THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

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R A WILL HANDLE EMPLOYMENT FOR DROUTH VICTIMS

Certification of drouth-distressed farmers for WPA employment will be handled by the Resettlement Administration, Jonas W. Graber, state NEC director, announced yesterday.

"This office has been receiving increasing complaints daily from every section of our state with reference to inequalities in the present certification organization." Graber declared. "Delays in assisting farmers at the present time will cause serious financial loss to farmers, and it is important that seed loans be made in the shortest possible time. Early planting of wheat will provide winter pasture.

"No Time to Quibble."

"This is no time to be quibbling over technicalities of certification. The element of time is our most important factor now. It is for these reasons that the Resettlement Administration has been authorized to make its own certification for loans and grants to farmers, as well as for employment on WPA projects."

John G. Stutz, executive director of the KERC, criticized laxness of the federal certification and warned county poor commissioners in a bulletin sent out yesterday.

Graber pointed out that under the Stutz KERC regulations, farmers would have to dispose of their teams and farming equipment before they could be admitted to relief.

Let Down No Bars.

"Federal agencies in Kansas assisting needy farmers are not letting down the bars as has been implied by statement issued by Mr. Stutz and published in the Topeka Daily Capital this morning," Graber continued. "Every effort is being made to take care of needy farmers through practical methods and by qualified officials. Farmers who have never been on relief and who have been self-sustaining throughout the entire depression have been forced to accept assistance during the 1936 drouth.

"These farmers should not be forced to dispose of what little livestock and property they have left in order to secure relief. Such a policy would force them on relief for an indefinite period and it would take years for them to recover sufficiently to reestablish themselves in their present occupation. Certification officers should have a thorough knowledge of farming operations and the value of farm equipment."

Walton Dodge Replies

Stutz charges that the federal agencies were making payments to Kansans "not eligible for public assistance." In reply, Walton Dodge, state Resettlement administration director said:

"The emergency program of alleviating distress among drouth-stricken farmers has as its purpose to assist those Kansas farmers through an emergency period which was created as a result of the drouth in order that they can continue in the future as self-sustaining farmers.

Standards Not Flexible

"The same standard cannot be used in determining the need for assistance on the part of farmers that is used in determining the need for local relief on the part of other persons.

"Farming is a business and once a farmer disposes of his livestock and equipment in order to qualify for county local relief, he ceases to be a farmer.

To require a farmer to dispose of his livestock at the extremely low prices existing today, and either turn the proceeds of the sale to the mortgage holder or to live them up, before he can be declared in need of public aid, would spell ruin to thousands of farmers and would put them permanently out of business."

Stutz's bulletin said, "The federal work relief agencies and the Federal Resettlement Administration are undertaking to place large numbers of persons on the rolls at this time.

"In order to facilitate this program they have extended their rules governing eligibility and the sources of certification to the extent that many persons who are being employed or who are now being made payments by these federal agencies are not eligible for public assistance; that is, a sizeable percentage of the persons now accepted by these federal agencies are being accepted on the basis of a federal relief program.

"County relief administrations and their social workers are urged not to confuse public assistance with public employment.

To Avoid Records

"They are urged not to violate the state law and the rules of social work procedure by certifying persons to the federal works programs and the Federal Resettlement Administration under the guise of eligibility for public assistance when there has not been nor can be established a reasonable public record that such persons are in need of public assistance.

"Let such persons," the letter said, "as are not eligible for public assistance but who are merely seeking public employment or subsidy for their farm enterprise, get their assignments or be selected for such federal employment or subsidy thru the other selecting agencies authorized by the federal government."

Editor's Note—

The above article printed from the Topeka Capital will to some extent explain to our needy farmers why all this delay in getting to them the help they need to enable them to put in a crop and to get some work relief money to tide them over this drought year.

I feel that it is poor economy to reqcire that our farmers sell off all their workhorses and livestock before they become entitled to a loan or employment on any WPA project. If our farmers in the drought areas are to again become self-supporting it is necessary that a way be provided for them by which they can either borrow or work out enough money to supply their families with the necessities of life and keep their farm plant in condition to support them during normal times.

It seems to the editor that Mr. Stutz has permitted his partizan politics to get the best of his judgment and his sense of justice. Now is not the time to split hairs, when the future of a large proportion of Kansas farmers is at stake. Now is the time to cut all red tape and to get our farmers aid promptly, before they are compelled to sell off their livestock because of a lack of feed, and while it is yet time to put in wheat for next year's harvest. Practically all of the livcstock and farm equipment of our farmers, who ask for relief work or seed and feed loans, is mortgaged for all that it would bring if the owner were compelled to sell it at forced sale. While the farmer is perhaps technically the owner of a considerable amount of property, if he is compelled to sell it he will have nothing left to tide him and his family over winter and will immediately become a permanent public charge with no means of self support now or in the future. If Mr. Stutz wants to make our farmers permanent paupers, rather than to help them become again self-supporting American citizens, it is time that he was divorced from his job and some one put in his place with less reverence of red tape, but with a better understanding of the farmers' needs and some sympathy for their troubles.)

RA Helps 85,908 in One Month

The Resettlement Administration has extended aid to 85,908 drought stricken farmers through August 31 reports from 22 states in the drought area revealed today. This figure shows an increase of more than 38,000 families during the month of August. Most of the farmers received aid in the form of direct grants for subsistence needs. Grants totalling $1,314,515 were made to 80,544 farmers for drought relief.

Loans for livestock feed and for seed for quick maturing forage crops and next years' planting amounting to $1,023,069 were made to 5,364 farmers.

Salesmen and Agents Must Be Licensed

The Kansas Securities Act, more commonly known as the "Blue Sky Law" was passed by the Kansas legislature in 1911, to prevent fraud and imposition in the sale and disof securities in the state. To accomplish this, the law makes it necessary that all securities either be registered in accordance with the law, before they can be legally sold in the state. The administration of the law is placed with the State Corporation Commission under the direct supervision of a Special Assistant appointed by the Commission. "Securities" as defined by the law, not only include stocks and bonds but also investment contracts, oil and gas leases, royalty interests, real estate located outside the state when sold on installments, cemetery lot contracts and in fact, any sort of a contract or instrument where money or other thing of value is invested with the expectation of a return to the investor.

It is also necessary that all salesmen be licensed, either as agents, or as brokers, before they can sell any security within the state. There are, however, to our knowledge, a number of unlicensed persons selling unregistered securities in the state at this time. In order to successfully administer the law, it is necessary that we who are in charge of its administration have the full co-operation of the investing public. Before buying any stocks, or other securities, be sure to ascertain whether or not the man you are dealing with is registered. This information is available to you by writing or calling the Securities Department at Topeka, Kansas. Even if you have already purchased securities of which you are doubtful, we may be able to help you.. In either case, we are at your service.

MOTORISTS TAKE TAXES DIVERSION INTO OWN HANDS

Motorists in many states will take the questions of high gasoline taxation and diversion of highway funds into their own hands at the polls this fall.

In California, where a constitutional amendment will be voted on prohibiting any diversion of highway funds to other purposes, S. L. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern California Automobile club said, "The only effective way to stop diversion is by direct action of the people."

In Maine a popular referendum will be voted on September 14, the bill providing that all revenues received by the state from registration fees, drivers licenses, gasoline taxes and other highway fees shall be allotted solely to the general highway fund and not diverted, temporarily or permanently to any other purpose.

