



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## Completing Plans For Thirtieth Convention

E. H. Everson, President National Farmers Union, to Be on Program Wednesday Evening, According to Present Plans

LANDON, CAPPER, MCGILL

But Most of Meeting Devoted to Actual Farmers Union Affairs, with Frequent Discussions of Farmers Union Problems

Among the speakers invited to address the members, delegates and visitors at the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union at Iola on October 29, 30, 31 and November 1 are Governor Alf M. Landon, governor of Kansas; E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union; Senator George McGill and Senator Arthur Capper.

Final acceptance has been received from some of these noted speakers, and it is quite likely that all will accept. Visiting Farmers Union leaders from other states also will be given the opportunity to appear before the sessions of the annual meeting.

### Program Published

The four-day program for the annual meeting appears in tentative form in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. If the program meets the approval of the assembled delegates, an earnest attempt will be made to carry it through on schedule as nearly as possible.

One way in which the printed program differs somewhat from those of recent former years is the provision for "discussion periods" each forenoon and afternoon. This provision was made in response to a demand on the part of the membership for extended opportunities to discuss the problems of membership and policy as fully as possible, without crowding the discussions all into the last session of last day.

### Managers Tuesday

The opening session is that of the Farmers Union Managerial Association. This meeting will be called to order at 2:00 p. m. by C. B. Thowe, of Alma, Kansas, president of the Association. The meeting will be preceded by a period of music while will be furnished from Iola talent. Speakers included: Thowe, A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union; Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives; Howard Cowden, manager of the Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City; Roy Crawford, grain salesman for the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and O. C. Servis, Winfield, vice president of the Association. Mr. Servis will call on managers present for short talks.

### McGill on Program

Senator George McGill of Wichita is scheduled to be the speaker at a right session on Tuesday. Senator McGill is familiar with the program of the Farmers Union and has a record of voting in line with the program throughout his service as United States Senator from Kansas. Entertainment and music will precede his part on the program.

### Called to Order

In accordance with the provisions in the Farmers Union constitution and by-laws, the annual meeting proper will be called to order at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the last Wednesday in October, which happens to be October 30 this year. The Mayor of Iola, W. Perham, is scheduled to deliver the address of welcome. The response will be by John Vesecky, Farmers Union member of long standing from Timken, Kansas. After disposal of routine matters, the Junior Leaders present from over the state will be introduced. This introduction will probably be used as a starter for the first discussion period.

### Officers' Reports

The highlights of the afternoon program on Wednesday will be the reports of the various officers, who will give an accounting of their past year's work. Among the officers to report will be Ross Palenske, Alma, chairman of the State Farmers Union board of directors; T. B. Dunn, Salina, secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, who will read the audit of the state office and offer comments; Floyd Lynn, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer; Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union who is now engaged in another branch of work and who is concluding his service as president after six years in the harness; and A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and connected with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. These reports will be followed with another discussion period.

Two noted men, both Farmers Union men and well known for different types of leadership, are scheduled for the evening program on Wednesday. Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, is first on the program. Senator Capper has been a member of the Kansas Farmers Union for a number of years, and has a

reputation for voting right in line with the Farmers Union program at all times. It has been Senator Capper who read the Farmers Union program into the Congressional Record for the past few years.

E. H. Everson, St. Charles, South Dakota, National president of the Farmers Union, will follow Senator Capper Wednesday evening. Kansas Farmers Union audiences are well acquainted with Mr. Everson, and are looking forward to hearing him again this year. Mr. Everson is a forceful speaker, and should be greeted by one of the largest crowds he will have ever addressed in Kansas.

Just before the speaking, the Juniors and Juveniles of the Kansas Farmers Union, as well as the Junior Leaders, will be given a place on the program. It is believed that quite a number will be present to take part. It is hoped further that interest will be great enough to warrant making plans for some Juniors' attendance at the National Farmers Union convention in Kankakee which begins November 19.

On Thursday, in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union, nominations of officers will be made, and election will also be held. The 1936 annual meeting will also be placed in nomination, all subject to the election which comes the next morning. Nominations will be made for the following offices: president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, conductor, doorkeeper, delegates to the National Farmers Union convention, and three directors. Ordinarily only two directors, one of the fourth and fifth districts, are chosen on odd years; but due to the resignation, earlier in the year, of Henry Jamison of Quinter as director of the second district, and the subsequent appointment for the portion of the year then yet remaining before the state convention, that office must be filled by election for the remainder of the term, or for the ensuing year. The directors whose terms expire this year are John Fengel, Lincolnville, and B. E. Winchester, St. Francis.

**Reports Thursday**  
Reports of the various state-wide business, marketing and purchasing activities affiliated with the Farmers Union will be made throughout Thursday. All such activities, together with their schedules timed for reports, are listed in the program as published this week. This schedule will be followed if possible.

**Landon to Talk**  
The Governor of Kansas, Alf M. Landon, is scheduled to speak on the Thursday evening program. For many years, the Kansas Farmers Union has been pleased to have the governor in the programs of the annual meetings. This is naturally one of the high lights of the convention. A large crowd is expected to be present to hear this address. Governor Landon has kept well informed on Farmers Union activities throughout his most successful occupancy of the governor's chair at the state house. He will have a message of intense interest to all members and visitors.

On Friday, November 1, come the reports of the various committees, including the legislative committee, resolutions committee, constitution and by-laws committee and others. Any unfinished or new business is to be disposed of before the Friday sessions end.

**Election**  
On this day the delegates choose their officers for the coming year, from those who will have been nominated on the day previous. They also determine where the next convention will be held. According to provisions in the by-laws of the organization, the 1936 convention must go to some city or town in the fourth district.

In this connection, it is pointed out that no delegates will be allowed to vote unless he or she is in good standing for 1935, with a valid membership card in his or her possession, or without satisfying the credentials committee of present good standing.

With the exception of ornamental stock, which is easy to water during the winter, it generally is better to restrict tree planting to the spring planting season. This usually opens between the middle of February and March 1. Fall planted trees are likely to dry out and winter kill.

## EVERSON TELLS OF 'GAME OF NO CHANCE' IN TALK

Tells Story of Gambler Who Took All from Laboring Man, and Points Out Similarity of "Lawful" Games of Today

### ON MONTHLY PROGRAM

Asks if We Have Forgotten Provisions of Constitution which Says Congress Shall Coin Money and Regulate Its Value

E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers Union, selected the subject of "A Game of No Chance," for his monthly Farmers Union address over the National Broadcasting Company chain, on the "Farm and Home" hour, Saturday, September 29. The first half of the address is published below, and the last half will follow next week.

"In order that the listeners may have a clear understanding of such a game (game of no chance) I am going to describe one by relating to you a true story—one in which I was an eye witness, and which taught me a lesson which I will never forget," began Mr. Everson. His speech continues:

**Game of No Chance**  
It occurred about 27 years ago while I was a young man, and after by hard work, self denial and sacrifice I had proved up on one of Uncle Sam's so-called free homesteads on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota. Leaving my wife and only child, then a baby, in our little old homestead shack, I ventured out onto a new frontier which had been thrown open for settlement, where new towns and buildings were being built up rapidly, in search of work to earn money to improve and stock our new home.

