



The Kansas Union Farmer

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ATTEMPT FORCE SALES TAX OVER SPECIAL SESSION

Indications are that Kansas Farmers Will Face a Vigorous Fight to Place General Sales Tax Law in Kansas Statutes

LINES BEING DRAWN

John Vesecky of Kansas Farmers Union, Active in Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, Tells of Different Proposals

What of the general sales tax? That is a question which is bobbing up pretty regularly in Kansas lately. Kansas farmers, generally speaking, are vigorously opposed to any kind of a general sales tax. The Kansas Farmers Union, like the National Farmers Union, has repeatedly been on record against such a tax. The Kansas Farmers Union has taken the lead in Kansas in a well defined fight against it. The other major farm organizations are with the Farmers Union in the fight, as evidenced by the firm stand taken by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations before and during the last regular session of the state legislature.

Much has been heard here and there, and much has appeared in print in Kansas press circles, indicating that at the coming special session of the legislature in an effort to enact a law providing for a general sales tax.

Some leading Kansas men who represent a great deal of political strength have been telling Kansas audiences, mostly business men audiences, that "Kansas will enact a general sales tax at the special session." Inquiries made over the state indicate that such a measure will be fought by the farmers, through their organizations and as individuals. That means it will be a fight between Kansas farmers and Kansas industrial men and firms. Business men will probably find their ways into both camps, some being of the opinion that a general sales tax is a good way to raise money, and others taking the position that it is a tax unfair to agriculture and to the other common folks among the population of the state, and that anything which is bad for agriculture is bad for Kansas.

To the observer, it looks as though the tax will become a reality unless there is a strong, well planned fight put up against it. That means, as far as farmers are concerned, that a lot depends on the action of the Farmers Union and other major farm organizations, and the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, can muster.

Under the heading, "Sales Tax Again Threatens," the Kansas Farmer, a Capper publication, recently took its front pages to a discussion of the threatened evil, and quotes John Vesecky, Timken, Kansas, farmer and prominent Farmers Union member, on the subject. The Kansas Farmer says:

"If Kansas escapes the enactment of a general sales tax at the coming special session of the legislature, it probably will be by the skin of its teeth and the vigilance of its citizens. It would be well to take a good look at the tax before it is enacted. Only the direct emergency should warrant the enactment of such a measure for Kansas.

Once this camel gets its head inside the tent, the rest of its body will follow. It is the history of such legislation that the tax once started is increased at subsequent sessions. Promises usually are made and a date set when the proposed tax will cease. But once enacted it becomes just another tax.

It also will be said that the well-to-do and the white-collar folks will pay most of the tax. But it will be the farmer and the laboring man who will be stuck by it. They will not be able to pass the tax on to someone else.

Legislatures are much like human beings. They may be tempted to take the easy way out of a difficulty, or by grappling with the difficulty work out a much better way.

The coming special session will be called on to put up Kansas' share of the old-age pensions and social security programs, also to provide for participation in public building and flood control projects within the state.

There is no question but that the expected special session will have its work cut out for it. The advocates of a general sales tax will never have a better opportunity to put over their favorite measure. By this means they would shift a large share of the tax burden from those better able to pay, to those least able to pay. They had some remarkable legislation of this kind framed up for the regular session. It didn't go over. This time they think it will.

Let John Vesecky, legislative representative of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, describe the leading bills of that session. Two provided for a 3 per cent retail sales tax on all goods sold at retail, except sales made by farmers of their own products when not sold at retail as a regular business. Certain articles already taxed, such as cigars, tobacco, and gasoline, also were exempted. Inside of the state, freight charges, railroad fares and telephone and telegraph tolls were included in the tax. This probably would be declared unconstitutional as interfering with interstate commerce. What would remain then would be the tax on the necessities of life. Those using the luxuries could order them from some

mail order house and escape the tax. Another bill would tax a farmer's gross, or total receipts, 1/4 per cent, and receipts of other citizens at varying rates. The farmer pays 1/4 per cent on the sale of a bushel of wheat to the elevator. The elevator pays 1/4 per cent on its sale to the mill. The mill pays 1/4 per cent on its sale to the baker. The baker pays 1/4 per cent on his sale to the grocer and the grocer pays 1 per cent on his sale to the customer.

Taking into consideration the increase in the sale price of the bushel of wheat through each operation, we find that the total tax on a bushel of wheat at a dollar, would be a least 10 cents bushel. At least half of this total tax would be taken from the farmer's price. So if he sold 5,000 bushels, he would have \$250 deducted from his receipts to help pay this tax. Other farm products would be taxed in proportion. In addition, this farmer would be called on to pay the consumer's part of the tax on everything he bought. For every dollar this might be made to lighten his real estate taxes, he would pay three or four more dollars in gross receipts taxes.

During the depression it has been the boast of Kansas that taxes have been reduced 30 million dollars in this state, and that isn't a patching to what could be done through economies and better methods. A state that can do that doesn't need to put a tax on retail business and on the stomachs and backs and health of folks who already are living too plainly. Our aim ought to be toward lower taxes.

IMPORTATION OF ARGENTINA BEEF FADES AS MENACE

Senator Capper of Kansas Reports Matter Came before Committee of Foreign Relations and Received No Encouragement

KANS. WOMAN WRITES

Governor Landon Takes Interest in Proposed Treaty and Says it is Matter of Great Importance to Kansas Farmers

The proposed treaty involving the United States and Argentina, and which would allow the importation of cattle and fresh beef into this country from Argentina, does not appear at this time to have a very rosy chance of being ratified by the United States Senate.

The Kansas Union Farmer in the July 11 issue carried a story to the effect that the President of the United States and the ambassador from Argentina were reported to have signed a treaty permitting the importation of fresh beef from such areas in the Argentine as many appear to be free from foot and mouth disease.

The menace to American farmers, both from a standpoint of reduced prices for live stock and of the possible spread of hoof and mouth disease, was pointed out.

The editor sent marked copies to Governor Landon and to Senator Capper, and asked the Senator for information as to what progress the proposed treaty might be making. Senator Capper promptly replied, and here is a significant paragraph from his letter which was dated July 13:

"I am in accord with your stand in opposition to the proposed treaty with Argentina which would allow the importation of cattle and fresh beef into the United States. Some two or three weeks ago this came up before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a member. There seemed to be considerable sentiment against this proposal and we were able to prevent any action at that time. I shall watch this matter closely and am of the opinion that it will be long time before this treaty gets through the Senate, if it ever gets through."

Governor Landon acknowledged receipt of the article and said the matter is one of great importance to Kansas farmers. He indicated a desire to learn more about progress of the proposed treaty.

A letter received by Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, from a Kansas farm woman, indicates that there is considerable feeling among farmers regarding the proposed treaty. The letter follows:

Formosa, Kans, July 14, 1935

C. A. Ward, Pres.,

Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

The Kansas Union Farmer of July 11, 1935 suggested those interested in cattle wire our Senators regarding treaty with South American countries. The farmers are so busy early and late there will be small response.

I suggest you urge each Local to wire in, giving number of farmers it represents. It looks to me if cattle prices go off much more, no wheat crop, corn crop yet to be made, that it is gross injustice to our own striving farmers if the treaty is ratified.

This is just a suggestion, but numbers talk, so take it for what it is worth.

A Farmers Union wife,

Mrs. Martin Dahl.

Ratification Unlikely

The ratification of the treaty with Argentina is unlikely in view of the action of the Senate on Monday of this week when it voted to empower the president to impose quota restrictions on farm imports in order to preserve price gains made.

AAA BILL VOTED IN

Culminating two weeks of furious debate, the administration's AAA bill was passed in the Senate July 23 by a vote of 64 to 15. The bill was introduced to broaden the powers of the farm administration and to protect it against a rising tide of court attacks. In its final form of passage, the bill carried a limited ban against suits to recover processing taxes and a provision intended to validate existing crop control contracts.

Its original provision barring processors of farm products from suing

to recover any of the \$900,000,000 of AAA taxes already paid was replaced with a compromise, which provided that processors who had not passed the taxes on to the consumers or producers could file recovery suits but those who had, could not. Government agents would be permitted to examine the books of any processor instituting recovery proceedings.

Many New Provisions

In its final form the bill carried an amendment by Senator LaFollette, progressive, Wisconsin, permitting the president to impose quota restrictions on agricultural imports; an amendment by Senator Wheeler, democrat, Montana, authorizing use of \$50,000,000 of work relief money to purchase submarginal lands already under operation, and provision for an adjustment program for the potato crop.

Proposed price fixing provisions were eliminated.

Critics of the administration's foreign trade policy tried vainly to curtail President Roosevelt's tariff bargaining powers by a rider to the bill.

FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL PLACED ON NEW 'MUST' LIST

Senator Borah, Heading List of Friends of Frazier-Lemke Bill and Patman Bonus Measure, Says Will Tack on Administration Bills

SEEK TO FORCE VOTE

Says Will Keep Congress in Session until November 1 if No Consideration Given to Inflationary Legislation

Prospects that the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and the vetoed Patman bonus measure would be "tacked onto" the administration's "must" list of bills, seemed good in Washington on the 24th. Senator Borah of Idaho, for years recognized as a progressive leader and thinker, promised that the inflationary measures mentioned, both forming important parts of the Farmers Union program, would be laid in front of the administration program in the Senate.

Borah said that friends of the two measures would probably tack them on the tax measure in the Senate. He hinted that there are two "must" programs to be considered, and that they are the Frazier-Lemke and the Patman bonus measure.

The Frazier-Lemke bill calls for the issuance of \$3,000,000,000 of treasury notes for refinancing farm mortgages, to be repaid at the rate of one and a half per cent a year, each on principal and interest.

The Patman bonus measure would adapt the same principle to payment of the adjusted service certificates, requiring the issuance of some \$2,200,000,000 of new money, to be paid gradually by the treasury. President Roosevelt's veto of this bill was sustained by the senate after being overridden by the house.

Assumes Leadership

By his announcement, Borah was placed in the position of assuming leadership in the senate for the two measures. He was in the fore of the bonus bloc during the senate fight.

The Frazier-Lemke bill has never reached a balloting stage in the senate.

There was no immediate comment from Democratic leaders on the Borah proposal, but it was generally agreed that if the Frazier-Lemke and the bonus bill will be attached as amendments in the senate, congress would be in session for a long time.

"I expect to see congress still in session on November 7," Borah said.

Must Measures

"It is now quite certain, in fact determined," he added, "that upon either the bank bill or the tax bill, probably the tax bill, the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill for the farmers and the bonus bill will be attached as amendments in the senate."