In Georgia candidates for governor and for state legislature are making a reduction of the gasoline sales tax a major issue in their campaign fights.

E. E. Kennedy Meetings

E. E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers Union will speak in Kansas this and next week at the following places at dates.

Friday, September 18, Marysville, in Marshall county.

Saturday, September 19. Westmoreland in Pottawatomie county.

Monday, September 21, Clay Center, Clay county.

Tuesday, September 22, he will be the Farmers Union speaker on the program sponsored by the Kansas Farm Organizations at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas.

The State fair program sponsored by the Farm Organizations will begin at 9 a. m. and continue until noon. Besides speakers of national importance representing the various farm organizations there will be music and other attractions. Let us make the Farm Organization Day at the Fair a permanent event by making it the biggest day of the fair.

Water Supplies is State Wide Problem

The State Board of Health advises the people of Kansas to give serious consideration at this time to the creation of emergency water supplies. For three years Kansas has been a drouth state, and in some of our communities the lack of adequate rainfall and reserve supplies of clean, wholesome water has worked a real privation. Our crops have not only withered and died in the burinig heat, but livestock has suffered from thirst and families have been forced to haul water from distant sources for home use.

Under a common sense plan of storing water in reserve emergency wells and reservoirs, in time of plentiful rainfall, none of this privation need be suffered in time of drouth.

In view of the fact that in many portions of Kansas, it is nearly impossible to obtain an adequate water supply from deep wells, the shallow dug wells are the only alternative, and now is the time to dig them. In locating these emergency wells it is best to sink them at the lowest point of the farm's drainage, where the most abundant water-bearing gravels are usually found, regardless of convenience.

Other devices for conserving our rainfall in rural districts, are the construction of farm terraces, farm ponds and recharging dams. Cities should have impounding reservoirs to augment the usual supplies for municipal consumption..

It is extremely important when emergency water supplies are put into service, to be sure that they are fit for human consumption. It is not sufficient that the water we drink shall taste good, be crystal clear in color and palatably cool it must be free from disease germs, or there is danger of an outbreak of some water-borne epidemic. If there is any doubt as to the purity of water, it should be either boiled or chlorinated before using. Samples will be tested, for a nominal charge, by the division of sanitation of the State Board of Health, Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW CATTLE-MOVEMENT ORDER RECOGNIZES T-B FREE AREAS

Revised regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now in effect, remove certain restrictions on the interstate movement of cattle from tuberculosis-free areas and further restrict shipments of cattle not in such areas. Designated as Amendment 2 to Regulation 7 of Bureau of Animal Industry Order 309, the regulations are expected to be valuable aid in the nation-wide campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

In the states and counties already admitted to the modified acredited areas, that is, where bovine tuberculosis exists among less than one-half of 1 per cent of the cattle, owners will be able to ship their animals interstate with less inconvenience than formerly. But the revised order makes more stringent the control over interstate shipments of cattle from localities that are not in the modified accredited tuberculosis-free areas. One of the new provisions is that range and semi-range cattle and steers from non-accredited localities, when shipped for purposes other than slaughter, must be tuberculin tested before admission to modified accredited areas.

Copies of the order will be available for distribution within a short time.

Department officials point out the this change involves Federal regulation only. For existing state regulations and detailed information on the subject, interested persons are advised to consult livestock sanitary authorities in the various states.

FARM TARIFF RATES WITH CHANGES SHOWN IN REPORT

A record of all tariff on principal agricultural products with concessions affecting them made by the United States in trade agreements concluded with 12 different countries is contained in a new report made available by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The report presents a complete factual history of the tariff status of each important agricultural commodity from the date of the 1922 tariff act down to the middle of this year. No attempt to analyze or evaluate effects of the rates is made in the publication, which is entitled "Tariff Rates On Principal Agricultural Commodities."

BINDWEED BILL ASKS COOPERATION STATE AND COUNTY

In accordance with our policy of keeping our members informed in regards to any proposed legislation effecting agriculture, we are publishing below a tentative draft of a state Bindweed Bill. We wish our members would discuss this proposed legislation in their local and county meetings and then write up the opinion of the proposed bill for publication in the Kansas Union Farmer.

Any one who has traveled over Kansas, we are sure, realize the necessity of a concerted state wide effort to check the spread of Bindweed into the new territory and its eradication wherever it has already gained a foothold. Let us hear from you in regards to this bill.

Suggestions for Bindweed Bill

An Act providing for the cooperation of the state and the counties and other municipalities of Kansas with the land owners of Kansas in eradicating and controlling field bindweeds (convolvulus arvenis) in Kansas, authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to make rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, and to enter into agreement with any agencies of the Federal Government for bindweed eradication work, fixing responsibility for eradication, providing penalties for the violation of this act, and repealing Article 3, Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes Supplement of 1933.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Cooperation with land owners in expenses.

The state and the counties of Kansas and all other municipalities of Kansas shall cooperate with the land owners of Kansas in eradicating field bindweeds and bringing them under check and control under the provisions of this act. The State Board of Agriculture may enter into agreements with any agencies of the Federal Government to secure help in the eradication of field bindweeds.

SECTION 2. Division—public and private parties.

Under plans provided in this act, and at their own expense and with their own funds, but limited to a tax levy of 1-10 mill for each municipality, it shall be the duty of the State Highway Commission (no additional property tax levy), the boards of county commissioners, the township boards, and the governing bodies of cities, school districts, drainage districts, and all other Kansas municipalities, to control the spread of and eradicate all field bindweeds on all lands and roads owned or supervised by them. Under plans provided in this act, and sharing in the expense as provided in this act, the railroads of Kansas and the land owners of the farms and city lots of Kansas shall control the spread of and eradicate field bindweeds on their lands.

SECTION 3. County Administration.

In each county, a County Manager, who understands the work, has executive ability, and is tactful in dealing with people, shall be selected for such term as necessary and salary determined by the County Commissioners, without regard to political affiliations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture: Provided, That two or more counties may unite and select a District Manager who shall be governed by the same provisions of this act in his district as a County Manager is in a county Either the County Commissioners or the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture may discharge the County Managers. The County Manager shall select such assistants and employees as necessary and as funds are available and only for such time as actually needed, and for prevailing wages. The County Manager in each county shall administer the provisions of this act under the approval or direction of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Agriculture.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall have general charge of the adminisrtation of this act under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Agriculture. The Secretary, or an assistant, shall be the general purchasing agent for equipment and supplies to be used in bindweed eradication work. The County Manager shall pay for equipment and supplies from county bindweed funds. The Secretary shall pay for any equipment and supplies for state bindweed work out of state bindweed funds. The State Highway Commission, the boards of county commissioners, the township boards, the governing bodies of cities and of other Kansas municipalities, the railroads, and land owners may purchase equipment and supplies through the Secretary at cost. The work of eradication shall be pushed as rapidly as funds and agencies are available, and distributed as equitably as possible among the farmers and lot owners of the counties and among the counties of the state, and work shall begin first where most needed to control the bindweeds menace. Detached, or very heavy, or very light infestations of bindweeds may be isolated and, at least temporarily, let alone and not included in the administratio of this act.

SECTION 5. Cooperation with land owners in eradication work.