When I had arrived at the railroad's destination, I went to the livery barn to secure further transportation, because autos and buses were much more scarce in those days than buggies are now. Fortunately I met an old gentleman there, who was making the trip with team and buggy out to the little town where I wanted to go, and he gladly consented for me to accompany him. When we arrived at the little town we found only a few buildings that were enclosed. One of them was a saloon which had not yet been built, but which was from numerous evidences supplying it illegally to a number of the inhabitants of this busy little town.

In looking around over the little town, I met an old gentleman and I, hearing some loud talk and laughter as we were passing by, we dropped into this newly built saloon to see what it was all about. Back in one corner of the building were three men seated at a poker table, one an old man who looked to be perhaps 60 years old, dressed in ragged overalls that were all covered with plaster and judging from the discussion, I gathered that he was probably the leading plasterer in the town. Across the table from him sat the professional gambler, who was running the game and who had the check rack on the wall just above and to the right of him, which was about half full of red, white and blue chips. Just to the right of the old plasterer sat a young, elegantly dressed, well groomed clothing salesman. The old gentleman who was my companion and I sat down about eight feet away and watched the performance. About six inches in front of the professional gambler's chips on the table was a hole in the table, a slot so to speak, for the take-off where the professional gambler deposited his take-off chips regularly. It was very evident that the old plasterer had taken a few drinks, as he was quite talkative and every few minutes he and the professional gambler would go out the back door for a minute or two, I presume to give the plasterer another drink. Yet the professional gambler who ran the game, if he drank any at all must have touched it very lightly, for it did not appear to affect him at all.

Both the plasterer and the clothing salesman would buy from the professional gambler, \$5.00 worth of these chips and play until their chips were gone. Then they bought another \$5.00 worth and played until the professional gambler would get them all back. After the clothing salesman had lost \$10.00 he quit playing, but the other two continued until the plasterer had lost \$25.00, which was all the money he had, while all the time he was losing his mind through the influence of the liquor as the professional gambler kept luring him on by telling him he was winning all his money. Calling his attention to the check rack and how his pile of chips in the check rack was going down, but never mentioning the fact that these chips were finding their way through the regular take-off into the hole or slot in the table. "He's winning all my money, isn't he?" the professional gambler asked of my companion. "Well," the old gentleman replied, "that hole in the table will get all the chips if you play long enough," whereupon the gambler sarcastically rebuked the old gentleman, told him not to get smart, that this game was none of his put in, and "if you don't like this game keep your mouth shut." After the plasterer had lost all his money, he gave the professional gambler a check for \$5.00 worth of chips, lost them and then another check, and again lost. "Well give me another check for all of it what I get

### AS TO CREDENTIALS

The response to the request to send delegates' credentials in to the state office at Salina, in advance of the annual meeting, has been gratifying. However, undoubtedly many more delegates already have been selected whose credentials have not been sent in. It will greatly simplify the work of the credentials committee if these credentials are mailed in to Salina ahead of the convention, rather than taking them to the convention in Iola. Of course, if it is impossible to send them in, it is perfectly all right to take them Iola. However, no credentials will be accepted after 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

## REDUCED FREIGHT RATES EXTENDED IN 45 COUNTIES

New Tariff for Western Trunk Lines Announce Extension to Last of Present Year on Several Kansas Rail Roads

### ON HAY AND FORAGE

All Certificates for Reduced Rates Must be Issued on or before December 31, 1935, and Surrendered by January 10, 1936

Reduced emergency freight rates on hay and other forage crops have been extended to December 31, 1935, in forty-five Kansas counties, according to instructions in Western Trunk Lines freight tariff number 315-B. The extension applies only to railway stations located on the following lines in Kansas: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific.

Kansas counties affected by this new ruling include: Cheyenne, Clark, Comanche, Decatur, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Gove, Graham, Grant,

## PROGRAM

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, KANSAS FARMERS UNION

(Farmers Union Managerial Association)

Tuesday, October 29, 1935

1:30 p. m. Music.  
2:00 p. m. Meeting called to order by President C. B. Thowe.  
2:15 p. m. Talk by A. M. Kinney vice president, Kansas Farmers Union.  
2:30 p. m. Address by Ralph Snyder, president Wichita Bank for Cooperatives.  
3:00 p. m. Address by C. B. Thowe; Subject, Membership in the Farmers Union.  
3:20 p. m. Talk by H. A. Cowden, president, Consumers Cooperative Assn.  
3:45 p. m. Talk by Roy Crawford, Grain Salesman for Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.  
4:00 p. m. O. C. Servis, vice president, Farmers Union Managerial Assn., will call on each manager present for a two-minute talk.  
Adjournment.  
7:30 p. m. Music and entertainment.  
8:00 p. m. Address by Hon. George McGill, United States Senator.  
Wednesday, October 30, 1935  
(Official Annual Meeting, Kansas Farmers Union)  
Music and entertainment.  
9:30 a. m. Annual Meeting called to order by President C. A. Ward  
Invocation.  
Address of Welcome, W. Perham, Mayor of Iola.  
Response, John Vesecky, Timken, Kansas.  
Appointment of Credentials Committee.  
Report of Order of Business Committee.  
Introduction of Junior Leaders.  
Discussion period.  
Music and entertainment.  
1:15 p. m. Report of Credentials Committee.  
1:30 p. m. Appointment of Committees.  
Minutes of 1934 Annual Meeting.  
2:00 p. m. Officers' Reports:  
Ross Palenske, Chairman State Board.  
T. B. Dunn, Auditor.  
Floyd H. Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Cal Ward, President.  
A. M. Kinney, Vice President.  
Discussion Period.  
7:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.  
7:30 p. m. Junior and Juvenile Department, Floyd H. Lynn, Leader.  
8:00 p. m. Address, Hon. Arthur Capper, United States Senator.  
8:45 p. m. Address, E. H. Everson, President, National Farmers Union.  
Thursday, October 31, 1935  
Music and Entertainment.  
9:00 a. m. Meeting called to order, C. A. Ward, President.  
Invocation.  
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, Kansas City  
G. W. Hobbs, General Manager.  
L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.  
Wm. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.  
C. F. Schwab, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Mo.

10:00 a. m. Report of Credentials Committee.  
Nomination of Officers.  
Directors Districts 4 and 5 (Unexpired term District 2)  
Delegates to National Farmers Union convention, Kankakee, Ill. 1936 Convention City (in District 4).  
10:30 a. m. Farmers Union Jobbing Association, H. E. Witham, Manager.  
11:30 a. m. Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, Rex Lear, Kansas Manager.  
Discussion Period.  
1:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.  
1:20 p. m. Farmers Union Auditing Association, T. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager.  
1:40 p. m. Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, W. J. Spencer, President-Manager.  
2:10 p. m. Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association, P. F. Peterson, President; Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Superior, Neb., J. C. Norgaard, Manager.  
2:35 p. m. Farmers Union Royalty Company, G. E. Creitz, Manager.  
2:50 p. m. Consumers Cooperative Association, Howard A. Cowden, President.  
3:15 p. m. Discussion Period.  
6:00 p. m. Credential Registration Closes.  
7:00 p. m. Music and Entertainment.  
7:30 p. m. Guest Speakers.  
8:00 p. m. Address, Hon. Alf M. Landon, Governor of Kansas.

Friday, November 1, 1935  
(Voting begins at 8:00 a. m.)  
8:30 a. m. Music and Entertainment.  
9:00 a. m. Meeting called to Order by President C. A. Ward.  
Invocation.  
Final Report of Credentials Committee.  
Reports of Committees.  
Unfinished Business.  
New Business.  
Installation of Officers.  
Final Adjournment.  
Meeting of the Board of Directors.

### OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

By the authority of the Constitution and By-Laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular annual Convention of the "National Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, beginning at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 19th, 1935, in the city of Kankakee, Illinois.

The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

E. H. Everson, President.  
Attest: Edward E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Dated, September 26, 1935.

Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearney, Kiowa, Lane, Lincoln, Logan, Marshall, Meade, Mitchell, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, and Wichita.

These reduced rates will be applied to shipments leaving point of origin on and after June 5, 1935, and when such shipments are shipped for transit privileges, or overhauled or reconditioned as authorized in Item 50 of tariff, same must be forwarded from transit, diversion or reconignment point on or before December 31, 1935. All certificates for reduced rates authorized must be issued on or before December 31, 1935, and must be surrendered to carrier's agents on or before January 10, 1936, where delivery is to be made at the reduced rate. Certificates may be obtained from county clerks.

## COMMITTEE ASKS FOR CHANGES IN THE POTATO ACT

Washington Release Says Committee Represents Potato Producers in Large Part of Nation's Commercial Growing Areas

### PRICE VERY LOW

Potatoes Not Bringing Half of Parity; Many Modifications Suggested, Eliminating Penalty for Absence of Stamps

So much has been said in recent weeks relative to the potato act passed by Congress, to be administered under the AAA, that the Kansas Union Farmer sees fit to publish here, without comment, the latest release on the subject from the offices of the AAA in Washington.

**The Release**  
Recommendations by the Potato Program Development Committee of the United States for legislative amendments to the Potato Act of 1935 were made public recently. The committee represents producers in a large percentage of the nation's commercial growing areas.

The proposals for changes at the potato act were made by the committee after a study of the testimony at the potato hearing which was held by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the Department of Agriculture in Washington on October 3 and 4. The recommendations were made public by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the committee's suggestion.

At the same time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that it was making an immediate study of proposals looking toward action designed to increase the price of potatoes from the 1935 crop. Among the suggestions have been the diversion of potatoes into other than normal commercial channels.

The price of potatoes in the late surplus producing states is at present less than half of fair exchange value, or parity.

The Potato Committee, at the time it advocated modification of the Potato Act, went in record as approving the act and urged its enforcement after the latter re-convened. The committee requested that the Secretary of Agriculture transmit the proposed amendments to the Congress after the latter re-convened.

The committee's recommendations included:

1. Amendment of paragraph 1 of Section 205 of the Potato Act to increase the present exemption for farmers whose average sales are five bushels or less annually. Growers whose average sales during the base period (1932-1934) have been 50 bushels or less annually would receive a sales allotment equal to their average sales for this period.

2. Amendment of paragraph C of section 202 of the Act so that approval at a referendum of two-thirds of the producers entitled to an allotment would be necessary if the Act is to remain in operation after the potato marketing year which ends November 30. At present, the Act requires a vote for continuance by a majority of the potato growers entitled to a ballot if the law is to remain operative. A vote, however, is not required for the potato allotment year which begins December 1, 1935.

3. Amendment of section 220 of the Act to specifically exclude the consumer from the penalty provision with reference to packaging and the affixing of stamps to packages.
4. The amendment of section 211 to permit growers who sell direct to consumers (continued on page 4)

## RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM GIVES FOLKS A CHANCE

Alarming Increase in Farm Tenancy Creates Problem of Giving New Farmers Same Opportunity their Fathers Had on Farm

### WARD TELLS OF WORK

Through Program, Government Hopes to Aid Many Farmers to Obtain Farms of their Own, and to Rehabilitate Others

The downward swing of Kansas farm population from 1900 to 1930 has been more than offset during the past five years, according to information just released by the regional office of the Resettlement Administration at Lincoln, Neb. These figures, based on the United States Census of Agriculture, show a total of 174,589 farm operators in Kansas during 1935, as compared with 166,042 in 1930 and 173,008 in 1900.

The Resettlement Administration is helping give these new farmers the same opportunity their fathers had to make a living from the land. It is particularly interested in problems brought about by the alarming increase in farm tenancy since the turn of the century. Figures for 1935 are not yet available, but census reports show that 42.4 per cent, or a total of 70,326 Kansas farms were operated by tenants in 1930, as contrasted with 35.2 per cent in 1900. This situation has, in part, been both a cause and a result of the incorrect use of farm lands.

The government is now seeking a way out through two main divisions of its Resettlement Administration. They are the Rural Resettlement Division, under Regional Director Cal A. Ward, and the Land Utilization Division, under Regional Director Sherman E. Johnson. They have this to say about their work:

"Naturally," Mr. Ward observes, "the tenant who is not sure how long he will be permitted to remain on his farm will not take the same care of it as would an owner. The tenant usually does not feel justified in spending much time and money on commercial fertilizer, crop rotation, and other methods of conserving or restoring fertility. He can scarcely afford to construct terraces or extensive plants to control erosion. He is apt to try to get as much as he can from the grass in his pastures, letting his cattle clip them too short. He has little incentive to construct improvements he may never be permitted to use."

The Rural Resettlement Division is aiding worthy farmers in becoming self-supporting by means of its state rehabilitation staff, through which an individual plan of farming and budget will be worked out for each family receiving rehabilitation assistance, and through which advances will be made when advisable for purchase of necessary equipment and supplies. The government hopes, eventually, to enable many of the most capable clients to obtain farms of their own. The Rural Resettlement Division will be responsible, as well, for creating resettlement opportunities for farm families living on lands being purchased by the government who want to leave the communities in which they now live. Most of the families on optioned land will prefer to remain in their present neighborhoods. Nevertheless, since our program is voluntary and operates only when rural people themselves seek assistance, we must provide opportunities for the families who prefer to seek a fresh start in other locations.

Through another agency, the Farm Debt Adjustment unit, our division will assist county debt conciliation committees in working out voluntary agreements to scale down farm debts and in getting rid of mortgages which threaten to increase in the number of farm tenants."

Seconding Mr. Ward's remarks about the voluntary nature of the government's program, Mr. Johnson explains the work of his own unit. "Some lands, of course, were never suited to commercial farming. Others that once produced good crops are now gullied, or have lost their fertility. Some farmers on these lands are tenants because they could not produce enough from the soil to permit them to buy farms. Low prices during recent years have added to the social and economic problems of the country."

"The Land Utilization Division is charged with buying lands which might well be put to more profitable, or socially more desirable uses. It is responsible, too, for resettling farmers on these lands who have sold their homes or live on rented farms, but wish to remain in the same communities. These lands will be used for grazing, parks, forests, game refuges, or other desirable purposes. If some of them are leased out to farmers who use them to the best advantage, from a long time standpoint."

The program in this region, comprising North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, is a part of a national program. Figures for the nation show 6,811,960 farm operators in 1935, as compared with 7,000,000 in 1900.

(continued on page 4)



## DAVIS' EXPLANATION OF PICTURES WHICH SHOW GRAIN BURNING

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## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

## GENERAL SALES TAX SYSTEM IS TO BE AVOIDED

John A. Simpson in His Writings Called it a Barbarous System which Ultra-Rich Went Back 3,000 Years to Dig Up

### INCOME TAX RIGHT

Is Based on Ability to Pay, which Farmers Union Accepts as Only Correct Basis of Taxes; Mortgages to Spare

Again this week the Junior Farmers Union members, and all those who may be interested in a study of taxation, and of the Farmers Union views on this important economic matter, are given the opportunity to read the writings of the late John A. Simpson, formerly, before his death, president of the National Farmers Union.