"The friends of the Frazier-Lemke bill and the bonus bill concluded to make these two bills 'must' measures. This means that we will be here November 1."

Seek Force Vote

Borah said the agreement to push the Frazier-Lemke and Patman bills was reached at a series of conferences between Republican independent Western states and Democratic liberals.

For some weeks a petition has been on file in the house to force a vote on the Frazier-Lemke bill—pigeon-holed by the rules committee. The number of signatures has been saved back and forth as administration leaders have prevailed upon members to withdraw their names. This petition now has 209 signatures. It requires 216 to force a vote.

Borah's plan was disclosed at a time when predictions were being made that a tax bill would be finished before the week-end, along with settlement of some of the controversies that have been routed to conference committees.

Business activity has held up well at the beginning of the summer. This period usually is a slack time, and uncertainty concerning pending legislation has been a further depressing factor this year. Hence, the fact that business activity has been maintained with but little slackening indicates the increasing strength of the general business situation, says W. E. Grimes of Manhattan.

Eggs subjected to the sun's rays or held in warm air develop so-called "light floats" or "heavy floats" depending upon degree of damage. The spots are due to enlarged air cells and darkened yolks. Eggs should be marketed frequently and held in the coolest place possible.

LAND BANK LOANS AND COMMISSIONER LOANS IN LARGE TOTAL FIGURES

"Of the 1,433 loans we closed in June," said President Hugh L. Harrell of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, in his report to the Board of directors, "Kansas loans numbered 747, for a total of \$2,163,400; Oklahoma—Bank, 13,720 for \$34,996,807.63; Commissioner, 10,774 for \$16,066,983.80. Colorado—Bank, 10,697 for \$29,319,845.03; Commissioner, 5,245 for \$8,862,210.61; New Mexico—Bank, 5,163 for \$10,202,706.25; Commissioner, 1,532 for \$2,388,237.73. District—Bank, 53,503 for \$163,048,439.74; Commissioner, 36,722 for \$67,621,542.60.

This makes a grand total of 30,225 loans amounting to \$230,669,989.34 for the Ninth Farm Credit District.

Illustrating his statements in preceding Board meetings, that the management's policy is to handle promptly and with economy, the apparent normal run of business, President Harrell said that on June 1, there were 1,364 loan applications pending; that during June, there were 1,433 loans closed; and at the close of June there were 1,348 applications pending as a start on the July "grist."

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F. C. A. TO ASSIST IN FINANCING OF HARVESTING COSTS

Farmers with Crops Subject to Liens Securing Emergency Loans May Use Half of Sale Proceeds to Pay Expenses of Harvesting

APPLY HALF ON LOAN

Allowable Expenses Include Threshing Bill, Purchase of Twine, Tractor Fuel and Oil, Feed for Workstock, Hired Labor

Farmers whose small grain crops are subject to liens securing emergency crop loans may use up to one-half of the sale-proceeds of the grain to pay necessary harvesting and threshing costs, according to a recent announcement from the Farm Credit Administration. Heretofore, these allowances were limited to specified amounts per bushel.

Where a farmer sells a part of his small grain crop he may not use more than one-half of the proceeds to pay harvesting and threshing costs; at least 50 per cent of the proceeds must be paid to the payment of the loan, the announcement states.

Since the beginning of the small grain harvesting season the emergency crop and feed loan offices have been assisting borrowers to harvest their grain crops by releasing a part of the grain sale proceeds to pay harvesting and threshing expenses. Borrowers from the fund give first liens on their crops; and those needing funds to pay the cash cost of harvesting and threshing are permitted to retain out of the proceeds of the sale of their grain the necessary amount to pay such expenses.

Harvesting and threshing costs may include such items as the threshing bill, purchase of twine and sacks, oil and fuel for tractors, feed for workstock, and actual hired labor; but not labor performed by the borrower himself or members of his family. The borrower must present bona fide bills for all harvesting expenses allowed under the plan.

Bean blight and anthracnose or pod spot are two diseases that occasionally cause losses in the Kansas bean crop. The best control measure is to plant disease-free seed. Where the disease exists, cultivating, picking, or walking through the beans should be avoided while the plants are wet.

Wheat of low market grade will return more money if fed to live stock than if sold at the elevator. Ground wheat is equal to corn in feeding value and is excellent for fattening pigs, says F. W. Bell.

COMMISSION RATE FIGHT GOING ON IN HIGH COURTS

Department of Agriculture Now Orders Lower Rates on Fort Worth Market, Effective July 15, Says Release

UNION LOOKS ON

Farmers Union Firm at Kansas City, and Producers, Accepted Low Rate while Other Firms Protested and Kept High Rates

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City is in a position to watch with interest the contest going on in the courts between the various old line live stock commission men and firms, and the United States department of agriculture relative to live stock commission schedules.

A recent news release from the department of agriculture tells some of the details of these contests, but fails to state that the Farmers Union firm, together with the other cooperative firm on the Kansas City yards, accepted the rates prescribed by the department. This is a fact, however, and the Farmers Union firm, in addition to adopting the low commission schedule, paid back 10 per cent patronage dividend on 1934 business. The release referred to, says, in substance:

Livestock commission men at the Ft. Worth stockyards were ordered July 15 by the Secretary of Agriculture to put into effect a schedule of rates and charges for buying and selling livestock which will result in an approximate reduction of 10 per cent in the revenues produced by the schedule of rates now being charged. This order, which affects some 30 commission firms becomes effective August 9. A hearing was held last October before a special examiner appointed by the Secretary. The case was argued orally before the Secretary in May.

A similar order to Denver commission men last September is now being contested in a Federal District court. Commission houses in Omaha, and Chicago have taken such orders to court—and lost. The Omaha firms took their case to the Supreme Court—and lost again. Reductions ordered at Sioux City and St. Louis were not contested. At Wichita, Oklahoma City, St. Joseph and St. Paul, commission houses voluntarily reduced their rates.

The Secretary is empowered by the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to lower charges of commission houses if, after a hearing, he decides they are "unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory."

Kansas City and Chicago commission houses are taking their cases to the Supreme Court. In the meantime, in both cities and in Denver, the difference between old and new rates is being impounded by the courts until final decisions are reached. If the commission men win, the money accumulated will go to them. Otherwise, it will be refunded to the shippers. The Chicago commission men are asking the court to return to them one-half of the funds impounded to date.

Kansas City commission men, when they received their original order to reduce rates in May 1932, asked the Secretary for a rehearing, which was granted. A second rate reduction was ordered in June, 1933. This order was upheld by the court last October and an application to the court for a rehearing denied on June 20 of this year.

WEALTH GOES TO CITIES IN DIVISION OF ESTATES

The movement of many people from the farms to the cities has been a familiar feature of American life. Less obvious is the fact that this migration to the cities draws with it, sooner or later, a considerable share of farm wealth. Inheritance is one important way through which the cities drain wealth from the country.

Some of the children of a prosperous farm family "go to the city." Others remain at home. The parents die and the estate has to be divided. The children who remain on the farm assume a debt against the property which did not formerly exist.

Economists of the United States Department of Agriculture estimate that from 1920 to 1929 the transfer of wealth from farms to cities as the result of settlement of estates amounted to not less than \$3,000,000,000 and possibly to \$4,000,000,000.

This helps to explain, they say, why the farmhouses built in recent years in New England, New York, Pennsylv-

ania, Ohio, or the South, are, as a rule, neither so large nor so substantial as those built a century or more ago.

In recent years, not only has there been little or no accumulation of wealth on farms, but many farms have been getting deeper and deeper in debt. In many cases these debts have resulted in transfer of land ownership to urban residents, with consequent increase in farm tenancy.

SENATE VOTES TO RESTRICT QUOTAS OF FARM IMPORTS

Would Give President Power to Impose Quotas on Imports of Farm Commodities in Order to Preserve Price Gains Already Made

A LA FOLLETTE BILL

Opposed by Chairman Senate of Agriculture Committee, Senate Votes 60 to 7 to Pass Amendment to AAA Bill

An amendment to the AAA bill, permitting the President of the United States to impose quota restrictions on agricultural imports in order to preserve price gains achieved by the domestic farm program, was adopted in the Senate on Monday of this week by a vote of 60 to 7. The amendment was introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

The quota restriction amendment was vigorously opposed by Chairman Smith of the Senate agricultural committee, on the grounds that it was an expansion of the "protective" system which he had always opposed.

One of the champions of the bill, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, argued for it because, he said, it is designed to "stop a flood of basic commodities coming over the tariff wall." Both Kansas Senators, according to reports, voted for the measure.

The amendment as adopted by the Senate is a substitute for the House provision in the bill, which would have permitted the President "to impose quotas and increase tariffs on commodities whose importation was found to be depressing the price of basic farm commodities." This language had been stricken out by the Senate agricultural committee.

Party lines were disregarded in the voting. The bill was debated length on Saturday, and quickly came to a vote Monday.

Under the La Follette amendment, the President would be empowered to impose quotas on farm products from any nation, after an investigation by the tariff commission. However, any country which might voluntarily restrict its shipments to the United States to 50 per cent of the 1928-1933 average, would not be subject to the quota restrictions.

When Senator Vandenberg submitted figures showing an increasing trend of imports of farm commodities, Senator Gore of Oklahoma sought to discredit the figures because the increases noted represented so small a percentage of the total production of the crops mentioned. Vandenberg, however, pointed out that it was the "trend" which is alarming.

"DARK DAYS" AGAIN

A. R. Shumway, former president of the Oregon Farmers Union and now a member of the wheat advisory board of the AAA along with Cal Ward of Kansas, Wm. Settle of Indiana and Walter Maddock of North Dakota, recently made a most interesting statement at Spokane, Washington.

Mr. Shumway was speaking of the future of the wheat program, in the face of the fight against the proposed amendments. He said:

"With the failure of these amendments and the late uncertainty as to what decision the supreme court may enter on the levying of processing taxes, it seems that conditions of 1932 may be repeated.

"The dark days of that period were only passed peacefully, and perhaps without a social revolution, thru the faith of the people that the incoming administration would come to the relief of the farmer. This faith was kept alive by the reiterated statements by agriculture of America that agriculture of America must be rehabilitated to bring the nation back on the road to prosperity. President Roosevelt permitted the farmers thru their organizations to write their own bill. If his law is annulled the results will be catastrophic.

"If this law was permissible as an emergency measure, the emergency is just as acute today."

Superphosphate will greatly aid in establishing and maintaining alfalfa stands on thin and eroded soils of eastern Kansas. It should be applied before or at the time of seeding with a fertilizer drill, or it may be broadcast and worked into the soil with a disk or harrow.