The County Manager and his assistants, and the farmers and lot owners, shall inspect the farms and lots to determine the infestation, and shall confer as to the best methods of control and eradication and the plan of administration. Whenever

(continued on page 2)

DO YOU COOPERATE?

Are YOU an active member?
A cooperative pal;
Or are you just contented
With the pin on your lapel?
Do you attend your meetings
And mingle with the flock;
Or do you always stay at home
And criticize, and knock?
Do you take an active part
And help the work along,
Or are you satisfied to be
The kind that "just belong?"
Do you help your fellow members
To draft things out and plan,
Or leave the work to just a few
Who do the best they can?
Attend your meetings often
And help with hand and heart;
Don't just be a member,
But take an active part,
Just think this problem over
You know the right from wrong,
Are YOU an active member,
Or do you JUST BELONG?
—From Manitoba Co-operator.

N. Y. C. Director Says More Funds Available

Anne Laughlin, State Director of the National Youth Administration, announced today that additonal student aid funds for drouth relief had been obtained for Kansas. The original allotment for high school aid was $210,000 and for colleges, $304,092. Following a consultation with educators from drouth states held recently in Maryville, Mo., Miss Laughlin was notified of a 50 per cent increase in funds, making a total grant to high schools of $315,000 and $456,138 to colleges and graduate schools.

These funds, Miss Laughlin said, are being allocated directly to the educational institutions throughout the state, where the entire program is locally administered. All selections are made by the heads of the various schools. Requirements for assistance are that they be needy, as determined by the schoolmen, that they be of good character, and have ability to do creditable school work. They must be between the ages of 16-24 inclusive.

Students below a college level may receive as high as $6 a month. The average for college students is $15 a month, while graduate students may receive an average of $30 a month.. This financial help is given only for the definite performance of work as prescribed by the schoolmen. This work must be over and above that which is regularly performed by institutionally paid employees.

Under the student aid program of the National Youth Administration of last year 7,231 high school students 2,794 college students, and 152 graduate students were given help.

Miss Laughlin states that this increaed appropriation resulting from drouth effects will now make it possible to assist even a larger number.

LARGE REDUCTION IN THE CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS

The first official estimate of 1936 grain crops in Canada issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa confirms earlier opinions that this year's drought was one of the most serious in the history of Canadian grain production, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Not only are the 1936 wheat, rye, barley and oats crops lower than a year ago, but also lower than the 1930-34 average.

The combined 1936 spring and fall wheat crop is estimated at 234,973,000 bushels compared with 277,339,000 bushels a year ago and with the 1930-34 average of 348,560,000 bushels. For all Canada the average yield this year is estimated at only 9.2 bushels to the acre compared with 11.5 bushels in 1935. The quality of the crop, however, is said to be very high.

Total carryover stocks of wheat in Canada on July 31, 1936 were the lowest in eight years, amounting to only 108,747,000 bushels compared with 203,273,000 bushels the year before. The average carryover of wheat in Canada on July 31 for the 5 years 1930-34 was 156,550,000 bushels.

The combined Canadian crops of spring and fall rye are estimated at only 4,982,000 bushels compared with 9,606,000 bushels last year and with the 1930-34 average of 8,939,000 bushels. The July 31 carryover was estimated at 3,211,000 bushels compared with 3,137,000 bushels the year before.

The 1936 production of oats is estimated at 291,617,000 bushels compared with 418,995,000 bushels in 1935 and with 1930-34 average of 376,462,000 bushels. The quality of the crop is said to be poor. The July 31 carryover was placed at 42,975,000 bushels compared with 28,125,000 bushels the year before.

The 1936 barley crop, also said to be poor in quality, is placed at 74,376,000 bushels compared with 83,975,000 bushels last year and with the 1930-34 average of 82,083,000 bushels. The carryover on July 31 was estimated at 9,896,000 bushels compared with 5,560,000 bushels the year before.

The 1936 flaxseed crop is estimated at 1,855,000 bushels compared with 1,472,000 bushels in 1935. While this represents an increase of 12.6 per cent compared with the 1935 crop, it is 16.6 per cent below the 1930-34 average of 2,225,000 bushels. The July 31 carryover amounted to only 269,000 bushels compared with 313,000 bushels a year earlier.

Clover and other hay production this year is estimated at 13,619,000 tons compared with 13,788,000 tons last year.

NBC's Farm and Home Hour Report Events

The National Farm and Home Hour microphones will travel from coast to coast this fall to cover various farm events of national importance to agriculture. In broadcasting the highlights of these colorful events the National Broadcasting Company has arranged to have its popular Farm and Home Hour originate on the scene of activity in eight different states, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, California and Ohio.

Following is a list of Farm and Home Hour pickups scheduled to date:

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 23.

Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, September 28—October 4.

National Dairy Show, Dallas, Texas, October 10-17.

American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 19-23.

Ak-SarBen, Omaha, Nebraska, October 25-30.

National Cornhusking Contest, Licking County, Ohio, November 10.

Annual Convention, National Grange, Columbus, Ohio, November 12-14.

Annual Convention, American Farm Bureau Federation, Pasadena, California, December 9-11.

Annual Convention, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, Des Moines, Iowa.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 28, December 5.

The National Farm and Home Hour, heard each week day at 11:30 a. m., CST (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-BLUE network, is under the direction of William E. Drips, NBC Director of Agriculture.

JUDGE REEVES REFUSES INJUNCTION TO PROHIBIT ENFORCEMENT—APPEALED

The Commodity Exchange Act was held constitutional today by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves in refusing a temporary injunction to prohibit its enforcement.

The Kansas City Board of Trade had requested the injunction.

Judge Reeves ruled in effect that it was too early to challenge the act effectively. It does not go into effect until September 13.

The Board of Trade contended the act was unconstitutional, and that its provisions were so vague that operators would be unable to interpret them and so would be in constant danger of prosecution for inadvertant violations.

To the plaintiff's contention that the act was unconstitutional because it undertook to regulate trade not in interstate commerce, Judge Reeves replied:

"It must be ruled that the act is constitutional and that the plaintiffs are not entitled to any order predicated upon the invalidity of the act.

"The only question is whether the regulations . . . are so onerous as to fall under the condemnation of the due process provisions of the 5th amendment . . .

"If and when regulatory measures are applied which may seem too onerous to be lawful, provision is made for the protection of the Board of Trade.

"Moreover, it will then be time to complain, and not in advance of the promulgation of such regulations.

The act, passed by the last session of congress as an amendment to the Grain Futures Act, broadens the original act to bring under federal regulation along with grain, trading in other commodities such as cotton, millfeed, butter, eggs and potatoes.

The act also imposes further regulations and provisions that Boards of Trade by regulation except the promulgations of the commodities exchange board, set up to administer the law.

In the only other court test of the law to date a Chicago federal judge also denied application for a temporary injunction.

The Kansas City Board of Trade announced it would appeal immediately to the United States circuit court of appeals from Judge Reeves' decision.

ANOTHER GOOD WHEAT CROP HARVESTED IN INDIA

Wheat growers in India this year harvested a crop of 352,240,000 bushels, compared with 363,179,000 bushels in 1935, according to a cable to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta. The area planted was 33,631,000 acres, compared with 34,490,000 acres last year.

Although slightly lower than in 1935, the crop was still above the average for the past five years—350,463,000 bushels from an average area of 33,890,000 acres. Any harvest in excess of 350,000,000 bushels is considered very good in India. Eight such crops have matured during the past 15 years. A crop under 280,000,000 bushels is considered poor.