These "lessons" are being crowded in at this particular time in order that any who may be looking for material for a short talk or an essay on the subject of taxation may get that material from this most authoritative of Farmers Union sources.

Again, the state Junior Leader calls attention to the fact that the booklet, "The Militant Voice of Agriculture," should be in every Farmers Union library, every Local should have at least one copy, and every member should have a copy in the home. It is a collection of gems of thought written down or uttered by the great leader, John A. Simpson. It contains parts of radio speeches, editorials and other writings. The booklet is advertised in this paper under the heading "Local Supplies." The "lesson" this week is taken from "The Militant Voice of Agriculture." It follows:

### GENERAL SALES TAX

The ultra-rich have gone back 3,000 years and dug up the barbarous general sales tax system. I quote from Doctor Alfred D. Buehler, Professor of Economics in the University of Vermont, in a book written by him and published about a year ago.

Doctor Buehler says on page three of his book:

"Ancient Athens laid various taxes on the sales of commodities in the markets, and on sales of property. The taxation of sales of specific commodities, like salt, was common in Egypt, China, India, and other ancient states. In Egypt, under the Ptolemies, a very unpopular tax at the rate of five per cent was placed upon the sales of all commodities. When the Romans conquered Egypt, they established a general sales tax that apparently amounted to as much as 10 per cent.

"Perhaps the best known general sales tax of antiquity was that collected by Rome in the days of Augustus. He laid a tax of one per cent upon all articles, movable goods, or fixtures, sold in the markets or by auction, even at Rome and in the Italian peninsula. On slaves the duty was two per cent. In 17 A. D. Tiberius reduced the tax rate to one-half per cent to allay popular discontent, but during the first centuries of the Roman Empire a general sales tax of one per cent was common. The Romans also carried the general sales tax into France and Spain, where sales taxation continued after the Romans lost their control of Western Europe.

"The general sales tax employed by Spain after the beginning of the fourteenth century, drew the attention of students of taxation for many years. 'Starting in the early Middle Ages in the communes, it was introduced as a national tax in 1342. It included virtually all articles and was levied at first at the rate of one per cent, then at five per cent, and later at 10 per cent, on all sales. The general sales tax led to not a little difficulty, but it was continued by the absolute monarchs who were at their wits' ends to find some method of balancing their budget. The Spanish economists of the time do not tire of calling attention to the enormities and the unfortunate economic consequences of the general sales tax.

"The masses were oppressed by the general sales tax for centuries, and commerce and industry were seriously hindered by its excessive exactions. Adam Smith condemned the general sales tax as an important element in the economic decay of Spain. The hateful tax was finally discontinued in the early nineteenth century.

"During the days of the Inquisition Spain attempted, but without success, to carry the general sales tax into the Netherlands. The Dutch arose in rebellion against this undertaking."

On page four we find, "France also ventured early into the field of general sales taxation. In 1314 Philip la Bel initiated a tax of six deniers per livre on the sale of provisions. In 1355, when the English armies had invaded France, the rate of the general sales tax was doubled and the middle classes were indignant. In 1465 Louis XI established a five per cent tax upon sales of articles at wholesale. He was later frustrated in his attempt to collect a tax upon all sales of commodities. A general sales tax was also introduced by Sully in 1597, but was revoked in 1602 because of popular resistance."

"Various later attempts to again introduce the general sales tax in France failed because of popular refusal to acquiesce. The French experience with the general sales tax therefore warrants us in the statement that as an effective method of raising public revenues it proved to

be a failure. In fact, when the French Revolution broke out the first thing the convention did was to abolish all sales taxes."

Unsuccessful attempts were made by the ultra-rich during and after the Civil War to pass a general sales tax through Congress.

Doctor Buehler says on page 14 of his book in discussing recent efforts to fasten a general sales tax on the people of this country: "It was the fundamental objective of the movement for a general sales tax to lighten the tax burdens of the wealthier classes of society. Probably those who would gain the most from the enactment of a general sales tax were the sponsors of the idea, the business interests of the nation. Instead of the income tax and the profits taxes, which were largely paid by a few wealthy individuals, a general sales tax would be adopted which would be passed on largely to the millions of the nations' consumers."

On page 231 of his book, Doctor Buehler gives a table showing that seventy-six million people in this country are on a standard of living below the comfort level, and yet these advocates of a general sales tax would tax these seventy-six million unfortunate citizens on the purchases of their bare necessities in order that the rich man's income tax might be less. They are willing to lower the already deplorable living standards of these seventy-six million men, women and children.

A general sales tax is unjust to the extreme of taking money from those who are objects of charity. It takes the pennies dropped into the tin cup of the blind beggar on the street corner. When the shades of evening come, the grandfatherly blind beggar, "It is time to go home." They start down the street to the hovel they call home and on the way stop to purchase a little coffee and other things to eat. Under the consumption tax system advocated by the ultra-rich, the government takes toll from the pennies of this blind beggar.

### INCOME TAXES

The Farmers Union maintains that any tax should be based on ability to pay. The Farmers Union further maintains there is just one test of ability to pay and that is net income at the end of the year.

A net income tax never destroyed a home. It never took food from hungry children. In the federal net income tax it is provided that a home is exempt from paying taxes. The first \$2,500 of net income is also exempt, and a certain further exemption for each dependent in the family.

The scoundrels who talk about "The power to tax is the power to destroy," if honest, would admit that an income tax never destroyed. No one pays unless he has some net income and then he does not pay on the part of the net income needed to keep his family on a comfortable standard of living. It provides, before a man shall pay any tax, he may have dental, medical and hospital service for his wife and children. It saves children instead of murdering them. It is a righteous system of taxation.

In state taxation a net income tax system could never tax a home away from any one. If the various states were on an income tax basis, a million and a half farmers who have lost their homes in the last 10 years would still own them.

The man is unworthy of American citizenship who would have a blind beggar pay taxes on the coffee he buys, the sugar he buys, and other necessities, when that man has a net income greater than \$2,500 exemption. He ought to be willing to turn every penny of his net income in excess of \$2,500 to the various divisions of government before asking poverty to pay.

We hundred and twenty million common people are responsible through indifference for the robbing, thieving tax systems that have been foisted upon the nation.

I had a letter from a good Farmers Union man, Henry Schrammhorst, Egan, South Dakota, discussing this very question and in addition thereto in a most startling way called attention to what these same ultra-rich have done to the 120,000,000 common people through the credit system of the country. He said there were nine mortgages on his farm. He said he had borrowed money and put a mortgage on it. Then he borrowed and put a second mortgage on. Then his school district put a mortgage on when they issued bonds to build a school house. On top of this the township, the county, the state, the nation, all had put mortgages on his farm.

Mr. Farmer, you who have never borrowed money on your farm, you thought there was no mortgage on it when there may be a half dozen.

### Inheritance and Gift Taxes

The Farmers Union firmly believes that the greatest menace to this nation is the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. The pages of history show from Babylon to Russia that when the few accumulated a large percentage of the wealth of their country one of two things happened; either that country redistributed the wealth or there was revolution and overthrow of the government.

Wealth has accumulated in this country to a degree unheard of in all the history of the world. It must be redistributed or what has happened in other countries will happen in this one.