A Stellite application to the cutting edge of the plowshare will eliminate many trips to the shop for sharpening. Kansas farmers report three to five times as much service from a share so treated as from one sharpened the usual way.

WILLIAM E. ROESCH IS NEW MEMBER OF STATE UNION BOARD

Succeeded Henry Jamison Who Resigned Recently after Purchasing Business in Boulder, Colorado, Moving from Kansas

ROESCH "OLD TIMER"

Has Served as Secretary of Quinter Farmers Union Local for Number of Years, and Is Well Known for His Leadership

William E. Roesch, Quinter, Kansas, is now a member of the state Farmers Union board of directors, succeeding Henry Jamison, formerly of Quinter, who has resigned. The vacancy was filled by appointment by the state board, in accordance with the provisions of the Farmers Union constitution and by-laws, at a session held in Kansas City on Friday, July 19.

Mr. Jamison has been the director from the second district since the annual convention held in October, 1932 at Clay Center. He has been a valuable member of the board, and has won the admiration and respect of all his associates in the Farmers Union. A few weeks ago, Mr. Jamison became interested in a business in Boulder, Colorado. Recently, Mr. Jamison bought the business, and has moved to Boulder.

In his letter of resignation from the state board, Mr. Jamison added: "It has been a real inspiration and pleasure to work with you and the many fine people who are so vitally interested in farm organization. I hope and trust the work may prosper in the future."

Mr. Roesch is a man who has been prominent in the Quinter Union work and leadership for a long time. He joined the Farmers Union in 1916 through the Quinter Local at the time that Local was organized, and served as secretary of the Local since 1921.

Mr. Roesch's appointment holds until the next election, which will be held during the annual convention at Iola. Election, which comes on Friday during convention week, will be on November 1 this year. The directors on the board as it is now constituted are Ross Palenske, Alma, chairman; Fred C. Gerstenberger, Blue Mound; John Fengel, Lincolnville; B. E. Winchester, Stafford, and W. E. Roesch, Quinter.

THREAT TO FREE SPEECH

A most dangerous menace to freedom of speech and the press is now pending action in Congress, according to information from the National Council for Prevention of War. This bill provides that whoever urges a member of the Army or Navy or their reserves, to disobey their laws, or regulations, or publishes or distributes a book counseling the above, shall be fined \$1,000, be imprisoned for a maximum of two years, or both. It has been passed by the Senate where it slipped through the law-making process without the members apparently really understanding its implications. In the House, the Foreign Affairs Committee has approved it and it will probably be considered by the Rules Committee shortly.

As a peace-time proposal, the bill is without precedent. Its provisions go far beyond those of the war-time Espionage Act. Criticisms against it are that it could easily be invoked against people who have no intention of inciting soldiers or sailors to disobedience. It could be distorted and used against anyone criticizing the administration, the government's military policy, etc. In a strike, it would be a ready weapon to employ against people protesting the use of the National Guard. It could also create, in effect, a government censorship of the press, by prosecution of publishers of anti-war, anti-military literature. Attacks have been opened on the bill by opposing members of Congress. Many organizations of citizens are also working to block its passage.

BRITISH MUNITIONS INDUSTRY SHOWN UP

The British munitions industry is undergoing a scrutiny these days which is embarrassing war promoters by its revelations, say leaders in the National Council for Prevention of War. According to recent testimony before the Royal Commission which is undertaking a survey similar to that of the Nye Committee in this country, British aircraft manufacturers are taking advantage of German rearmament, and a great amount of "important military equipment" is being sent to Germany. Most of the airplane engines that have left Britain have been supercharged engines that are designed for military use. In some of the testimony it was inferred that British aircraft manufacturers are profiting doubly—first, by selling to Germany, and second, by selling at home enough planes to combat the German "invasion."

At another hearing, Sir William Jowitt, former Attorney General, charged that British arms manufacturers had profited enormously by selling to both sides in the Chaco war. In 1929 the British sold Paraguay 400 pounds worth of arms. By 1933 this amount had jumped to \$27,000. The increase to Bolivia during the same period was from 26,000 to 331,000 pounds.

At another session, Lord Marley, whip of the Labor Party in the House of Lords, appearing as a witness of (continued on page 4).

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All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1935

PICKING THE FRUIT

Here is another cartoon-editorial, or illustrated editorial, for the readers of this paper. Last week the editor brought his drawing pen into use as a means of hot weather relief for the readers, with the thought that subscribers or members who are too busy to read might not be too busy to look at a picture.

This week, we are still following that same policy; but we have gone a step further in hot weather relief—we have put us in the shade of the old apple tree.

Seriously, we have tried to depict a situation which actually exists, and which we, and others, have written columns and volumes about. It is a situation the truth about which most farmers will readily admit, and yet do nothing about it.

Organization will do as much for farmers as it has done for those who fleece the farmers. It is as available to farmers as it is to those who exploit the farmers.

Well, what is the first step which farmers should take to perfect their organization, in order that they, too, may climb up and pick the fruit?

The first step already has been taken. The first step was the establishment of the Farmers Union. The next step, though, for any farmer to take, is to join that organization which already has been set up. Join through the home Local. Patronize the Local Farmers Union business organization, and patronize the statewide business enterprises, the Farmers Union cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing units.

Exaggerated? Looking at the cartoon on this page, many will say that it is exaggerated, that no group of farmers—or any one else—would be satisfied with picking up the wormy windfalls while a prosperous individual climbed

up on a good step ladder and gathered the firm, juicy, well developed fruit; especially when the group of farmers have a step ladder just as good as that of the other individual, except that it needs putting together.

But who can say that a group of farmers has not allowed a little gang of non-producers to get possession of nine-tenths of the country's wealth—wealth produced largely by farmers? And who can say that if the farmers had simply put their ladder together—had builded up their own organization—they could have prevented this stupid maldistribution of wealth?

But what would the farmers have to do in order to build up their own organization? That's simple. Each farmer would have to join his own home Local, or go in with his neighbors and start one if there is none in the neighborhood. Simple enough. After the farmers join their Local they will, if they are good members, patronize their own cooperative organizations. Then, because they are together in a strong organization, devoted to the welfare of their own class, they become a force in social and economic affairs. Then, because they are a strong force in these affairs, they can put through such needed legislation as the Frazier-Lemke bill, cost-of-production legislation, legislation designed to correct a faulty money and credit system, and other matters of extreme importance to the common people of this state and nation.

No; maybe they wouldn't be so dumb as to neglect to put a ladder together in order to get the good fruit out of a tree; but for some reason they have failed to put the Farmers Union ladder together in order that they can get something much more important than the fruit from one tree.

After all, the cartoon is not exaggerated.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

BORAH THROWS A BOMB

That the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing Bill and the vetoed Patman Bonus Measure are by no means dead, was voiced by Senator Wm. Borah of Idaho early this week.

The friends of these two nationwide inflationary measures are determined not to give up the fight. Senator Borah prophesied that unless something was done about it, Congress would be in session until November 1.

There probably never has been any measure which has received such wide spread recognition from farmers as has the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing Bill. For a considerable time, a petition has been on file in the House of Representatives to force a vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill, which has been pigeonholed by the Rules Committee.

The number of signatures has been up and down, as strong forces have brought pressure for Congressmen to withdraw their names. It requires 216 signatures to take it out from the Rules Committee and bring it to a vote in the House. 209 or 210 signatures now appear on the petition. The farmers of the United States will certainly be in opposition to any political candidate in 1936 who has been in opposition to this measure.

Any of our readers who have friends in other states will do well to urge their friends to insist on their representatives supporting this measure. Our Kansas Congressmen have all signed the petition. Small farm home ownership is a protection to the security, not only of the farm, but of all classes of our people. If this be true, then the farmers and the home owners should be granted the same advantages as any other class or group of our citizens.

In times past, business and industrial concerns have been able to borrow money as low as a fraction of one percent. Give the farmers this economic advantage and it will go a long way in granting them a security which, in the long pull, will be the best for everybody. The fight is not won yet, and we must not give up until a plan of cheaper interest rates is made available for refinancing our farm indebtedness.

AAA Still Under Fire

All over the country suits are being brought protesting the payment of the processors' tax. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston recently ruled this delegation of power to the Secretary of Agriculture was held invalid. The pending amendments to the AAA which have passed the House and are now up before the Senate, propose to get around these points in the original law which has been or may be declared unconstitutional by the higher courts.

The fight against the AAA is, of course, led by large industrial interests and processors and handlers of the commodities throughout the country. These groups are highly organized and have plenty of money. Through shrewd lawyers they work fast and many times the farmer's wishes are defeated because the farmers themselves are not on their toes.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, said Monday in a speech at Walla Walla, Washington, that "the processors tax is fairer to the consumer."

How about it in your own Local?
How about it in your own farm home?

er than any high tariff ever written by the Republican administration," declaring "elimination of the tax will mean not only 20c wheat, but correspondingly low prices for cotton, pork and other agricultural commodities." This same sentiment has been expressed by many Congressmen and Senators. Among other Senators, Senators Capper and McGill of Kansas have supported and will continue to support the processors tax. The same is true with many of our Congressmen including at least some of our own from Kansas. Congressman Clifford Hope led the fight in defense of the processors tax and stated that "as long as the industrial interests of the East were to have advantages of the protective tariff, that the farmers of the great agricultural middle west were entitled to the processors tax."

Among other large agricultural marketing agencies, the Farmers National Grain Corporation of which C. E. Huff is President, is on the constructive side of this issue. In a recent communication to H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Kansas City, he urges that we "insist that the Senate promptly pass amendments in form to validate past processing tax and past and existing growers' contracts and pass benefit payments and definitely fix rate of tax for the future."

The Farmers Union has fought for farm legislation which would be of real benefit to the farmers for a good many years. The cost of production program plus a profit is, of course, only fair and not asking too much. In agriculture's fight against vested interests, we should be more nearly together. If the AAA should be declared unconstitutional and thrown out, the same fate might be in store for cost of production legislation, when we get it. If the farmers lose out in our present legislation, in my judgment, it will be a long time before we get anywhere with any program, that will really put dollars in the farmers' pockets.

Quota Restrictions

Monday the Senate, by a vote of 60 to 17, adopted an amendment to the Bill by Bob La Follette, permitting the President to impose quota restrictions on agricultural imports to preserve price gains achieved by the domestic farm program. Republicans and Democrats both supported the measure. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, Republican, said "it was to stop a flood of basic commodities coming over the tariff wall."