While the average wheat crops of India usually are exceeded only by those of the United States, China, Russia, and Canada, exports are highly elastic. They depend chiefly on the size of the crop but are influenced by carryover, export prices, and domestic purchasing power.

Domestic consumption has been increasing steadily while exports have been declining. In years of low crops India is a net importer of wheat. Net exports, including both wheat and flour, during the past five years averaged below 1,000,000 bushels annually.

SAYS SHYLOCK'S DEMANDS SIMILAR TO PRESENT TAXES

In the 16 years since the 1920 Deflation we have learned how unjust is the property tax. A $5,000 store building unoccupied and unrented and without income, pays the same property tax as a $5,000 store building occupied or rented and having an income. A farm pays the same tax when drouth or insects leave the land bare of crops and without income, as when abundant crops and high prices bring prosperity. Taxes on livestock assessed in March, are required though the livestock perish by plague or flood or disease before tax paying time. Mounting tax delinquencies and loss of property prove the property tax a mortgage as dreadful as that of Shylock.

In revolt over the unjust property tax the common people should now demand the substitution of the just income tax to raise our needed revenues. But some are hastily and without study turning for relief to the sales tax, which is more iniquitous than the property tax. In all ages the sales tax has been used by the ruling rich to put the tax burdens on the poor that should have been borne by the rich. Every labor organization and every farm organization is against the sales tax. Their programs are made by the best minds in these organizations after careful investigation. And yet some laboring men and some farmers fall for the deceptive sales tax propaganda. The political economists from Adam Smith to the present day are agreed that the sales tax is unfair to the poor and the common people. Why swallow our enemy's propaganda, and turn down the studied conclusions of our best informed friends, and of the keenest minds in economics?

Before we swallow propaganda for any tax plan, let us test that tax plan by the generally accepted principle that—TAXES SHOULD BE COLLECTED FROM CITIZENS IN PROPORTION TO THEIR ABILITY TO PAY. A state sales tax on food, clothing, fuel, household goods and other personal, or family purchases, would fall on hundreds of thousands so poor that they have no ability to pay taxes, hardly ability to buy the absolute necessities of life, upon all of which the sales tax would have to be paid.

But a sales tax on the food, clothing, fuel, household goods, other tangible goods bought by a few thousand rich men, would amount to only a very small part of their income, a much larger part of which income would be spent for investments, for stocks, bonds, and other intangibles, upon which there would be no sales tax, the poor man's $500 net income is all needed to support his family, and he is ever faced with want and the poor house, and practically all his income would be taxed by a sales tax. Of the rich man's $100,000 net income, according to our state Research Department, only $15,500 would bear a sales tax, and $84,500 would escape the sales tax. The rich man is far removed from the poor house and the spectre of want never knocks at his door.

Even if the rich man paid a sales tax on all of his $100,000 net income, the sales tax would not bear anyway near as hard on the rich man. For ability to pay increases as the distance from the poor house and from want increases. The rich man is, at least, $90,000 therefrom, while the poor man is up against it every day. Loss of health, an accident, a false arrest, or loss of his job, and the poor man is a pauper, and he and his family are at the mercy of charity.

The Dale Sales Tax Bill that won a victory at first in the 1935 Legislature, but later lost out, levied a 3 per cent sales tax (limited to $10 on any one article) on all tangible goods (food, clothing, fuel, household goods, etc.) and on all charges for amusements, electricity, telephone and telegraph tolls, broadcasting, advertising, laundrying, and on all freight and fares by all transportation companies. The Research Department of the Kansas Legislative Council, in a report of October 1934, Pg. 73, on the Sales Tax, presented statistics showing that on a net income of $1,000 that 60.9 per cent thereof paid the sales tax, while on a $100,000 net income, only 15.5 per cent thereof paid the sales tax. According to the above figures a farm or city family with a $1,000 net income would pay a sales tax on $609, which at the Dale Sales Tax Bill rate of 3 per cent would amount to $18.27 a year.

In addition to this sales tax of $18.27 on articles bought for personal or family use, the farm family would also pay 3 per cent sales tax on an estimated general average of a farmer's yearly purchases of:

Oil, grease, distillate, fuel oil, kerosene	$ 75
Implements, and repairs harness	225
Lumber, posts, cement, fencing, hardware	75
Feeds and seeds sold by dealers	75
Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry sold by dealers	25
Auto, truck, trailer, and repairs	125
Estimated total	$600

This $600 farm purchase per year would take the 3 per cent sales tax, and pay $18 sales tax, which added to $18.27 personal sales tax, would make a $36.27 sales tax per year for the average farmer. Multiplying this $36.27 by 170,000 farms in Kan-

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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Mrs. John Orr, Vice President ..... Conway Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Clay Center

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch. W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kans., G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASS'N, Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

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

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

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1936

EDITORIAL

Meetings are being held, or are to be held in the near future, in all the soil conservation districts. At these meetings will be discussed plans for the future operation of the act. It is important that all our farmers take part in these meetings and help in any way they can to make the Administration truly farmer controlled, and the act of the greatest possible value to all classes of agriculture. There is nothing to be gained by saying that you do not agree with some phase of the work and then failing to be at the meeting to do what ever you can to remedy the defect. Both major parties have declared for soil conservation so we may be sure it will be continued at least until it is given a thorough test. The benefits that we farmers derive from it will be in direct proportion to the intelligent cooperation we bring to the officials charged with the administration of the act. The farmers are all agreed that we need intelligent soil management and soil conservation, but they also know that as long as we farmers are compelled to sell the products of the soil at less than the cost of production so long will there be consistent and wholesale robbing of the soil fertility in order to try to raise enough cash crops to pay the necessary production and overhead costs. If we are to have a real, permanent, soil building program we must combine it with a marketing program that will assure the average farmer cost of production for the products of his farm. In the original draft of the soil conservation act there was an alternative plan calling for cost of production price for the domestically consumed part of our agricultural products. Even President Roosevelt upon signing the act called it the Soil Conservation Domestic Allotment Act. By some use of higher mathematics, known only to college professors, this Domestic Allotment part of the act seemed to have been subtracted from the act as it was being put in operation and we have now only the Soil Conservation part. If successfully applied this act is bound to create so-called surpluses of our products and consequent low prices with no means provided in the act to control them nor to assure our farmers a cost of production price for any part of their production.

Farmers, do not pout and refuse to do your part by trying to remedy the defects in this bill, or in its operation. Do not say "Well I am busy today so I will let the other farmers attend to my business at the meeting. Go to the meetings, take part in the discussions and do all that you can to have the bill so amended that it will really conserve the soil and what is more important put us farmers on a cost of production basis.

