooming hyacinths or tulips will turn the trick.

## For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

## The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

WALTER H. PIERSON,  
Blaine, Kansas.

### WHEN ORDERING COAL

## REMEMBER

### TO WRITE OR WIRE US

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also—  
STANDARD BRIQUETTES.

## Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.

### WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

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

## THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

### LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

Cash must accompany order.	F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.	Farmers Union Song Book 20c
	Business Manual 5c
	Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Application Cards, 20 for..... 5c	Secretary's Minute Book..... 50c
Constitution..... 6c	Book of Poems, (Kinney)..... 25c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for..... 6c	Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Demit Blanks, 15 for..... 10c	Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Local Sec. Receipt Book..... 10c	Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)..... 75c
Farmers Union Watch Fod 50c	
Farmers Union Button..... 25c	

Write to

### Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

Salina, Kansas

## Price List of Serums and Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

### CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose.....	53c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose.....	74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose.....	74c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose.....	74c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 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 as a dressing, for soothing or castration and on sore eyes.....	2.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size.....	8.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for.....	.50