I am strong for this amendment. It is the height of folly to attempt a production control program while, at the same time, permitting floods of basic commodities, which come in competition with our surpluses, to come in over the tariff walls. As I have often stated, that while through the provisions of the AAA farmers and other groups have benefitted hundreds of millions of dollars yet, at the same time, it needed "fixing and strengthening." It is my opinion that a large majority of our Congressmen and Senators feel that way about it. It would indeed be unfortunate and dangerous at this time to discard the whole program in the hopes of getting something better. Progress is generally made not by leaps and bounds, but by chosing each step cautiously and going forward.

Surely our Farmers Union members of Kansas, through the strengthening of our own organization, join in this determined march for better farm conditions.

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service
Q: I understand that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is planning a production adjustment program for rye. Some of us farmers grow rye for feed, others use it for hay, and still others plow it under as a soil-improving crop. That is in addition to the rye that is sold for food or for use in distilleries. How can the administration figure out a fair base period allotment on a crop that is used in so many ways?

Answer: Your question is the very one which occupied most of the time at the conference in Washington on July 3 at which the tentative program was drawn up. The farmer representative extension service workers, and national wheat advisors finally decided that the program should be confined to harvested rye only. That means that planting by contract signers would be restricted, but that the percentage of the base which could be harvested would be determined according to national requirements.

Q: I understand that county wheat production control associations are to hold their annual meetings and elections of officers sometime this month. Will the newly elected officers be responsible for carrying out the reinsurance of the 1934 wheat program, or will the old officers continue those duties?

A: The county association officers elected this month will handle all the association business throughout the 1935-1936 fiscal year. If there were to be an election of officers in the period between closing out of the business on the old contract and the beginning of business under the new one, there probably would be considerable delay in getting the new program under way.

Q: Have 1935 wheat contracts been forms started to Washington yet? In other words, when do the checks come?

A: The forms have started going to Washington, all right. On July 8, they had been shipped from 11 counties, all of those being drought counties which had been provided early payment by the wheat section. We haven't received any announcement of the probable time required to issue the checks after the forms are received, but experience would indicate that it will be at least two weeks before any of the checks come out.

Q: What is this proposal for a flexible benefit payment on wheat under the new contract?

A: That proposal received favorable comment at the recent meeting of wheat farmers with AAA officials in Washington. Under the proposal, the first installment would be made much as now, being approximately two-thirds of the difference between the current average farm price and the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. The final payment would be made when the average price of the difference between farm and parity prices at the time the first payment was set, but would be adjusted so that the final payment would result in a total payment equal to the difference between the average farm price and parity price for the full marketing year. If the price of wheat dropped during the year the final payment would be larger than it now is; if the price of wheat rose, the final payment would be smaller.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: How can the Agricultural Adjustment Administration pay wheat farmers 33 cents a bushel on their 1935 allotments without raising the processing tax?

A: The increase of 4 cents a bushel in payments to wheat contract signers has been made possible through reserves accumulated from the tax on wheat produced by farmers not under allotment contracts. This increased payment will not result in any deficit in the wheat budget, since available funds are sufficient to cover the increase.

Q: How much will this increase in adjustment checks mean to Kansas?

A: Approximately 3 1-2 million dollars. Wheat checks for 1935 will total a little above 28 million dollars as compared with \$24,759,000 for 1934. Local administrative costs will, of course be deducted from the 33-cent payment.

Q: Why did the adjustment administration decide upon a program for rye?

A: One reason is that the July 1 federal crop report indicates a 1935 crop of more than 53 million bushels, which is about 20 million bushels greater than our domestic needs. The price situation is also unsatisfactory. On June 15, even before so large a rye crop was expected, the estimated average farm price was 53.7 cents a bushel. The parity value was 91.4 cents a bushel. In other words, rye was 37.3 cents below parity.

Q: Just what is the wheat outlook? Is the United States going to be long or short this year?

A: The July 1 federal crop report indicates a 1935 wheat crop of 731 bushels. That is over 100 million bushels greater than our normal domestic requirements. The July 1 crop is estimated at approximately 160 million bushels. This means that supplies for the current marketing year will be approximately 81 million bushels. Even if damage from rust proves more severe than indicated, there seems certain to be more than enough wheat for our domestic use.

Q: What good do higher prices for farm crops do when the farmer has to pay so much more for the things he buys?

A: If the prices of the things the farmer buys actually rise faster and farther than the prices of the things he sells, then he really is worse off than he was before. That hasn't been the case during the last two years, however. In May, the prices of goods which farmers buy were 128 per cent of the pre-war level. That is, a farmer had to spend \$1.28 to get the things he could have gotten for \$1 in 1910-1914. The prices received by the farmers for all groups of products averaged 108 per cent of their pre-war level. In other words, the average farmer was just 24 per cent as well off, as far as his prices were concerned, as he was before the war. In 1932, however, he had been only 61 per cent as well fixed; in 1933, 64 per cent; and in 1934, 73 per cent.

Q: Is there going to be a corn-hog program next year?

A: We have received no definite information from Washington, D. C., as to whether there will be a 1936 corn-hog program or a referendum to determine whether or not the producers desire a program. The sign-up in Kansas indicates that the 1935 program is being well received by producers, even though the emergency which was evident in 1934 is not present this year.

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NEW LEGISLATION BROADENS THE PATH BACK TO THE SOIL

The path which leads "back to the soil" has been broadened somewhat by two provisions in recent legislation. One reduces the difficulties in the way of borrowing money for buying a farm and the other holds out hope to the would be "part-time farmer."

Both items of legislation have to do with what is known as Land Bank Commission loans—a type of loan provided by the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. This act was found necessary to the maintenance, (so far as was possible through farm mortgage lending) of the solvency—the going condition—of many worthy farmers in many sections. Under this law, and using a fund provided therein, it was possible in a great many cases to increase the farm mortgage loan to a farmer enough to enable him to liquidate pressing debts and put himself in position to "pay out." Since its enactment a little over two years ago, about as many loans have been made under this provision as were made in the same period for the Land Bank, though the amount has been less. In the Ninth District, of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, thousands who otherwise would have lost their farms, have been enabled to get ahead.

With an easing of the stress put upon general farming by the long period of declining farm prices and high fixed costs, the Land Bank Commissioner loans are being called to the new services just indicated.

For the first, the Farm Credit Act of 1935 provided that a Land Bank mortgage loan, which can be made for as much as 75 percent of appraised value of the real estate security, may now be made for the purchase of a farm—a purpose previously not permitted. That is, it was made possible for a prospective farm owner who could make a down payment of 25 per cent on a farm, to borrow the balance on a long time, low rate "Commissioner Loan."

For the second, it now is provided that a "commissioner loan" may be made to a part-time farmer, a class not hitherto eligible. That is, a man whose locality or taste gives him industrial employment part of the year, but not full time, may be able to get a "Commissioner's loan" on a suitably located property which he can occupy as a home and from which he can make part of his living agriculturally. The important modification of former rules is that in appraising such property, consideration of its suburban or residential value instead of only its normal production value, is permitted.

For loans of either type, application should be made to the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, which acts as agent for the Land Bank Commissioner.

CORN PRICES DUE TO DROP

Although the growing corn crop has not continued developing as it seemed to be in early spring, its condition still is good enough to warrant a hand-to-mouth purchase plan for grain to feed. The odds of the month should increasingly favor the person following it as the year advances, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College.

The government's July 1 report forecasts approximately 700 million bushels more than the harvested crop last year. This indicates about a normal crop when the past year's drastic reduction in corn-eating live stock units is taken into consideration. And the government estimate is lower than the private trade estimate. The average of other feed crops is unusually large, and oat yields as high as 92 bushels an acre have been reported. This should mean a depressing effect on corn prices within the next 20 or 30 days for these feeds are now becoming available for use. The man with corn to sell probably will find that this is as good a time as any he will have to get rid of the surplus. The man who is feeding or planning to feed later should not load up too quickly.

C..... should be cooled immediately after separation and before it is mixed with previous separated cream. Cooling can be done by setting the can in cold water. If a cooling tank is not available, the can should be covered with a moist sack. Damp cellars, kitchens, and general living quarters are unsuited to cream storage.

Neighborhood Notes

EUREKA LOCAL FOLKS MEET AND HEAR GOOD LECTURES

Eureka Local No. 2207, Farmers Union, met at Eureka school house, north of Busch, Friday evening. The meeting was called to order by the president, George Ondrasek. Our secretary-treasurer, being absent, we did not have roll call or reading of minutes. We hope Emil will be out to the next meeting, August 2.

Mr. Ondrasek introduced Mr. Sheller, who brought us a splendid message on the subject, "Why Farmers should organize," showing the power of union to accomplish any goal which may be set.

Mr. Mendenhall then took the floor to lead the last discussion of the KERC school, "Crime," being the subject under discussion.

Mr. Daniels, the county agent, was present and gave a very interesting and instructive talk on Cooperation. One fine point in Mr. Daniels' talk was that the farm problem must be solved where it started; on the farm and by farmers themselves, and that it is a problem which demands thinking. Another fine point in Mr. Daniels' talk was that each year brings added problems and farmers must keep themselves informed and up to date on the issues which are confronting them and it must be a cooperative effort by all farmers. One township or one county alone can accomplish little as compared with state and nation-wide action. Thank you, Mr. Daniels, and come again soon.

Plans for an all day picnic with Stone Local were then discussed and it was decided to get in touch with Cal Ward, A. M. Kinney and Floyd Lynn in an effort to have them come out for a day's meeting in August. Elza Mendenhall is to take this up at the next meeting of Stone Local and we will know more about it later.

Meeting was then adjourned to meet in three weeks, August 2. We are going to have some sort of program at this meeting so everybody make an effort to come out.

Mrs. C. W. Swalp, Cor. Secretary, Farmers Union No. 2207.

APPOINT NEW SECRETARY

Hackberry Local No. 1392 met on July 14. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. J. M. Tuttle. Mrs. Tuttle was appointed secretary for the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Tuttle were initiated. An auditing committee reported on the treasurer's books, and the treasurer's report was read and approved. Albert B. Tuttle was elected to the office of secretary-treasurer for the balance of the 1935 term (the office being vacant on account of the death of the regularly elected secretary, J. M. Tuttle).

The president made some remarks on existing conditions, and after some discussion it was decided to have an ice cream supper August 2. A program committee was appointed composed of Mrs. Mildred Hargitt, Mrs. Mary Tuttle and Mrs. Lillian Tuttle. The meeting then adjourned.—Henry Springer.