I notice in the press releases of the various political parties many foolish references to foreign powers trying to influence the elections one way or another. Some pretend to quote on authority from Russia to the effect that the Communists of Russia are ordering all their members in the United States to vote for Roosevelt. Others claim that the Nazzi of Germany are backing Landon, and still others that Rome is behind the candidacy of Bill Lemke. All of this is plain bunk and should not for a minute be considered by our members. As a matter of fact we have now and have had for a long time in this United States of America, Communists that would out commune all the worst Communists in Russia. In fact many of the leading Russian Communists have taken their post graduate course here in America. We have now and have had Nazzi in our country for many years as crazy as any you can find with "Unser Herr Fuhrer" in Germany.. Just look back a few years to the epidemic of Ku Klux Klan that swept this country during the so-called prosperous years following the world war. Some of the remains of the Klan are still coming to light in the recent Black Legion murders. If one wants to find Fascists that out Fasci Mussolini, just get in contact with almost any shavetail Lieutenant in our army and you are liable to find a potential Mussolini. We have always had with us expansionists who wanted new lands and people to rob and exploit in order to increase their own wealth and power. We do not need to go to Europe for any type of Undesirable citizens, we have now and have always had them with us. The thing for us Americans to do is to learn all that we can about all our candidates for the important offices, from the President down, and study their qualifications for the offices which they seek. After we have given the matter thorough unbiased study and decided in our own minds which of the various candidates will be most likely to serve us honestly and efficiently, we need only vote our convictions and if a majority of us so do our duty as American Citizens we do not need to fear for the welfare of our country. The only thing that can rob us of our rights and liberties is our own ignorance, indifference or foolish fear of foreign Buggaboos held before us by designing politicians.

TRAVELOGUE

Monday afternoon, Sept. 7th I took the train for St. Joseph, Mo., to attend the State Convention of the Missouri Farmers Union. The convention was called to order Tuesday morning at ten o'clock in the Robidoux Hotel. The attendance was rather small the first day compared to Kansas Convention crowds, but we must remember that the Missouri Farmers Union has only about one sixth the membership that we have here in Kansas.

The meeting was called to order by President Needles in the absence of the mayor. The address of welcome was delivered by the president of the St. Joseph chamber of commerce. M. R. Miller, State Secretary of the Union, responded to the welcoming speech. The Secretary's annual report showed that the Missouri Union had made consistent gains in membership during the last five years. At present they have about 1600 dues paying members on their books. President H. G. Keeney of the Nebraska Farmers Union and C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union were the principal speakers for the day session. The address of C. C. Talbott was broadcast over the local station at 1:30 P. M. Mr. Schwab, manager of the St. Joseph Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., gave a report in their business operations up to Sept 1st. The St. Joseph house showed a nice increase in both volume of business and in net savings as compared to the same period last year. Missouri farmers have contributed the greatest proportion of the total receipts. Many of our Kansas Farmers Union folks are regular shippers to the St. Joseph market. I hope that all their livestock of whatever kind going to St. Joseph is consigned to the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co.

National President E. H. Everson attended the afternoon session on Tuesday and was scheduled to speak over the St. Joseph radio station at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon. The singing and musical part of the program was furnished the first day by the Cruse sisters, four good looking talented Farmers Union girls from Harrison county, Missouri, and how they can sing.

The evening session was called to order at 7 P. M. H. E. Witham, manager of the Kansas Cty branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was called upon and responded with a nice short talk. Then the president introduced Brother Ted Belden, Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, who responded with a short talk, after that I was introduced as the speaker of the evening. I talked about 40 minutes on using our privileges as citizens and members of the Union and of our cooperative organizations.

As I was called to attend a board meeting of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association in Kansas City, I left the convention with Mr. Belden and Mr. Witham at the close of my talk. I would have liked to stay for the rest of the convention program but time would not permit. I enjoyed my second visit with our Missouri brothers very much, and from the earnestness and enthusiasm shown by those present I predict for them not only a successful convention but also a very successful ensuing year and a continuance of their growth both in numbers and in usefulness to the farmers of Missouri. I almost forgot to mention that M. W. Thatcher, legislatve representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and a very active member of the Farmers Union in the spring wheat territory, was also at the convention and made one of his usual strong appeals for the Farmers Union cause.

BINDWEED BILL ASKS COOPERATION OF STATES AND COUNTIES

(continued from page 1)

practical and economical and agreeable, the land owners shall be employed or contracted to do part or all of the work of eradication and control of bindweeds at prevailing wages for labor and at prevailing prices for rental of horses, tractors, trucks, cultivators, and other equipment. Payments due land owners shall first be applied to reduce or pay their share of the expense of eradication. The County Manager may pay reasonable rentals to one or more farmers who purchase cultivators, sprayers, or other necessary equipment for use in bindweed eradication.

SECTION 6. Costs and taxes on private lands.

For the work of eradication and control on the farms in the country and on the lots in the cities and on the railroad right of way, after deducting payments by the Federal Government or other parties, the land owners shall pay to the county bindweed administration 1-2 the cost of materials used, 1-2 the cost of labor, 1-2 the estimated depreciation of equipment owned by the county bindweed administration (or 1-2 the rental price of equipment leased by the county bindweed administration) and 1-2 the estimated costs of administration. The items of depreciation and cost of administration shall be estimated by the County Manager, subject to appeal to the county commissioners only. Provided, That the total of such yearly cost to any farmer or lot owner or railroad shall not exceed (except by the written consent of the landwoner) 1-2 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the total infested and contiguous land, not counting improvements, owned by the landowner or railroad in the county. The State Board of Agriculture shall pay 1-4, but not to exceed $25.00 per month, on the salary of the County Manager if funds available in their estimation. All other costs of bindweed eradication work on private lands, not otherwise provided for, shall be raised by a county tax levy to be determined by the county commissioners after inspection of a budget or estimate of the County Manager, which levy shall not exceed one-half mill annually. The tax money received from this levy together with other money receipts of the county bindweed administration shall be kept in the county treasury in a separate County Bindweed Fund to be drawn out only on checks signed by the County Manager or a designated assistant.

SECTION 7. Accounts and tax levies.

The County Manager shall keep complete accounts of receipts and expenses of county eradication work, and accounts with each land owner or railroad company that has bindweed eradication work, and accounts with all other items of business, and with all persons or firms with whom business is done. Such accounts shall be open to public inspection. Land owers shall pay their share of the cost of eradication and control work under the rules of the State Board of Agriculture. The County Manager, soon after July 1st of each year, shall notify by posta card or otherwise all land owners of the amount they owe on bindweed eradication work up to July 1st, and that unless paid by August 1st it will become a tax lien on the land. Soon after August 1st of each year the County Manager shall certify to the County Clerk the unpaid balances due from land eradication work, giving a description of the land or lands upon which the unpaid balances are due. The County Clerk shall place on the tax rolls of the county a tax levy against the land of such delinquent land owners or railroads sufficient to pay each of such unpaid accounts. If such tax is not paid, any or all parcels of such land (as determined by the County Commissioners) shall be advertised and sold for taxes as provided by law. If sold for taxes, the new owner shall become responsible thereafter for bindweed eradication work. If bid in by the county, then the county shall pay the expense of bindweed eradication work.

SECTION 8. Appeals.

On all disputes in regard to methods of control and administration of the act, appeals (except as provided in Section 6) may be taken from the County Manager to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and then to the State Board of Agriculture. But all deicisions of administration shall stand until reversed by higher authority.

SECTION 9. Method of Reporting.

Local Assessors shall inquire of all land owners as to bindweed infestation on such land and report such infestation to the County Manager.

SECTION 10. Transporting bindweeds on roads.

No seed, grain screenings, mixed feed, manure, bedding for livestock, or packing material of any kind shall be transported over state, county, or township roads, or railroads in this state unless so confined as to prevent leakage of contents, or shall be used for feeding or bedding for livestock or poultry except on farm where grown unless finely ground.