The Farmers Union advocates such amendment to the inheritance and gifts tax law as will make \$500,000 the maximum any person can take from an estate. The remainder of an estate would pass to the government. Such a measure redistributes the wealth of the country, pays its debts without hurting anyone, and saves the very life of the nation.

## EVEN DISTRIBUTION BY STATES OF PRODUCTION CREDIT LOANS SHOWN

Loan repayments to the 42 production credit associations of the Ninth Farm Credit District during September slightly exceeded the new loans made, according to the records of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, which discounts the notes of the production credit association members.

August 31, there was a total of \$11,563,864.16 in production credit association loans outstanding—\$2,547,039.76 for Kansas, \$2,971,153.18 for Oklahoma; \$3,763,474.41 for Colorado and \$2,281,996.81 for New Mexico. At the end of the next month—September 30—the total was \$11,304,073.84, the totals by states at that date being: Kansas, \$2,494,193.99; Oklahoma, \$2,892,534.86; Colorado \$3,587,741.47; New Mexico, \$2,328,603.52.

New Mexico, of the four states, is the only one in which the production credit association loans outstanding showed a net gain for September. In Oklahoma the paying off of loans was heaviest for the month.

Actual loans closed for last month, by the production credit associations are shown by the records to be:

For Kansas, 304 loans for \$267,202. For Oklahoma, 324 loans for \$251,494.

For Colorado, 71 loans for \$127,364 For New Mexico, 47 loans for \$140,937.

## FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES SHOW FURTHER DECLINE

Average farm real estate taxes per acre the country over decreased 5 per cent from the levy of 1933 to that of 1934. The decline in the 1933 levy compared with 1932 was 14 per cent. The figures are from a study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The 1934 figure stands 36 per cent below the 1929 peak, says the bureau, but 54 per cent above the base year, 1913. In relation to farm real estate values, taxes reached their highest point in 1932 and have since declined 26 per cent, but in 1934 were still more than 100 per cent above 1913.

Average taxes per acre rose 141 per cent from 1913 to 1929. The rise was rapid from 1914 to '21, but more gradual during the decade of the twenties. The upward trend halted in 1924 and in 1926, but each time resumed the former course.

Farm real estate values began to decline in 1921 which continued through 1932. As a result of this movement, taxes in relation to the values against which they were assessed (taxes per \$100 of value) rose more rapidly than did taxes per acre. The 1928 levies per \$100 of "true" value were 116 per cent higher than in 1913. From 1929 through 1932 taxes per acre declined, but farm real estate values went down more rapidly.

Thus, the bureau says, taxes per \$100 continued to rise, until on the 1932 levy they stood 173 per cent higher than in 1913, and 26 per cent higher than in 1929. By 1932 the decline in farm real estate values ceased, and a moderate increase began. This resulted in a decrease in taxes per \$100, which for 1933 and 1934 combined amounted to 26 per cent of the 1932 level.

Between 1932 and 1933 the movement of the indexes of taxes per acre in individual States was rather uniform, all but one State showing average decreases; but between 1933 and 1934, 11 States showed average increases, and 2 showed no change. The only geographic division for which an average increase appeared in either 1932-33 or 1933-34 was New England, with about a 44 per cent rise from 1933 to 1934.

Certain preliminary estimates for the 1935 levies have been made on the basis of personal judgments of State tax commissioners and tax experts in more than one half of the States. From these it appears that the 1935 levies for the country as a whole will not be greatly different from those of 1934.

patterns



8642. A Cute Little All-Purpose Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 with long sleeves requires 3 yards of 27 inch material for dress and rompers. Price 15c.

8633. Smart Afternoon Frock. Designed in Sizes: 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, with corresponding bust measure. 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 requires 4-2 3/4 yards of 35 inch material with 1-2 yard for foundation sleeve. Price 15c.

Address orders Kansas Union Farmer, Pattern Department, Salina, Kansas.

## Of Interest to Women

### TWO WAYS TO PLANT TULIPS

There are two methods of planting tulips. One, sometimes called the Dutch method, is especially useful where an entire bed is to be planted to bulbs, and these are to be arranged in a definite pattern.

The entire bed is excavated to a depth of 6 inches, the tulip bulbs are placed on the bottom in their proper locations and the earth is thrown over them. This method cannot be used where tulips are planted in a perennial border and the bulbs must be placed without disturbing the roots of established plants.

In such a case the bulbs may be planted just as plants would be, by digging a hole for each bulb. In established borders, where the soil is firm, a trowel is the safest planting implement. With tulips, as with all plants, it is important to bring the earth in firm contact with the plant. Be sure the bulb is resting on the ground before filling in the hole. If a dibber is used, there is danger that the bulb may be "hung" in the hole with an air space beneath it, which will cause it to rot. Guard against this.

Since the garden relies upon bulbs for its flowers during the first two months of the garden season, it is desirable to plant subjects which will bloom in a continuous succession.

For the early flowers one must plant the minor bulbs. The subjects most easily grown are snowdrops, which sometimes blossom in February during a thaw, but more often appear in March; scillas which have almost a month of flowering season; crocuses, which follow the scillas; the daffodils, which come next; tulips, bringing the first bright colors into the garden, and finally the late tulips which in normal years, continue the display until June.

## CREAM SCONES

Two cups of flour  
Four teaspoons of phosphate baking powder

One-half teaspoon of salt  
Two teaspoons of sugar  
Four tablespoons of butter or other shortening.

Two eggs

One-third cup of light cream  
Sift the flour once, add the baking powder, salt and sugar and sift again. Cut in the shortening. Reserve about one-half the egg white for glaze. Beat the remaining eggs well and add the cream; add all at once to the flour mixture and stir until all the flour is dampened. Then stir vigorously until the mixture forms a soft dough and follows the spoon around the bowl. Turn out immediately on a slightly floured board and knead for thirty seconds. Roll one-half inch thick and cut in triangles. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Brush the tops lightly with the reserved egg white, slightly beaten; sprinkle with additional sugar. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) for from twelve to fifteen minutes or until delicately browned. This will make about a dozen scones.

## LIQUID SAUCE

One-half cup sugar  
Two teaspoons cornstarch  
Few grains salt  
One tablespoon butter

One teaspoon vanilla  
A few gratings of nutmeg or two tablespoons lemon juice and one teaspoon grated lemon rind

One cup boiling water.  
If lemon rind is used add to sugar and cornstarch which have been mixed and sifted. Add salt. Water slowly stirring constantly. Cook and stir over flame for five minutes. Cook over boiling water for 15 minutes. Remove from heat and add butter and vanilla and nutmeg or the lemon juice. Pour into a pitcher to serve.

## CRAB APPLE PRESERVES

Use ripe crab apples. Wash and drain; do not remove the stems; the cores must be extracted with a very small knife from the blossom ends. Put apples in a kettle with sufficient boiling water to cover. Simmer very gently until the skins will peel off easily, then drain and peel. Weigh apples, allow 13 pounds of sugar, 1/2 pint of water to each pound of crab apples.

Put the sugar and water into a porcelain-lined kettle and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then bring quickly to the boiling point and skim. Put in the crab apples and simmer gently until clear and tender, skimming the scum from the surface. When done, put into jars or tumblers and stand away to cool. When cold, seal as for other fruits.

## AS A CONSUMER



Purchase your needs through a consumers' cooperative and be sure of dependable quality, low cost and a fair deal.