STATE FAIRS BUSY WITH IMPROVEMENTS

Many workmen are engaged in putting the buildings at the Kansas State Fair in the best possible condition for the opening of the fair on Sept. 14. The major portion of the work is the construction of new concession buildings along the Midway, which has been widened to make it easier to handle the crowds during the Fair.

The old frame concession buildings have been torn down and the new ones will be of a more permanent type more in keeping with the other buildings on the fairground. The new structures will make it possible for the lunch stands to protect their food better and care for their customers more conveniently.

All the barns have been given two coats of white paint. The ticket offices and the outside gates have been refinished. New roofs have been put on the building housing the offices and show-ring of the Swine department. The sheep barns have been re-roofed, as also have the 4-H exhibit building and the livestock judging pavilion.

The Old Mill, the favorite riding device on the grounds, has been improved by the installation of new steel boats of the latest type, which were designed especially for the mill race. The boats will carry six passengers and were designed by an expert boat builder.

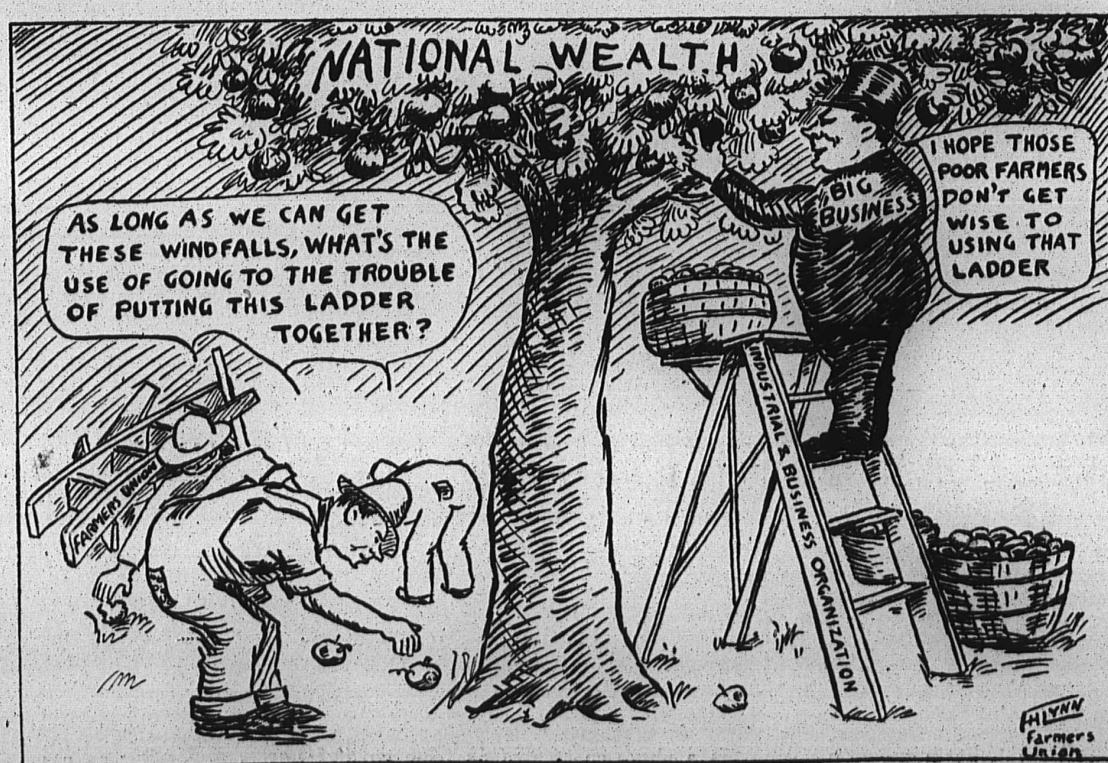
If alfalfa is to be seeded following wheat or oats, the soil should be plowed shallow as soon after harvest as possible. After that, tilling should be such as to control weeds and volunteer growth and to establish a firm seedbed by mid-August. Frequent deep cultivation is undesirable, says H. E. Myers.

The dry land foot-rot of wheat, called "helminthosporium" a few years ago, has not been much of a threat in Kansas during the past two seasons. Preparing the seeded early and well is one of the best ways to control the disease. Such a practice also is conducive to increased wheat yields.

Fast grains are cheap grains. This fact stands out in the summary of results from a cooperative lamb feeding project in which more than 40,000 lambs were fed. The lambs making the fastest gains had a cost per pound of gain approximately one half that of the lambs making the lowest gains, says F. W. Bell.

New York City is merely a place where the big guns congregate for conferences. Next size guns congregate in Chicago; then smaller fry get together in K. C. and so on by degrees until you come to the spit-an-argy fellows who sit around the general-store stove.—Pink Rag.

MEMBERSHIP IS WHAT IT TAKES TO PUT IT T OGETHER



The Cloak Room

W. P. Lamberton

Members of Congress who had plans for the summer at remote watering places are now regretting the wasted days of March, April, and May.

After all, proposed legislation like the Tax Bill springs up from the apparent need as things develop. It may be hard on business to sustain the uncertainty of congressional action but there is a purifying effect on Bureaucracy as long as Congress stays in session. Hundreds of high officials, from the President and Cabinet down, don't dare leave with Congress here.

We had a pleasant meeting with Harper Sibley, of Rochester, the new President of the National Chamber of Commerce. He is a tall, red-faced, new-boned farmer. For reciprocity I nominate Harry Sharp or W. P. Waggoner for Chairman of the United Farm Organizations of America.

We sympathize with the poor horses in this hot weather. It is vividly recalled how old Pat handled all the 90's on a tongueless, suddenly plunged forward and down for her last between the rows of corn, while her mate stood trembling, leaving his scared and tangled in the debris.

The only designation in the Congressional Directory that Senator

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

Kansas Junior Leader

AUGUST PROGRAM INCLUDES 4-MINUTE SPEECH ON 'TAXES'

Material in This Issue of Junior Page, Kansas Union Farmer, from Material Prepared by Gladys Talbott Edwards, North Dakota Junior Leader

In some Farmers Union states, these suggested programs are mailed out to the various Junior leaders or Local Secretaries; but in Kansas, which is the only Farmers Union state with a paper published each week, we publish the suggested program in the paper. Thus it not only comes in the hands of officers and leaders, but it reaches each home, and can be studied by each member of each Farmers Union family. These suggested programs are part of the "National Program Service."

The purpose of these suggested programs is to make it easy for those responsible for Local programs or Local meetings to have something for the young folks to do to help out. In some Locals or communities, there has been too much of a tendency for the whole meeting of a Local to be devoted to discussions by the older folks. The young folks could sit and listen—or else."

In Locals with Junior Leaders appointed, the Leader can take this material and assign parts to certain young folks in the Local. Some preparation and practice should precede the actual presentation of the program. In Locals with no Junior Leader, the secretary or program committee could take charge and see that parts are assigned, and the program presented. Of course, there is no objection to having the program changed to fit Local conditions, if desired. These programs are merely offered in an effort to make the work easier for the Junior Leader or for the program committee. The state office has received many requests over a period of a few years from Local secretaries and other Local officers or members for some such material.

Below is a program outline, which applies to the material which follows the outline, in this issue and on this page:

PROGRAM

Song....."The Union Juniors"
Reading....."Sons of Soil, Arise"
Four-Minute Speech....."The Sales Tax"
Readings....."Stand by Your Organization"
"He Can't Be Organized"
"The Random Shot"
Playlet....."He Didn't Think"
Yells and Stunts.....

THE SALES TAX

(This is an outline of a four-minute speech. The speech can be given in the words of the speaker, based on ideas and phrases contained in this outline.)

"The power to tax is the power to destroy."
(1) The Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to a Sales Tax. Why? Taxes support the government. The government guarantees "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to all its citizens. Therefore the burden of taxation should be equally shared. Equal sharing of the burden of taxation does not mean that the amount of tax should be shared, but the burden shared.
The means to accomplish this, is by taxing the ability to pay, or the income of each person.
The burden of taxation is not equal when the amount of the tax is equal, because a sum which means only the price of an evening entertainment to one man, may mean the loss of his home to another.

(II) Sales Taxes—History—
The Roman empire fell because the people were taxed unbearably. Sales

IRENE COX IS WINNER

The winner of the dollar prize check in the June Juvenile Lesson is Irene Cox, R. 1, Waverly, Kansas. Irene is 13 years old. Following is her lesson as she worked it out:

1. Newton Gresham was the founder of the National Union. From the points that were given in the lesson I think he must have been a man that strongly believed in justice and equality, and that such conditions could be realized through cooperative movements. He was striving to show his faith by his works.

2. Nine persons formed the first Local. Two of its members other than the founder were O. F. Dornblaser and John T. Garner. It was organized near Point, Texas, in the year 1902.

3. The purpose of the National Union is similar to the organization began by the Rochdale pioneers in Toad Lane, because they cooperated together to run their own business, so that the people received an even amount of profit.

4. We have had four National presidents. Mr. Barrett served 22 years. Mr. C. E. Huff served 2 years. Mr. John Simpson served 2 years. E. H. Everson served since the death of Mr. Simpson. The name of our president today is E. H. Everson.

5. The growth of our Farmers Union depends upon education and cooperation.

6. Our National Union is divided into two parts. They are educational and legislative.

—Irene Cox

taxes were levied upon them to support the nobles. Spain lost power over the world, because she attempted to carry the sales tax to her furthest domains. The Netherlands rebelled against it in a revolution. In our own country, the Boston Tea-Party was a demonstration against the infamy of the tax on tea. The Revolutionary war was fought over taxation and the sales tax aggravated it more than any other thing.

(III) Injustice of Sales Tax—
A sales tax is levied, when other forms of taxes do not bring sufficient revenue. It is obvious that people would pay a just tax, if they have anything with which to pay. Therefore taking toll on their food and clothes, reduces their ability to buy these things and lowers their standard of living. There are now 76 million families in the United States whose incomes are below the comfort level. Wring taxes from them on the small amounts they are able to buy, and they can only buy less.

This general sales tax collects as much as a pound of flour, from a man on the relief rolls, as it does from a multi-millionaire.

It is estimated that a general sales tax would average \$200 per family in taxes. It is unjust for a farmer to pay \$200 in taxes when his income is only \$300 per year.

(IV) Efficiency—
The cost of collecting a general sales tax is much higher than upon any other tax. Too much of the revenue accrued from it is spent in its operation—paying collectors and inspectors. An income tax is the most cheaply and efficiently collected tax.

An instance is the following: In the state of North Dakota 60 per cent of the revenue collected from the cigarette sales tax is used in collecting it. In 1934, 96 per cent of the income tax was collected and this at a minimum of expense.