SECTION 11. Cleaning threshers.

No person, association of persons, or corporation, owning or operating a combine, threshing machine, hulling machine, or custom grinder, shall transport such machine from one farm to another without first thoroughly cleaning or causing it to be cleaned of seeds of field bindweeds.

SECTION 12. Bonds.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall give such sufficient bond as shall be determined by the State Board of Agriculture and the President of such Board shall keep such bond in his possession. The county manager shall give such sufficient as shall be determined by the Board of County Commissioners and the Chairman of such Board shall keep such bond in his possession.

SECTION 13. Office and warehouse and yards.

The County Commissioners shall furnish a suitable office for the County Manager and his assistants, and a warehouse and yards for the bindweed supplies and equipment.

SECTION 14. County Agent.

The County Agent shall have charge of the educational, or publicity, work of the bindweed administration, and may be selected as county Manager in counties where the work is not heavy.

SECTION 15. Quarantines.

A state quarantine may be ordered by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and a county quarantine by the County Manager, against livestock passing through infested land to prevent spread of bindweeds to other lands.

SECTION 16. Fines for violations.

Any person, association of persons, corporation, state or county or city or other official, who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of not less than $10.00 nor more than $500.00 for each count.

SECTION 17. Repeal of old statute

Sections 2-1311, 2-1312 ,and 2-1313 of the Revised Statutes Supplement of 1933 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 18. Into effect.

This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the official state paper.

SAYS SHYLOCK'S DEMANDS SIMILAR TO PRESENT TAXES

(continued from page 1)

sas gives a total of over $6,000,000 that the farmers of Kansas would pay on a 3 per cent sales tax.

A 3 per cent sales tax in Kansas was estimated by the Research Department to raise $11,000,000 per year, which is 1-6 of the total taxes for all purposes in Kansas of $66,000,000 in 1935. Of this $66,000,099 total tax, farmers paid about $24,000,000, on which the 3 per cent sales tax would bring a reduction of 1-6, or about $4,000,000. That is, the 3 per cent sales tax would cost Kansas farmers an estimated 6 million dollars, and save them $4,000,000, or a net loss of $2,000,000.

Of the 28 states that have enacted a sales tax law in the last few years, 7 of these states have either rejected them by referendum of the people or allowed them to expire, as follows: New York, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Oregon, New Jersey. Of the 21 states that now have sales tax laws in 11 such states the law will expire next year unless reenacted.The sales tax delusion is wearing out.

Here is what John Simpson thot of the sales tax as quoted from his Militant Voice of Agriculture." Pg. 167: "Adam Smith (the great English economist) condemned the general sales tax as an important element in the economic decay of Spain. The masses were oppressed by the general sales tax for centuries." Pg. 168: "Seventy six million people in this country are on a standard of living below the comfort level, and yet these advocates of a general sales tax would tax these seventy six million unfortunate citizens on the purchase of their bare necessities in order that the rich man's income tax might be less."

There is need for some other tax to supplant the property tax. But not for the deceptive and iniquitous sales tax. Now is the time to increase the income tax, and secure the substantial reduction in the property tax exxpected when the people of Kansas in 1932 adopted the income tax amendment by the smashing majority of 106,000. The income tax is the only tax that collects revenue from citizens in proprotion to their ability to pay. But to try to escape the burdensome property tax by the enactment of a sales tax is foolishly flopping out of the frying pan into the fire.—John Frost.

HIGHWAY SYSTEM 20 YEARS BEHIND NEEDS OF THE PRESENT DAY MOTORISTS

"We are twenty years behind the times in road building," states Walter N. Polakov in the current issue of Better Roads.

"For every dollar we have invested we must invest another dollar to meet the existing deficiency. Our investment is already $12,000,000,000 but additional investment of a like amount is necessary to bring our highway system up to present day standards."

The road expert states that while the engineer has done an excellent construction job, highway improvement is far behind the investment in authoritive equipment. The deficiency is particularly striking in rural and agricultural districts.

Since 1930, Mr. Polakov states, dirt roads have been reduced from 77 per cent of the total road mileage of the country to 65 per cent. Mileage of low-type and medium type roads have increased from 19 per cent to 29 per cent of the tital mileage and the high-cost type mileage has increased from 3.9 per cent to 5.3 per cent. The reduction in dirt road mileage was attained largely through use of the bituminous and oil mat type of surfacing.

Mr. Polakov visualizes an entire new market for the automotive industry through improvements to the dirt roads which serve more than 20 per cent of our farmers who still own almost 17,000,000 horses and mules. The animals are retained by the farmers only because motor cars are not satisfactory on the dirt roads.

Rural education, health, recreation and culture are handicapped severely by the lack of all-weather roads and he cites as examples a difference of 11 per cent in the infant mortality rate on farms in two neighboring states. In the state with the lower mortality rate highways are 71 per cent improved. In the state with the higher mortality rate roads are 75 per cent unimproved.

Mr. Polakov, like the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and other highway authorities, advocates devoting much of our future highway expenditures to the improvement of the rural secondary, feeder and farm to market roads, a radical change of our past policy which has led to concentration of investment on the main highways.

Attention! Please!

I am suggesting that the Local, county and district leaders keep a scrap book of the materials as published on the Junior page. You may not need it just at the time it is printed, but it will be helpful to you later. Then should some one take your place you can pass this scrap book on to them.

It is not necessary that this scrap book be expensive. You can purchase a composition book or note book, and paste into it this material. I think I should prefer a loose leaf book, where pages can be added, as they are needed.

The way I do mine is to clip and paste all the poems in one section. In another section have all the playlets. In yet another place I paste suggestions on the different subjects. I believe these can be kept so they are very useful.

Now, should the local not yet have a junior organization, it might be helpful if the President would appoint some one in the local to collect and compile this material. It would be useful to the program committee, as well as the Junior leader, when there is a Junior group organized. Some times you would see items in other papers which would be helpful that could be included in this same book also.

We will be glad to mail any back issues of the paper to those who have lost copies, that they may have a complete file.

Neighborhood Notes

MEETING OF DOUGLAS COUNTY UNION

The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Editor:

The Douglas County Farmers Union will meet at the Pleasant Valley school house on the evening of September 22. This being the third quarterly meeting of the year, a delegate to the State convention will be elected and other business taken up.

L. M. Williams,
Cor. Secretary.

REPORT OF FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154

The Fairview Local No. 2154 held their regular meeting September 3.

The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. Charles Gerdsen and the usual business taken up.

An announcement was made of the Allen County quarterly meeting which will be held at Fairview Schoolhouse September 18. Everyone is to bring enough sandwiches and cookies for their own family.

After the business meeting the refreshment committee served twenty gallons of ice cream and plenty of cookies to a large crowd.

The next local meeting will be October 1.

Alice Harris,
Reporter.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Prosperous times are here again—so is concluding a real estate dealer in a writeup in Cappers Topeka Daily Capital. Prosperous times because—don't faint, brother—business and professional men are buying farms again. He boasts that 350 to 400 men of that class living in Topeka now own farms in and around Shawnee county. But this brainy and heartless scribe forgot to tell his readers that this means 350 to 400 dispossessed farmers, 350 to 400 broken homes, untold mental and physical suffering of farm families, untold shattered hopes and dreams of security and comfort for aged farm couples. Another fine illustration how the capitalistic system tends to preserve home and family.