Your cooperative is managed for you and other consumers by your directors and your manager for services to you—not exploitation.

Organized on Rochdale principles, profits are distributed to consumers proportionate to the amount of their total purchases.

### "Use CO-OP Products"

Paints  
Gasoline  
Kerosene  
Tractor Fuel  
Greases  
Oils  
Tires-Tubes  
Distillate  
Auto Accessories  
Farm Light Plants  
Batteries  
Fly Sprays



"PATRONIZE YOUR OWN LOCAL COOPERATIVE"

Distributed By

Consumers Cooperative Association  
North Kansas City, Missouri



## Sears, Roebuck can't forget... THE OLD COVERED WAGON

THE OLD TRAIL IS GONE. Here and there the bleached skull of a longhorn, half buried in the sand, gives us some inkling of what all this cost and who paid the bill. But, high above the rough road over which our fathers struggled, comes now the soft drone of motors and... we must be off to the airport!

Even so, Sears, Roebuck contend that it doesn't do us any harm at all, now and then, to roll out the creaky, old covered wagon and take a good, long look at it.

Turn back the clock to yesterday and let us smell again hot bacon, sizzling in a greasy camp skillet and sleep again under the stars with our heads on sweaty saddles. Bring back the pound of hoof-beats and the blowing of hard-ridden horses. And let us live again, back in the days when all it took to bind a bargain was just a hand shake, and nobody ever argued about a guarantee... twice.

Sears, Roebuck and Co. still believe that the right way to eat apple pie is with sugar and cream and a spoon; and that, in all the world, nothing is quite so sacred as a business promise.

While we know that there must be concentration of industry and business in cities, even so with us the city will always be a warehouse for the farm; and the national anthem,

with us, will always begin: "My COUNTRY 'tis of thee."

We are not unmindful of modern improvements. We, too, like our good roads and our automobiles, our movies and our radio. We, too, get a thrill out of stepping into a high-powered plane, roaring above it all, and from our new place in the sun, looking down at our problems of yesterday. Thanks to invention and science for taking the word "lonesome" out of the dictionary, shrinking the world to the size of an orange and making America a nation of 130 million next-door neighbors.

For all this we are grateful. But Sears, Roebuck can't forget THE OLD COVERED WAGON... and all that it stands for.

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This is the first of a series of advertisements in which all Sears, Roebuck and Co. ask for is to pull up a chair and talk things over with you folks. Occasionally we may mention your Sears catalog or your nearest Sears store and ask you, maybe, to buy a little more goods from us; but the main idea is just to... VISIT. Are you going to be home?

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.



## Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Iaul and Butel—Douglas Co Ks—47 str 1134	10.25
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—20 str 1106	10.15
Fred Bangs—Greenwood Co Ks—21 str 1085	9.25
Horace Thompson, Est.—Lyon Co Ks—14 str 1028	8.60
Horace Thompson, Est.—Lyon Co Ks—28 str 922	8.50
Kline and Laubengayer—Saline Co Ks—10 str 487	8.50
C. C. Austin—Cedar Co Mo—17 str 1184	8.35
John L. Biehler—McPherson Co Ks—23 str 437	7.75
Albert McIntyre—Elk Co Ks—9 str 395	7.75
J. T. Misamore—Pott Co Ks—8 str 436	7.50
J. L. French—Ray Co Mo—28 str 657	7.00
Geo. Leneus—Clay Co Mo—18 str 602	7.00
Kline and Laubengayer—Saline Co Ks—5 str 662	7.00
Luther M. Larson—McPherson Co Ks—25 str 1040	6.60
C. Fred Peter—Riley Co Ks—10 str 746	6.50
W. A. Gensing—Wabaunsee Co Ks—10 str 458	6.50
Albert McIntyre—Elk Co Ks—7 str 388	6.50
A. J. Snyder—Anderson Co Ks—8 str 826	6.50
Numbers and K—Ottawa Co Ks—23 str 734	6.50
J. S. Brenner—Benton Co Mo—27 str 683	6.25
Arthur Clegg—Wilson Co Ks—9 str 876	6.25
W. A. Gensing—Wabaunsee Co Ks—26 str 458	6.25
John H. Zeman—Trego Co Ks—14 str 290	6.00
C. R. Granson—Johnson Co Ks—16 str 1107	5.40
J. V. Reasoner and Son—St. Clair Co Mo—39	5.15
R. F. Wells—Knowles, Oklahoma—18 str 890	5.15
John Grother—Miami Co Ks—4 str 1077	5.25
B. F. Wells—Knowles, Oklahoma—10 str 970	5.00
T. T. Little—Lyon Co Ks—14 str 971	4.65
L. A. Todd—Johnson Co Ks—25 str 990	4.40
R. F. Wells—Knowles, Oklahoma—15 str 1001	4.25
R. F. Wells—Knowles, Oklahoma—13 str 810	4.10
J. S. Flynn—Wyandotte Co Ks—17 str 800	3.85

## SHEEP

A. W. Robbins—Cass Co Mo—10 str 73	9.50
F. M. Hartman—Osage Co Ks—24 str 95	9.50
Granville Budd—Cedar Co Mo—8 str 80	9.50
H. E. Lidkay—Franklin Co Mo—10 str 91	9.50
Will Reiff—Saline Co Ks—73 str 78	9.40
E. J. Wooderson—Grundy Co Mo—7 str 70	9.40
Ethel H. Morrison—Johnson Co Ks—16 str 83	9.40
Harold Diehm—Miami Co Ks—8 str 67	9.00
O. W. Lair—Woodson Co Ks—8 str 81	9.00
L. M. Gibson—Lafayette Co Ks—9 str 75	9.00
W. F. Fleck—Washington Co Ks—10 str 67	9.00
Sneed and Holland—Weiser, Idaho—12 str 91	9.00
Fred Reger—Sullivan Co Mo—15 str 68	8.75
J. H. Gresham—Henry Co Mo—11 str 92	8.75
Cham Graham—Franklin Co Ks—19 str 78	8.60
Keith Watkins—Sullivan Co Mo—8 str 75	8.50
Willet Correll—Osage Co Ks—45 str 73	8.50
Clinton Shipping Assn.—Henry Co Mo—7 str 62	8.25
E. A. Abbot—Crawford Co Ks—10 str 78	8.00
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—14 str 60	7.50
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—10 str 110	7.50
Sneed and Holland—Weiser, Idaho—6 str 96	7.50
Will Reiff—Saline Co Ks—10 str 56	7.00
F. M. Hartman—Osage Co Ks—5 str 70	7.00
Fred Reger—Sullivan Co Mo—6 str 61	7.00
Geo. Wehner—Henry Co Mo—5 str 54	6.75
Sneed and Holland—Weiser, Idaho—72 str 114	6.75
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—45 str 115	6.50
Sneed and Holland—Weiser, Idaho—14 str 115	6.25
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—97 str 126	5.00
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—5 str 44	5.00
Sneed and Holland—Weiser, Idaho—10 str 110	4.50

## Official Notice To Members

Official call for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, which will be held at Iola, Kansas, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1935.

The Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America will convene at Iola, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 30, at 10 a. m., and with a few necessary intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 29, 1935, at 1:00 p. m.

Thursday morning, the annual meeting will proceed to nominate candidates for officers and directors, including one director each for the Fourth and Fifth Districts, and a director to serve for one year to complete the unexpired term for the Second District.