(V) Results of a General Sales Tax—
History shows that sales taxes do not grow less. They rise, as much as from one per cent to ten per cent. The very poor suffer from a sales tax, which the rich barely notice. The poor become poorer and the rich, richer.

THE UNION JUNIORS

(Sing to tune of "Tipperary.")
Written by Phyllis Anderson, North Dakota State Essay Contest Winner—1933.

We are the Farmers Union Juniors
And now take our stand
To make our Union the biggest Union
And the best throughout the land.
For justice, right and fair;
For every farmer friend and every brother
We're the Union Juniors.

We are the farmers of tomorrow
Sons and daughters of the soil
We're just beginning, but still we're winning,
For the ones who work and toil;
We're young and sturdy, our hearts are loyal,
And our cause is true and pure.
Oh, we'll organize and stick together.
We're the Union Juniors.

SONS OF SOIL—ARISE

(Reading)
Men of the soil, we have labored unending,
We have fed the world upon the grain that we have grown.
Now with the star of a new day ascending,
Giant of the earth at last, we arise to claim our own.
Justice throughout the land,
Happiness as God has planned;
Who is there denies our right to reap where we have sown.

Men of the soil, now the torch we have lighted,
Kindles fire in every land where rings the harvest song.
Shoulder to shoulder in courage united,
From every race we come to join the tillers' mighty song.
Earth ne'er shall set at again
Bread gained through blood of men.
We have sworn to right forever more the ancient wrong.

Men of the soil, we are coming in judgment
To tell the world till justice reigns, there is no liberty.
We in our strength are arising as prophets
Marching on to show the world the dawn that is to be.
There's a lightning in the sky,
There's a thunder shouting high;
We will never stop until the sons of men are free.
—From Illinois Junior Co-Operator

HE CAN'T BE ORGANIZED

(Reading)
I once knew a farmer who didn't believe in cooperation or organization.
He took his stuff to market, though, over a road that was built by the combined efforts of his neighbors, his county and his state.
He sent his children to a school made possible through cooperation.
He occasionally went to a church built and supported by an organization.

He purchased union-made overalls, had his whiskers trimmed in a union barber shop and his machinery was made by union labor.

When he sold his crops the men who purchased them took out a percentage to pay their dues in their various trade organizations.

His wife took her butter and eggs to a town where the Grocers association all paid the same price and the tobacco she brought back home to him carried the union label grown by cooperatives.

When he died they laid him out in

If you would have it lead all the rest;
Help it grow.
When there is anything to do,
Let the others count on you,
You'll feel bully when it's through;
Don't you know.
If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style.
Throw some bouquets instead of rocks,
For awhile.
Let the other person roast
Shun him as you would a ghost,
Meet his hammer with a boast,
And a smile.
When a stranger from afar comes along,
Tell him what and who we are, make it strong.
Needn't flatter, needn't bluff, tell the truth
For that's enough.
Tell him, join the Farmers Union.
For we belong.
—Grant Kennedy, Iowa.

CONTESTS AND STUNTS

Standing High Jump
Four doughnuts are suspended from a pole in a doorway, about four inches above the mouths of the jumpers. The contestants, eat their doughnuts with hands tied, with speed in finishing as the object of the race.

Puppies Fly
The group may be seated in any formation. The leader says "Robbins fly," and raises his arms up and down in a flying motion. The group does the same. This is repeated, using the name of anything that flies. If the leader names something that does not fly, as, for example "Elephants fly" or "Puppies fly," no one should fly. The leader "flies" whether right or not. Anyone who makes a mistake turns his face to the wall.

A Nosy Nose
Six or seven well known people are taken out of a group. A large paper with a pole poked through it is hung in front of the audience. One by one the people behind the scenes poke their noses through the hole, lingering until the audience guesses the owner of the nose. A huge cardboard nose may also be used.
Instead of noses, eyes may be shown. In either case, in small groups this may be made into a guessing contest.

Hiram and Mirandy
A man is chosen for Hiram, and a girl for Mirandy. They go outside the circle, where Hiram is blindfolded. He calls sharply, "Mirandy." She answers sweetly, "Yes, Hiram," whereupon he dashes in the direction the voice came from, trying to catch her, she of course, eluding him. He calls constantly and she must answer at once, never leaving the circle. When he catches her she chooses a Hiram and he chooses a Mirandy.

This Is My Nose
The leader says, for instance, "This is my nose," but points to her ankle. The one in the group to whom she has pointed must point to her nose and say, "This is my ankle" before the leader counts ten, or she must go down on her knees until a correct answer later reinstates her. The leader continues in similar fashion, pointing to various parts of her body, calling each by the name of some other part. In a large group it is a good plan to have from five to ten people facing the audience, with the leader using them as her "class in mental gymnastics!"

White Elephant
Guests have been asked to bring some article for which they have no further use, wrapped in white tissue paper. These undesirable articles are exchanged unopened. The recipients open the packages and if they are not satisfied, they re-wrap the articles and continue exchanging until satisfied.

The Baby Show
Well-known adults dressed for the part, with mothers in attendance. They perform the usual tricks of babies showing off for company. Another good stunt is for men to dress as ladies, who put on a style show.

Good Yells
Rip saw bang! Rip saw bang! We belong to the Junior gang. We don't quarrel, we don't fight. We are Juniors. We're all right.

Go get a tractor, go get a plow. Union Juniors will show them HOW!

Who's got nerve, who's got grit? Who'll be winners when we quit? We will, we will, we're the ones. Farmers Union fighting sons.

HE DIDN'T THINK

Play, By Gladys Talbott Edwards
CHARACTERS
Tom Marks—Manager of a Farmers Union Oil Company.
Jim Price—A farmer who belongs to the Farmers Union, is a stockholder in the oil company and still doesn't think.

Mrs. Price—Wife of Jim Price, a typical farm woman, neat, energetic and interested.

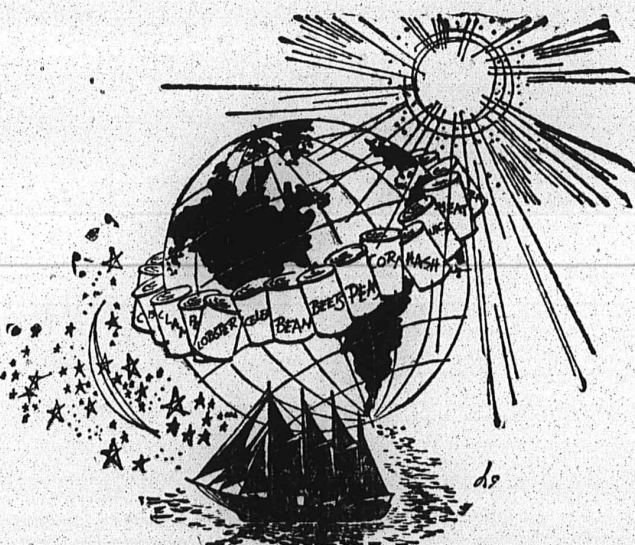
COSTUMES
Tom Marks wears unionalls, with Farmers Union in large letters on back or front. A neat station attendant's cap, also. Mr. and Mrs. Price are neatly and suitably dressed for a farm man and wife who have come into town to do a few errands.

SCENE
The office of the Farmers Union Oil Company which is also the service station. Have as many cooperative products ranged on benches or show cases as possible. Oils and greases bearing the Farmers Union brand, cooperative signs on the wall, posters showing the results of cooperative effort, etc. A desk and two or three chairs are about all the furniture necessary.

Tom Marks is busy at his books. A car honks off stage at left and he hastens out, seizing a cloth used to wipe windshields, as he goes. Returns in a moment and resumes work. (Enter Mr. and Mrs. Price from left of stage.)

Marks—Why, hello, Jim. Howdy, Mrs. Price. What can I do for you folks?
Mrs. Price—I'd like to use your telephone. Mr. Marks.

Tom—Go right ahead. It's in the (continued on page 4)



Canned Foods Met All Tests

Proved Lifesavers on Voyage Around the World

HOW the crew of the "Seth Parker" fared on an exclusive diet of canned foods for more than seven weeks, and ate them all around the world to Samoa, has been vividly told by Captain Constantin Flink, the ship's navigating officer. The "Seth Parker" is the famous four-master which sailed last year under the command of Phillips Lord who created the radio character after which it was named.

The ship's voyage took it through the furnace heat of the equator and the freezing cold of the North Atlantic in mid-winter, but the canned foods it carried stood up through all changes of temperature and proved lifesavers throughout the trip.

Seven Weeks Without Fresh Food

"We expected," said Flink, who has been on sailing ships for over thirty years, "to sail the seven hundred miles from Panama to the Galapagos Islands in about a week, but like the Ancient Mariner, we were becalmed in the doldrums, and it was well into the ninth week before we reached the islands. After the first two weeks out of Panama all of our fresh food was exhausted, and we had to rely exclusively on our canned supplies."

"Fortunately we had brought along some canned loganberry juice and canned tomato juice. There was never a sign among our crew of that dread scourge of the seas, scurvy, which was so prevalent in the old days of

sailing vessels that British ships were called 'lime julecs' because they were required by law to serve lime juice to the crew to ward off this disease.

"But even if we had not had the loganberry and tomato juice, we would not have feared scurvy, as we had a plentiful supply of canned spinach, beans, carrots, peas and other vegetables which are equally good preventatives. We also had such meats as canned corned beef and frankfurters, and such fish as canned clam chowder and codfish cakes. These latter foods were luxuries because you can't catch fish at sea, you know, except once in a long while a stray dolphin.

And Then Mostly Canned Foods

"At the Galapagos Islands we caught a big haul—two tons of fresh fish, but we couldn't get much there in the way of green vegetables or fresh fruit. We got a large supply of wild lemons, but that was all in the way of fruit, and for fresh meat we killed two wild bulls.

"It really wasn't until we reached the Marquesas about a month later that we could get a plentiful supply of fresh foods, so for nearly three months the chief part of our diet consisted of canned foods. And we all kept healthy and liked it. We had some things which are not usually canned put up in tins to preserve them at sea through all the varying temperatures. Shredded wheat, for instance. And we had powdered milk and malted milk as well as evaporated milk.

"As a matter of fact, we subsisted largely on canned foods during the entire voyage."

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

The only way out of the difficulty is for the present members to get more of their neighbors to join with them, through the Kansas Farmers Union, in the organized fight for better social and economic conditions for farmers.

The only fighting class organization established and maintained entirely by the farming class, the Farmers Union fights free-handed for the class, to which and for which it is responsible.