This writer stopped some time ago at the office of register of deeds in one of our flint hill counties and found this on record:

11,000 acres clear owned by two wealthy ladies in Topeka.

20,000 acres clear owned by a millionaire in Kansas City, enlarged his holdings materially lately.

11,000 acres owned clear by another millionaire in Kansas City, enlarged his land holdings in Kansas by at least 20,000 acres in the last two years and reported was holding title to about 80,000 acres land in Kansas.

6,000 acres owned clear by an oil man in southeastern Kansas.

4,000 acres owned clear by a lady in California.

These are just a few typical samples and this list could be made very much longer. On the other hand I have seen pages and pages recorded of little farms, filled by the owners and their families that are mortgaged to the handle.

This is rugged individualism a la Hoover. Ownership of private property for a few—poverty for the masses.

Some of the old timers may remember the Farmers Union state meeting at Hutchinson in 1919. That fine and faithful servant of big business, Henry Allen, just elected governor, in one of his great speeches, his heart bleeding for the poor farmer, made the solemn pledge to stop landlordism in Kansas. A graduated land tax he promised so heavily on landholdings by absent owners that it would no longer be profitable for them to sell. And the Kansas Farmers Union men cheered wildly. Clodhoppers are easily fooled, you know.

But what came out of that land tax law promised on his own free will by the then elected governor of Kansas, Henry Allen?

You voted for him overwhelmingly, brother farmer. So blame yourself for the fix you are in.

JOHN FISHER.

ASPIRANT

"I'm just an average man,' he'd say,
"I hope to specialize some day."
These are the words of Ezra Brown,
A plain dirt-farmer near our town.
Instead he tills the soil each day,
And raises hogs and makes it pay.
His well-cured hams and bacon pound
Bring customers from miles around;
(As factory hams are not so nice
They beg for his at any price.)
Still others come to spend their money
For quantities of Ezra's honey.
And at odd times when he has ease
He studies books about his bees.
And all but Ezra knew his fame;
Then one day a letter came
From the State Aggie school at Lees
Inviting Ezra to talk "Bees
And Farming as an Occupation,"
Over the radio to the nation.
And still we hear old Ezra say,
"I hope to specialize some day."

—Starbeams in K. C. Star.

Starting Statistics

"Accident Facts," issued by the National Safety Council, states that 100,000 human lives were heaped on the altar of carelessness during 1935. Automobile accident deaths reached an all-time high of 37,000. The economic cost of this disregard of the rules of safety amounts to about 20 dollars for each of the nation's 127,500,000 men, women and children. How much more would be added to this cost, if the destruction of animal life were known?

K. F. U.

Oils, Grease, Gasoline

KFU Pennsylvania, KFU Quality and KFU Special Oils are blended to specification and bonded, insuring a product of highest quality and correct weight for your motor requirements.

KFU Greases are made of the best materials possible to obtain. This insures the customers of another line of KFU products that meet the highest requirements demanded by machinery manufacturers.

KFU Greases are available in any size containers.

We have a complete line of all grades of fuels for all puproses. Immediate shipment can be made.

KFU Grease stocks are carried in Wichita, Salina, and Kansas City.

KFU Oil stocks are carried in Salina and Kansas City.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Kansas

Organized, operated and maintained by Farmers Union organizations

ORDER FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Date .....

Post Office .....

Kansas Union Farmer

Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please have the following advertisement (.....words) at 3c per word run..... times.

Copy of ad. .....

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SIGNED.....

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 — Juvenile's from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

You are all back in school again, by now, and are just as busy as bees, no doubt. Have you ever stopped for a moment and given thought to how it happens that you do have a school and so many advantages there. What it was that caused these schools to be established, and all the laws, and the effort leading up to that educational opportunity. In many countries, and in even sections of this country, large numbers of people do not have the chance to go to school, as we do.

I might suggest that you discuss in your Junior meetings the opportunities we have and compare them with other countries. The program service from the national office in "Message to the Local" touches on this thought, also and I believe you will find it helpful in your work. Too many times we take all these wonderful things we have at our finger tips as a matter of course, and don't give thought to how they come to be ours.

I'm so happy to report to you that we have 11 new Junior members in Excelsior local, in Ellis County. The secretary, Mr. John Gaschler remitted their dues this week. We hope it will be so every one of them can come to the state convention, and meet and become acquainted with you other Juniors, who have been active in the Farmers Union.

This local union is, within the next month or two, going to have a big picnic in celebration of their twenty-fifth year of organization. Wouldn't it be fine if they would, by that time, have a group of 25 Junior members of that local. A Junior for each year of the local's organization. It has been an active local since 1911. How many other locals over the state can equal this record? We should like to hear from you.

As you remember, October 1, is the date set when the Essay Contest on "Peace and Patriotism" is to close. We should like to have not less than one hundred essays submitted in this contest, and as many more as are sent will make it that much more interesting. It is only a short time until the closing date, and time does go by quite rapidly.

I suggest you get out your pencil and paper and tonight make a rough draft of what you want to say. Then, take this as a guide and write your essay. There is no time quite like the present to do the things we really want to do. For your help we are printing again the rules of the contest.

These essays will be taken to the state convention, and the prize winning essay will be read there, and also published on our page in the paper. In addition to the essay work, there are to be Four-Minute Speech contest at the state convention, and other entrier that will be of especial interest to every Junior in Kansas.

Wednesday afternoon, October 28 has been set aside as the Junior period of the state convention. McPherson is already making plans that several hundred Juniors from over the state will be there on that day. Don't think you will not be missed if you are not present for you will be. We want every Kansas Junior to be present and take part in this meeting. Bring your different projects, note books, displays, and anything you think would interest some other Junior group. There will be a section of the auditorium set aside for your use, and people appointed to attend to this work. It is time now to begin making your plans so you will all be there.

We have a nice letter this week from Retta Mae Starkey of Quinter, Kansas. If there are any other Juniors who have birthdays on May 31, I am sure Retta Mae would be glad to correspond with you. Her father is an active member in the Farmers Union Business Association at Quinter, and has been in the state office several times. I hope on his next trip he will bring Retta Mae along with him, and we can have a nice visit.

I'm always glad to hear from the Juniors and know what you are doing and how you are getting along.

Sincerely,
—Aunt Patience.

JUNIOR LETTER

Quinter, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I guess I will write you a few lines this nice rainy morning. We have had about 1¼ inches of rain last night and this morning. I hope you are getting rain too. School will start here Monday. I will be in the fifth. I will have a new teacher. Her name is Miss Mildred Hays. I have ten ducks I raised this year and one old duck. My ducks have been having a good time playing in the mud and water.. I was ten years old May 31. Mother and father gave me a wagon for my birthday. I will close with love and best wishes.

Your friend,
Retta Mae Starkey..

ESSAY CONTEST

We are printing here the rules for the Essay contest. Mr. Jacob H. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., who is with the National Council for Prevention of War, has offered an award of $5.-00 in his name, for the most outstanding essay.

The subject of the essay is to be "Peace and Patriotism" and there should be a continuity of thought, with clear and logical arrangement.

Statements should be free from error and exaggeration, any statisties quoted should be reliable, and references authentic.

This essay must be written in your own style, and the material used should be original. It should be treated in such a way as to show the writer has an accurate knowledge of the subject, and has given it thought and study. Credit should be given for such quotations as might be used from materiai studied.