Election of officers will be held Friday morning, November 1, 1935. Selection of the 1936 convention city will be made at the same time.

Delegates to the annual meeting are asked to mail their credentials to state secretary Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas, and have them in his hands at least five days before the date of the annual meeting. This is for the purpose of assisting the credentials committee, and avoiding a last-minute rush. However, credentials may be filed with the credentials committee, at the annual meeting, as late as six o'clock p. m. on Thursday, October 31.

## BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

- One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union, with five or more paid-up members.
- One delegate for each County Union in good standing.
- One delegate for each local, county or district cooperative Farmers Union business association; and in the case of county Farmers Union cooperatives made up of, or containing, several units, each such unit is entitled to a delegate.
- One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the Farmers Union to participate in the annual meeting. Each delegate must have credentials of the organization he claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order or manner prescribed by Section 2, Article I, Division B, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. (Published in the Kansas Union Farmer).

## DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division

This is to certify that..... (Delegate)

P. O. Address..... (Alternate)

P. O. Address.....

are members in good standing of.....

Union No. .... and were elected as delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union which meets at Iola, Kansas on October 30, 1935, representing.....

..... Secretary

..... President

F. M. Hartman—Osage Co Ks—5 str 108	4.25
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—22 str 123	4.25
Willet Correll—Osage City, Oklahoma—7 str 120	4.00
Sneed and Sneed—Caldwell, Idaho—10 str 136	4.00
Geo. McCain—Osage City Ks—12 str 105	3.00
J. B. Hunt—Hickory Co Mo—23 str 102	3.00
Sneed and Holland—Weiser, Idaho—26 str 108	2.75
E. J. Wooderson—Grundy Co Mo—5 str 100	2.00

## HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 Lbs. Avg. Up.	
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair Co Mo—12 str 235	10.50
W. M. Simms—Lafayette Co Mo—8 str 257	10.45
Henry Overbaugh—Osage Co Ks—8 str 250	10.40
M. L. Owens—Nemaha Co Ks—32 str 289	10.25
W. A. Williams—Coffey Co Ks—7 str 272	10.25
C. W. Angell—Osborne Co Ks—7 str 251	10.25
D. Simpson—Cedar Co Mo—6 str 235	10.25
Chas. E. Leese—Jewell Co Ks—8 str 255	9.75
Wickman and Brinker—Neoma Co Ks—9 str 262	9.75
J. L. Myers—Johnson Co Mo—6 str 231	9.75

## Light Butchers 170 to 230 lb. Aves. Up.

Carl Glaze—Harrison Co Mo—6 str 221	10.65
E. H. Rice—Lyon Co Ks—8 str 220	10.65
H. Vahrenberg—Lafayette Co Mo—18 str 218	10.65
Herman Ring—Wabaunsee Co Ks—20 str 214	10.65
Morse Co-op Assn.—Johnson Co Ks—6 str 203	10.60
J. Duncan—Montgomery Co Ks—26 str 221	10.60
J. C. Eckart—Miami Co Ks—15 str 190	10.55
H. B. McCoy—Vernon Co Mo—6 str 203	10.55
J. D. Snyder and Son—St. Clair Co Mo—7 str 209	10.55
G. W. Sandberg—Marion Co Ks—5 str 212	10.50
O. H. Ellerman—Cedar Co Mo—5 str 192	10.50
Elmer Michael—Linn Co Mo—12 str 210	10.50
W. M. Simms—Lafayette Co Mo—22 str 210	10.45
W. N. Evans—Henry Co Mo—6 str 188	10.40
John E. Stevens—Caldwell Co Mo—11 str 198	10.40
R. P. Houghland—Johnson Co Ks—7 str 221	10.35
Mrs. M. V. Gann—Lafayette Co Mo—6 str 203	10.25
J. B. Gamon—Vernon Co Mo—8 str 236	10.25
L. C. Cleveland—Morrison Co Mo—9 str 182	10.25
Sol Rhoads—Coffey Co Ks—12 str 176	10.20
D. P. Dyre—Lafayette Co Mo—12 str 190	10.15
Thomas Hackleman—Cedar Co Mo—5 str 190	10.10
G. M. Anderson—Grundy Co Mo—7 str 195	10.00
H. F. Spreer—Clay Co Ks—35 str 180	10.00
H. M. Hasley—Bourbon Co Ks—6 str 171	10.00
Howard Hart—Henry Co Mo—8 str 200	10.00
C. Straub—Osage Co Ks—11 str 212	9.75
C. H. Snyder—Bates Co Mo—10 str 184	9.75

## Light Lights and Pigs

Clinton Shipping Assn.—Henry Co Mo—5 str 162	10.00
W. H. Snodgrass—Marshall Co Ks—6 str 168	10.00
Earl Powers—Cedar Co Mo—5 str 140	9.75
H. F. Spreer—Clay Co Ks—21 str 154	9.65
H. H. Beckman—Clay Co Ks—93 str 121	9.60
H. F. Spreer—Clay Co Ks—6 str 151	9.50
Geo. Volaw—Douglas Co Ks—9 str 134	9.50
George Teague—Allen Co Ks—2 str 103	9.40
Floyd Bishop—Franklin Co Mo—5 str 141	9.25
G. M. Anderson—Grundy Co Mo—6 str 153	9.15

## SOWS

S. J. Lohr—Franklin Co Ks—8 str 280	9.25
Myrl Rodgers—Coffey Co Ks—9 str 228	9.25
W. E. Tillman—Henry Co Mo—5 str 260	9.25
P. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—10 str 309	9.25
O. S. Switzer—Jewell Co Ks—8 str 302	9.00
Henry Wickman—Nemaha Co Ks—8 str 357	9.00
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—7 str 402	8.75

## EVERSON TELLS

## OF 'GAME OF NO CHANCE' IN TALK

(continued from page 1)

plasterer had no chance to win and other five dollars worth and I'll give the professional gambler, no chance to lose.

Of course I have no way of knowing whether or not the plasterer had a wife and family dependent upon him for support, but if he did they, too, were innocent victims of this game. At any rate it was plain to see that the professional gambler was interested in the plasterer only from the standpoint of getting what money he could out of him. Of course we know this plasterer did not need to play this game of No Chance. You may say he took a gambler's chance and lost and yet that does not change the net result. It does not dispel the heartaches or suffering and anguish, and the professional gambler evidently was no more concerned in the comfort and well-being of the plasterer or those dependent upon him than was the man who plunged head long into the river to rescue a drowning man. When he had brought the drowning man safely to shore and the crowd gathering about began to praise him for his heroism in rescuing this man, he promptly told them that heroism had nothing to do with it, that this rascal owed him three dollars and he could not afford to lose the money.

What a shame and disgrace that in a nation where we are supposed to be

civilized we should find men who are so cruel, heartless, so selfish and greedy that a few paltry dollars mean more to them than the lives of their fellowmen; and yet we have many such individuals and some of them work their way into high positions of influence and power where their victims may be numbered by the millions. It is when such men work their way into such positions of influence and power that they are most dangerous to society. But what of the practice of permitting the taking by law by any persons unjustly, the compensation, which rightfully belongs to another? Why should legislators enact laws granting special privilege to certain individuals and corporations to collect from society excessive profits for services they render? Then too, when such profiteering is permitted to continue how could the result be otherwise than the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, and leaving the many with less and less purchasing power with which to supply themselves with even the bare necessities of life? This is the age-old problem of society. When some are permitted to reap where they have not sown, others must necessarily fail to reap where they have sown.