Remember—

that without the Farmers Union, our farming operations would not be worth much. We need the Farmers Union to safeguard our interests as a class of citizens entitled to every advantage that is accorded any other class of people. What will it profit us if we produce and market without system—without cooperation—and thus give the results of our labor to some other, well organized, group?

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

Oscar Olson—Osage Co Ks—32 steers 1037	10.35
Walter Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—33 steers 1081	10.35
J. E. Stout—Chase Co Ks—6 hrs 709	9.75
Roy Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—30 str 970	9.35
Fred Hartman—Osage Co Ks—6 str 1050	7.50
Phillips Bros.—Lyon Co Ks—8 str 867	7.50
Cecil Tannahill—Woodson Co Ks—21 str 680	7.10
Leonard Walstrom—Riley Co Ks—19 str 303	7.00
Henry Laue—Osage Co Ks—6 str 840	6.85
Arthur Stevenson—Labette Co Ks—5 str 460	6.50
Fred Hartman—Osage Co Ks—15 str 817	6.50
W. G. Rice—Chautauqua Co Ks—10 str 1094	6.35
W. G. Rice—Chautauqua Co Ks—10 str 916	6.25
Leonard Finch—Linn Co Ks—2 cows 1260	6.25
L. C. Dixon—Clay Co Mo—18 str 500	6.25
T. J. Thomas—Coffey Co Ks—8 hrs 706	6.00
Lloyd Lovelace—Ray Co Mo—21 str 440	5.75
R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—9 steers 628	5.75
Ferdinand Wild—Wabunsee Co Ks—3 cows 1010	5.50
H. E. Cole—Henry Co Mo—117 cows 992	5.40
D. A. Jones—Johnson Co Ks—14 cows 890	5.35
H. B. Cox—Linn Co Ks—6 cows 830	5.00
F. M. Sheridan—Miami Co Ks—10 cows 800	5.00
L. S. Wright—Johnson Co Ks—22 cows 1017	5.00
W. E. Payne—Polk Co Mo—5 cows 870	4.00
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks—8 cows 850	4.00
H. B. Cox—Linn Co Ks—13 cows 750	3.50

SHEEP

Chas. Peckman—Miami Co Ks—14 78	8.40
Holland, Vetter, Linn Co Ks—14 87	8.10
Edgar Kemel—Bates Co Mo—6 85	8.00
W. H. Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—6 75	8.00
J. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks—17 85	8.00
A. F. Gager—Dickinson Co Ks—92 73	8.00
Arthur Weider—Woodson Co Ks—48 75	8.00
Charles Mulvey—Woodson Co Ks—9 70	8.00
C. S. Gamr—Linn Co Ks—6 70	8.00
W. J. Pemberton—Johnson Co Ks—10 70	8.00
Herald Berry—Grundy Co Mo—5 70	8.00
F. W. Robbins—Cass Co Mo—7 75	8.00
D. A. Newton—Lafayette Co Ks—7 81	8.00
John Atkinson—Davies Co Ks—18 70	8.00
W. M. Money—Linn Co Ks—8 71	8.00
C. D. Mead—Cass Co Mo—10 86	8.00
Floyd Barnett—Franklin Co Ks—13 73	8.00
Albert Parley—Sullivan Co Mo—8 81	8.00
W. E. Daniels—Grundy Co Mo—6 71	8.00
Robert Small—Lafayette Co Mo—6 83	8.00
W. J. Bismark—Jackson Co Mo—5 72	8.00
Tom Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—7 75	8.00
Walter Barth—Henry Co Mo—7 78	8.00
White and Oskins—Jackson Co Mo—9 90	8.00
R. L. Eliser—Carroll Co Mo—7 80	8.00
John King—Wabunsee Co Ks—11 71	8.00
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—10 73	8.00
Paul Germania—Vernon Co Mo—5 88	8.00
Ed Ogel—Putnam Co Mo—7 75	8.00
Henry Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—10 82	8.00
C. L. Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—20 78	8.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending July 17, 1935

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET
Extras opened at 23 1/2 cents, advanced to 24 cents, then went back to 23 3/4 cents and closed at that. Standards opened at 23 1/2 cents, advanced to 24 cents during the week, but closed at the opening price, 89 score cars opened at 22 1/2 cents, advanced to 23 1/2 cents and closed at 24 cents. First 90 score opened at 22 1/4 cents and then a 1/2 cent, and closing at 20 cents, 88 score cars opened at 21 1/2 cents, advanced to 22 cents, and then closed at 21 1/2 cents.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET
Extras opened at 24 cents, advanced to 24 1/4 cents, but lost step and closed the week at 23 1/2 cents. First 90 score opened at 22 1/4 cents and held that all week. 91 score opened at 22 1/4 cents, advancing to 24 cents, gradually losing during the last half of the week and closing at 23 1/4 cents or 1/2 cent under the opening.

It will be noticed that during most of the current week the Chicago market was relatively higher than that of the two, and yet the entire demand was for carlots of butter to place in storage. Small LCL lots were very difficult to sell on the Chicago market throughout the entire week and only at sharp discounts as a rule. Under the carlot quotations, the butter market, however, held fairly steady in spite of continual hammering by bearish propaganda. Of course, butter is really very low priced and has been for some time.

The production statistics are changing to a more favorable basis. The American Association of Creameries, Butter Manufacturers report for this week shows the increase in production over the same week last year was only 1.52 per cent. The Land O'Lakes increase over the same week last year was only 1.13 per cent. This is the smallest ratio of increase over last year we have had since 1929. The report shows that since 1929, the production has been declining the past week or ten days. Just at the present writing we are unable to get accurate information as to what is causing this decreased production, but a little more of that and we will have a better tone to our markets. Farmers should be generally pleased to use liberally of their products at home and make especial efforts to get their friends and neighbors located in the towns and cities to do likewise. It should be pointed out that butter is now selling very nearly as cheap as a great many of the vegetable cooking fats.

The Government has not yet entered the market other than to place bids for an additional five million pounds of butter, said bids to be opened on July 25th. On the last bid for five million pounds, less than two million pounds were finally accepted. The Government report on storage holdings as of July 1st shows that we had a little over 26 million pounds more butter in storage on that date than for the same date last year and that the holdings were just about five million pounds more than the five year average on that date. Butter has continued to move into storage very rapidly since July 1st and it is expected August 1st will show a still

H. L. Douthitt—Lafayette Co Mo—6 80	8.00
Marion Spencer—Vernon Co Mo—6 63	8.00
J. E. Inman—Coffey Co Ks—16 68	8.00
D. A. Spencer—Vernon Co Mo—6 72	8.00
J. P. Wilkins—Johnson Co Mo—6 85	8.00
John G. Barnett—Lafayette Co Mo—12 73	8.00
Dee Johns—Lafayette Co Mo—7 88	8.00
Allen Morgan—Sullivan Co Mo—8 61	8.00
Oscar Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—8 72	8.00
C. J. Simons—Henry Co Mo—6 80	8.00
G. C. Bradshaw—Osborne Co Ks—13 65	8.00
Nick Hiettschmidt—Osborne Co Ks—13 74	8.00
William Kirchhoff—Lafayette Co Mo—10 77	8.00
O. L. Bennett—Barton Co Mo—28 75	8.00
Roy L. Lee—Miami Co Ks—24 75	8.00
C. J. Fawl—Shawnee Co Ks—4 88	8.00
L. C. Mabry—Lafayette Co Mo—6 83	8.00
F. K. Frazier—Osborne Co Ks—7 67	8.00
S. E. Essex—Polk Co Mo—11 66	8.00
William Brecheisen—Anderson Co Ks—31 71	8.00
H. H. Adams—Linn Co Ks—14 62	8.00
J. E. Inman—Coffey Co Ks—15 229	8.00
Geo. Balm—Osborne Co Ks—5 68	8.00
S. E. Essex—Polk Co Mo—9 51	8.00
Roy L. Lee—Miami Co Ks—5 124	8.00
F. K. Frazier—Osborne Co Ks—5 100	8.00

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers, 230 Lbs. Avgs. Up	
A. P. Shineman—Marshall Co Ks—26 238	9.90
Irvin Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo—21 246	9.90
B. L. Tudor—Rooks Co Ks—11 280	9.65
T. K. McLean—Coffey Co Ks—5 266	9.65
L. M. Gledhill—Neosho Co Ks—23 239	9.50
Light Butchers 170 Lb. to 230 Lb. Avgs	
Vye Lewis—Linn Co Ks—17 215	10.05
Phil Odette—Clay Co Ks—15 229	10.05
Theo. Schiesener—Dickinson Co Ks—7 212	10.00
Will Richardson—Wyandotte Co Ks—8 225	9.85
Lyle Frame—Allen Co Ks—14 222	9.75
Jeff Donaldson—Clay Co Ks—11 225	9.75
P. R. Glenn—Miami Co Ks—11 225	9.70
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—11 220	9.70
Clinton S. A. Henry Co Ks—11 196	9.70
John Dunning—Henry Co Mo—10 217	9.70
Homer Dody—Henry Co Mo—6 198	9.65
James Hedges—Linn Co Ks—10 209	9.60
John Grother—Miami Co Ks—23 213	9.60
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—23 213	9.60
Light Lights and Pigs	
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—8 160	9.40
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—23 213	9.60
Alvin Ashwell—Franklin Co Ks—7 187	9.00
Jesse E. Cox—Linn Co Ks—17 144	9.00
Will Whitcher—Osage Co Ks—8 152	9.00
R. C. Holmes—Coffey Co Ks—8 50	8.75
Abbott Bros—Cedar Co Mo—9 165	8.75
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—5 98	8.60
Jesse E. Cox—Linn Co Ks—5 124	8.50
C. D. Cotton—Camden, Mo—9 87	8.40

very bearish report, perhaps as much as was the case on August 1st, 1933.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET

The egg market in Chicago lost a little ground during the week. Extra Firsts opened at 24 1/2 and lost 1/2 cent during the week closing at 23 3/4 cents. Fresh Firsts opened at 23 3/4 cents, closing at 23 1/4 cents. Current Receipts opened at 22 1/2 cents, closing at 22 cents. Ditties opened at 20 3/4 cents, closing at 20 1/4 cents and closed at 19 3/4 cents.

NEW YORK EGG MARKET

Fresh Standard eggs opened at 26 1/2 cents, 25 1/2 cents, 24 1/2 cents and 24 cents. Egg receipts, especially from western points, are rapidly diminishing, however, the lay from the henneries areas continues to hold up well and it is reported pullet eggs are already appearing on the market. These eggs produced from pullets of the extremely early hatches in February. It is said there is to be a tremendous crop of pullets coming forth and we may not need as many storage eggs during the fall and winter as ordinarily, in which case the shortage of eggs in storage will not be of material support to the market.

JUNIOR AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

(continued from page 3)
booth there. (Exit Mrs. Price.)
Price—Send out a five pound pail of grease and five gallon of number forty oil, when your truck comes out my way, will you Tom?
Tom—That's all right. I'll get a suit of clothes made by the Garment Makers association and sold by the Retail Clothiers association.
The minister who preached the funeral sermon belonged to the Ministerial association.
The casket was made by union labor and he was buried through the cooperation of his neighbors.
—J. F. Walker.

THE RANDOM SHOT

(Reading)
I shot an arrow into the air
It fell in the distance, I knew not
where
Till a farmer said I killed his calf
And I had to pay him twelve and a half.

I bought some poison to kill some rats
Instead it poisoned my neighbor's cats.
And rather than have trouble across the fence,
I paid him four dollars and fifty cents.

I sent aloft a fire balloon,
I hoped 'twould sail 'til it reached the moon.
Put the fire into a farmer's straw
And I had to settle or go to law.

And so it is with the random shot
It seldom finds a desired spot;
And the joke we spring that we think so smart,
May often wound some fellow's heart.

STAND BY YOUR ORGANIZATION

(Reading)
If you think your organization is the best;
Tell them so.
Mark—(Writes in order book) Be glad to, Jim. Doing some plowing?
Price—Yes, I'm getting ready to put in my wheat.

Mark—That so. You'll be needing quite a bit of tractor fuel, Jim. Better let me leave you a hundred gallon when I bring out this grease and oil.
Jim—I'd like to, Tom, but I just ordered two hundred of Red Bird

tractor fuel from Joe Burns.
(Re-enter Mrs. Price)

Tom—I see. Do you think the Red Bird people make a better tractor fuel than the Farmers Union does?

Jim—Not a bit, Tom. In fact I think the Farmers Union makes a good tractor fuel as there is and I don't know as there is an oil to equal the Union top-grade oil.

Mrs. Price—Excuse me, for interrupting, but what in the world is the difference in gasoline? It all comes out of the ground, don't it?

Tom—Yes, it does, Mrs. Price. And all wheat grows out of the ground, too, but you know there's a lot of difference in flour?

Mrs. Price—Indeed I do. Do you mean there is as much difference in gas and oil as in different kinds of flour?

Tom—That's it folks. Oils are compounded as carefully as flour is. The Union has its own expert chemists who make the specifications for our oils and greases. And our own compounding plant is a real dandy. Can't be beat anywhere.

Mrs. Price—Well, I've certainly learned something I didn't know before.

Tom—That so? Well, it's an interesting business and one we should all understand, I think. What I can't understand, Jim, is the reason you keep on buying from the Red Bird Company.

Jim—Well, Tom, I'll tell you. Joe Burns over at Red Bird is an old friend of mine. We went to school together and Joe's a swell fellow. Right now he's having kind of a hard time making ends meet, and I want to help him out. That's why I buy from him.

Tom—I see. Well, Jim, I've got a proposition to make to you.
Jim—O. K. go ahead, Tom.

Tom—Here it is. I don't suppose you feel that you need to send the profit on what you buy back east to the millionaire stockholders of Red Bird Gasoline, do you?

Jim—Oh, no. But what little profit is made on my gas and oil won't make them rich. Probably wouldn't be more than ten dollars.

Tom—Let's see. How much gas, oil and tractor fuel did you use last year?

Jim—Oh, about 3000 gallon of gas and distillate, I guess. And about four barrels of oil, as I remember it.

Tom—The profit on that in this company would be about \$75. Quite a nice little dividend check for you, Jim. I'll admit it isn't much to John D. Gotrox, but a thousand farmers like you bring him \$75,000. No wonder he's a multi-millionaire and can buy up sugar plantations in Cuba to compete with American sugar growers.

Jim—I s'pose that's so, Tom. But still I don't see how I can go back on Joe Burns.

Tom—Well, here's the proposition, Jim. Joe Burns' commission on your business amounts to just about the same as the profit on the business comes to. Now you're a member of the Farmers Union. We need your business, because you pay cash and your business will make our volume greater. We need more volume, so we can cut down our overhead. You give your business to your own company, and at the end of the year, just turn your dividend over to Joe Burns.

Mrs. Price—Why, Joe wouldn't take a check from Jim, as a gift.

Tom—That's about what he's been doing, Mrs. Price.

Jim—Say, are you kidding me? Tom—I'm absolutely serious. If Joe Burns needs that \$75 worse than your family does, I think it's a fine thing for you to give it to him. But I don't think you should turn it over to Red Bird Oil Company. They don't need it.

Jim—I if I buy here, you'll be getting the commission on the gas that Joe gets now.

Tom—That's so. And just to show you, I'm a sport, I'll split the com-

mission with him. I need half the commission to pay my expenses in delivering, but I'll burn the other half to him if he needs it so bad.

Jim—By George, I never looked at it like this before. I never thought about it concerning anybody but me and Joe.

Tom—Well, are you game? Let's call it a bargain, shall we? Your company gets the business, I get enough commission to bear my expenses, Joe Burns gets half the commission on your business with no work and no expense. He also gets the profit on your business, when you hand him your dividend check, so he's better off than ever. The money stays here in this community, the Red Bird Oil Company millionaires lose out on \$75 and you get just what you'd get any way—and that's nothing.

Mrs. Price—Why, Jim Price, I never heard of anything so foolish. The idea of you handing over that money to Joe Burns and me needing a washing machine and the children needing so many things. Joe Burns wouldn't think of taking it anyway. He'd be insulted.

Jim—I guess maybe I've been pretty dumb. I'm going to have a straight talk with Joe and show him just what I've been doing to my family by turning from the company he works for. Tom, you'll get my next order. Come on, Ma.

(Exit)

Mrs. Price—Thank you for waking him up, Mr. Marks. Jim's awful kind hearted. He wouldn't hurt his own family for the world. He just didn't think.

Tom—I know it, Mrs. Price. It's up to you to keep him thinking after this.

Mrs. Price—When it amounts to money taken away from my family—don't you worry. I'll keep him thinking.

(Exit)

Tom—Well, that's a little more money kept out here and out of the big fellow's pockets.

(Car horn is heard, off left. Tom straightens cap hastily and dashes out.)

Of Interest to Women

100
Per Cent
Locals

Grape Jelly
4 cups (2 lbs.) juice
7 1/2 cups (3 1/4 lbs.) sugar.
1/2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add 1/2 cup water, bring to boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. (Concord grapes give best color and flavor. If Malagas or other tight-skinned grapes are used, use 3/4 cup grape juice and add strained juice of 2 medium lemons.)

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Spiced Grape Jelly
(Using fresh grapes)
4 1/2 cups (2 1/4 lbs.) juice
8 cups (3 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1/2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add 1/2 cup apple vinegar, 1 teaspoon cloves, and 2 teaspoons cinnamon, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Grape Jam
4 1/2 cups (2 1/4 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 1/2 lbs.) sugar
1/2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare fruit, slip skins from about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes. Simmer pulp, covered, 5 minutes. Remove seeds by sieving. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. (Concord grapes give best color and flavor. If wild grapes, Malagas, or other tight-skinned grapes are used, stem, crush, and simmer with 1/2 cup water 30 minutes. Sieve and measure. Use 4 cups prepared fruit and add juice of 2 medium lemons.) Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, mix well, and bring to a "full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Some Vegetable Hints
To keep corn from fluff souring, don't fill your jars full. Leave an inch for expansion of corn and air space when jars are removed from hot water bath. Seal and take to cellar at once, to cool as soon as possible. I find in doing this my corn never at all sours.

Here is the way I canned sweet corn last year with excellent results. Have jars clean and dry. Cut corn carefully from cob and press down in jars until the milk comes over the corn. Don't fill jars too full. Add a teaspoon of salt to each pint, then place a slice of ripe tomato on top, and process in hot water bath for two and one-half hours. Seal tight. When opened to use, remove the tomato. You can not tell by the taste of the corn it has ever been there, but it furnishes the necessary acid, and every jar will keep perfectly. I have given such corn to my friends, and they all say it is as good as any they ever ate.

Women have told of adding a small tomato to the top of green beans or peas, to furnish acid. It leaves no taste.

Canned Beans
Select any kind of tender snap beans. String and break as for cooking until you have two gallons of broken beans. Then put together 3

quarts of water 1 pint of vinegar and 1 cup of sugar and let come to boil. Put in the beans and boil thirty minutes. Seal in glass jars while hot.

This makes about five quarts when canned. When ready to open drain off water from beans, let soak. Cook and season with bacon and salt just like fresh beans.

Women

A Nourishing Cocktail

Here's the recipe for a cocktail which also furnishes a successful way of putting more milk into the diet:

Have the contents of a 6-ounce can evaporated milk and of a 15-ounce can tomato juice well chilled. Pour milk into a chilled bowl, and add tomato juice very slowly, beating constantly with an egg beater. (An electric one is ideal for this purpose.) Season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Put a little finely cracked ice in each glass, and pour tomato juice cocktail over. Serve at once. Serves six.

This cocktail is not only attractive in taste and color, but excellent for the children as well as the rest of the family. It's a grand way to get them to drink more milk because they see all their elders doing it, too. Try it on your family, and see how it works.

July is the month for making many kinds of garden furniture. Wooden articles can be protected from termites by setting them on concrete or wood bases or using pressure-cresoted wood, or both.

After a cool, wet spring, a top dressing of commercial fertilizer usually helps to hurry along backward crops and to increase the yield of all.

BRITISH MUNITIONS INDUSTRY SHOWN UP

(continued from page 1)
the Union of Democratic Control, advocated greater publicity for the arms industry to assist in the prevention of corruption, and urged national ownership in order to avoid the temptation of war mongering, and profit from munitions.

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals of Kansas which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY—Indian Creek 2050.
ATCHISON COUNTY—Cummins 1887.
BROWN COUNTY—Carson 1035.
CLAY COUNTY—Millside 511.
CLAY COUNTY—Ross 1124.
CLAY COUNTY—Olive Hill, 1120.
COFFEY COUNTY—Independent 2145.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Slifer 431.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Mumouth 1714.
CHAS. COUNTY—Sixty Six 1907.

Local Supplies

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

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for ... 5c
Credit Blank, 10 for ... 5c
Demit Blank, 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 Minute Book ... 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney) ... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each ... 75c

Write to

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