When some are permitted to collect that which they have not earned, others must necessarily fail to receive that which they have earned. And such practices must eventually lead to a condition with no market for the products of the farmer. The first important basic factor in establishing a market. No matter how great the demand may be for commodities or services, unless that demand be fortified with buying power, it is of no use. It is not enough to supply even a part of that buying power by mortgaging the future earnings of our people to my mind is passing the buck. It is not meeting the issue squarely. It is shirking the responsibility of citizens. It is admitting that we are too weak or that we lack the courage to cope with the organized forces of greed and exploitation and therefore we are passing this problem which is becoming a bigger and bigger problem day by day on to our posterity with all of its accumulations of interest and tax exemption.

Have we forgotten the preamble of our Constitution, which clearly sets forth the purposes for which it was established; namely, to establish justice, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity? Have we forgotten that that Constitution clearly provides that Congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and establish the standard of weights and measures? How can the Congress of the United States continue to shirk this most important duty and responsibility to provide an adequate medium of exchange with which to measure our commodities and services in exchange?

This, my friends, is the real problem in America today, that must first be solved before we can have permanent prosperity. Our problem is not one of adjusting production to an ever declining purchasing power. It is quite the opposite. It is a problem of adjusting the purchasing and earning power of the people to the consumptive needs of the people, and thus promote the general welfare rather than special privilege.

It is a problem of providing opportunity for mutual self help thru cooperative organization among the people themselves to enable them to become self sustaining rather than Government doles with all the political graft and corruption and tax exemption attendant thereto.

Again I say it is a problem of removing special privileges at the top and providing opportunities at the bottom of our economic structure. A more equitable distribution of opportunity among the masses of our people and a removal of the special privileges from the few just naturally leads to a more happy, prosperous, peaceful and abundant National life.

## Original Poem

Whereas the granting of special privileges and the depriving of the masses of their opportunities leads to poverty, crime, distress and finally to national destruction, I have written a poem entitled "An Equal

Chance,' which I wish to dedicate to the listeners.

A chance to walk, a chance to see, The beauties of the land.

A chance to talk, a chance to be Strong, upright and grand,

A chance to learn, a chance to turn From evil unto good.

A chance to bless, those in distress And foster brotherhood.

A chance to share, with folks everywhere,

In God's great gifts to man.

A chance to do, for all of you, The very best we can.

A chance to live, and love and give, A life of honest toil,

To make hopes bright and burdens light,

For those who till and toil.

A chance to meet, a chance to treat Our brethren everywhere.

Who suffer pain and strive in vain, With tenderness and care.

A chance to save that which God gave.

To feed the souls of men;

A chance to smite with all our might The demons in their den.

(The balance of Mr. Everson's address will appear next week).

## RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM GIVES FOLKS A CHANCE

(continued from page 1)

6,288,648 in 1930 and 5,737,372 in 1900. Farm tenancy in the United States jumped from 35 per cent in 1900 to 43 per cent in 1930.

Figures for 1935 show 48 per cent of all farms are mortgaged in the West North Central section, which includes Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri in addition to the four states in this region of the Resettlement Administration. Thirteen per cent of all farms in this section are mortgaged for more than 70 per cent of their value. In the entire nation, 36 per cent of all farms are mortgaged, and six per cent are mortgaged for more than 70 per cent of their value.

## COMMITTEE ASKS FOR CHANGES IN THE POTATO ACT

(continued from page 1)

the consumer to file returns on their sales in order to eliminate the necessity of attaching stamps to their potato packages.

6. That consideration be given to the preparation of an amendment to the Act by which the shipping of potatoes in interstate commerce in excess of grower allotments could be regulated.

The committee also advocated that the Secretary of Agriculture ascertain by a referendum the sentiment of the growers toward enforcement of the Act during the allotment year beginning December 1, 1935. This referendum would be taken after state allotments are made and regulations for administration of the Act and information explaining its provisions have been placed in the hands of the farmers who would be eligible to vote in such an unofficial referendum. Such an expression of opinion would not be binding upon the Secretary but the committee expressed

## 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.....	50c
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 Book.....	20c
Business Manual.....	5c
Delinquency Notices (100).....	25c
Secretary's Thru Book.....	50c
Book of Poems, (4 Kinney).....	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more.....	20c
Above, lots of 100, each.....	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson).....	75c

Write to  
**FLOYD H. LYNN**  
Secretary  
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

EVERY LOCAL should insist that  
EVERY MEMBER has a copy of the  
New Edition of the  
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Kansas Farmers Union  
Salina, Kansas  
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the view that it would aid in enforcement of the law.

The committee's recommendation were delivered to J. B. Hutson, director of the division of tobacco, sugar, rice, peanuts and potatoes, and A. E. Mercker, chief of the potato section, for transmittal to Secretary Wallace and Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The members of the potato committee were selected by potato growers representing the important commercial potato producing states at a meeting held in Washington last winter. B. D. Ayers, of Accomas, Virginia, is chairman of the committee, and H. B. Tabb, of Chicago, is secretary.

## ADVICE ON HOG MARKET

The hog market's fall decline is on, and lower prices may be expected between now and the first of the year, thinks Vance M. Rucker, Extension Farm Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

Any hogs that are heavy enough that they must be sold between now and December 1 should be crowded and sold at any weight that will not take a discount. They should be sold as soon as this weight can be reached. Probably more is to be gained by selling a little too quickly, as regards weight, than by finishing.

Hogs that weigh approximately 100 to 125 pounds should be carried along with as little feed and gain as possible until about December 1. Then they should be fed new corn and finished in January or February. Heavier weights probably will enjoy additional increases in price on into March, with the peak likely to come in March or April.

## BE CAREFUL

AND MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF PROPERTY LOSS

In spite of all you can do, you can never be SURE that your property or your crops will not be destroyed or damaged by

**Fire, Lightning, Windstorm, Hail or Tornado**

BUT YOU CAN

**INSURE AGAINST THESE LOSSES**

INSURE MUTUALLY, WITH THIS COMPANY, AT A

**Saving of 20 Per Cent or More**

More than 16,000 satisfied policyholders advise you to insure with

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OF KANSAS  
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## If MONEY IS IMPORTANT

it is important that your Live Stock bring the full market value when you ship it to Market

## YOUR OWN FIRM

is naturally the one which has our own interest and welfare at heart. It exists for no other purpose than to make your Live Stock bring the greatest possible cash return to you. THINK THAT OVER.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE, whether your consignment consists of one animal or a train load.

**Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.**  
G. W. HOBBS, Manager  
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## RUNNING A FARM

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN— gets every penny possible out of what he has to sell.

It is extremely important that you get the most you can for your butterfat.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. WE GIVE PROMPT SERVICE ON RETURN OF CHECKS AND EMPTY CANS

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

**FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASS'N**

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

## POOL YOUR PURCHASES

Feed, Oyster Shell, Wire, Nails, Fencing, Roofing, Flour and other Commodities

APPLY THE COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES. Mr. Manager and Mr. Director, in the operation of your COOPERATIVE BUSINESS.

Car Lot Buying Saves Handling Charge. Write us for prices and suggestions. Ask our field men to work with you on this car lot purchasing plan. Many Cooperative Elevators are now Pooling their Buying Power. There's a good reason.

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