Your essay, "Peace and Patriotism" should be about 2,000 words in length. (Not more than 2,000 or less than 1,000 words). You will write on standard size paper 8 1-2 inches by 11 inches, with pen and ink, or typewriter.

The margin on the left side of your paper should be 1 inch and the margin on the right side of your paper should be as near one-half inch, as possible. Write on only one side of the paper.

Each contestant must be not less than 16 years of age, and not more than 21 years of age. Some member of your family must be a paid up member of the Kansas Farmers Union for the year 1936.

All essays must be in the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union not later than the morning of October 1 of this year. No essay will be returned to the writer. Impartial judges will be selected, and the prize winning essays will be presented at the state and national conventions.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

By Gladys Talbott Edwards

School bells are ringing again all over the United States. Elementary school for the little folks, high school for some of the Farmers Union young people whose parents haven't lost quite all they slaved for, even yet, and college for a very few farm young people, who can get a job through the NYA or who are fortunate enough to have friends who can help them or influence which will get them work so they may carry on their education.

It is well to stop a moment and think about just what education should mean to our young people. We strive so hard to give it to them and yet we too often find that we have educated them away from ourselves and our homes. What should education bring to a young man or woman?

Certainly it should give them a better understanding of society and of their fellow man. Responsibility for educating them to this end rests with the teachers who instruct them. And the kind of teachers they have depends upon you. Will you see to it that they have teachers who will educate them to be good useful citizens, or are you willing to turn your boy or girl over to a bigot, who is more interested in the way they pronounce a word, then in the attitude they have towards economics.

"School and Society," a worthwhile magazine, has published a list of commandments for teachers. They will help you to measure your teachers. Here they are:

Social Commandments for Education

Thou shalt foster the desire to maintain representative democracy.

Thou shalt instill appreciation of the pupil's rights, privileges, responsibilities, and duties as a citizen.

Thou shalt acquaint him with the needs and problems of his community.

Thou shalt train him in cooperative service.

Thou shalt foster his loyalty to basic institutions which can be adjusted to needed change.

Thou shalt train him to weigh evidence.

Thou shalt cultivate friendly tolerance toward others who think they are right.

Thou shalt teach him his indebtedness to the human beings of his community, state, nation, and other people of the world.

Thou shalt continue to enrich his mind.

Thou shalt make his knowledge of the past aid him to make a better future.

Thou shalt persuade him into a wider reading appertaining to civic affairs.

Thou shalt aid him to an understanding of the economic crisis which our nation is suffering.

WORLD PEACE

(continued from last week)

Foreign trade causes war. Big business plays a large part in developing new products and new methods of serving the public because of its capital. The air is full of talk of preparation for another war. There is, unfortunately, nothing like so much thought being given to the maintenance of peace. The venture into extreme nationalism has failed utterly, either to preserve peace or to promote prosperity.

The best preventative for international conflict is greater freedom for international trade, for trade rests on understanding. It endures so long as buyers and sellers deal with one another in good faith. Perhaps the time is here to remove artificial barriers, agree on a basis for an international medium of exchange (money value) and again enable the people of the world to trade freely with one another.

A reasonable adjustment of trade barriers to promote exchange of goods and services among nations will prove a great benefit to the cause of Peace.

Stabilization of currencies also plays a large part. International stabilization of currencies is another necessary economic adjustment that can be made only in time of peace. World trade is hampered by the fluctuating values of national currencies. We must remember that stabilization of currencies must be on a basis that is as fair to one country as to another.

International debt constitutes another big problem, tied in with the world trade barriers and currency stabilization. The debts must be settled on a basis fair to debtor and creditor nation alike.

Permanent world peace can come only through knowledge and understanding and appreciation of others. Peace and harmony at home, as well as abroad are essential to sound economic adjustments. We must have honest cooperation among industry, labor, finance and government.

The armament programs of many nations are excessive burdens on tax payers. They divert funds from uses which would better promote living standards of those nations. Through international agreement, the competitive race to provide weapons of destruction can be controlled.

War should be separated from all other problems and questions and treated as an isolated problem. The only cure for war is to determine the fundamental causes and remove them. World peace is essential to world prosperity. Both depend upon economic adjustments in time of peace.

During peace time, we must build up the fairest cooperation and strengthen all relations, nationally and internationally, to the end that we shall promote security and accord among nations and thereby contribute to peace, happiness and prosparity of mankind.

After careful consideration of the discussion and the points mentioned, pertinent to the question—the finding of the committee was that World Peace Could be Brought About by "taking the profit out of war and bringing about the brotherhood of man."—Pauline Cowger.

RADIO PROGRAM AIMS TO SAVE HUMAN LIFE

The Office of Education U. S. Department of the Interior has enlisted in the fight to conserve human life by a series of five radio presentations. The performers in one of the presentations are known as the "Safety Musketeers." In inaugurating the program Commissioner of Education Studebaker, who is administrator of the project, declared that he welcomed the use of the radio for practial safety education, in view of the fact that during the year 1935, nearly 10,000,000 people were involved in some kind of accident. Doctor Studebaker was of the opinion that carelessness and indifference were dangers that should be avoided, and trusted that the American people would follow the "safety Musketeers" and adopt the practical safety ideas into their homes and into the lives of the communities.

The radio program deals not merely with motor accidents—although it is stated that these result each year in a greater toll of human life than the American casualties during the entire World War—but with every type of accident that menaces and endangers men, women and children today. Among the topics treated on these programs are safety in hunting, safety in baseball, life-saving, poison ivy, fireworks, venomous snakes, etc.

This project is supported by the American Red Cross, National Safety Council, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts of America, American Automobile Association, and the President's Accident Prevention Conference.

The "Safety Musketeers" are on the air every Monday at 3:00 p. m., E. S. T.

SLOW DOWN AT NIGHT

Here is some worth-while advice to motorists as soon as darkness descends, slow down pronto!

In spite of the fact that the bulk of cars are operated almost entirely during the day, well over half of all the fatal accidents last year occurred at night. Sixty-nine per cent of the victims were pedestrians. And the death rate for the evening rush hours was over 100 per cent greater in winter than in summer, due to darkness.

Unconsciously or otherwise, many motorists chronically "overdrive their headlights"—that is, they could not bring their cars to a stop within the illuminated distance before them. And more powerful lights are no cure for this—they produce glare, a potent cause of head-on car crashes, and are justly illegal in most states.

The pedestrian, of course, is not wholly free from blame. It has been extensively publicized that one should always wall on the left side of the highway, facing oncoming traffic—but a great many night-walkers apparently haven't heard the news yet. And many of them also don't seem to realize that to walk on a dark highway wearing dark clothes is an invitation to the coroner. Light refraction is an eccentric thing—and a darkly-dressed pedestrian often can't be seen by the motorist until it is too late.

Thus we need deucation for the pedestrian as well as for the auto driver. But in the meantime, the driver should take every precaution—and even go to what may seem ridiculous lengths—to operate his car safely. After all, he is in command of a potentially lethal vehicle that literally kills more men than does war. Don't take a chance!

—Industrial News Review.

"PEACE

"If we must have the choice of profits or peace, the nation will answer—must answer—'We choosa peace.'"

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
August 14, 1936.

Arthur Link, of North Dakota, says, "I believe in the true patriotism; Living for one's country, rather than dying for profiteers."

In the World War it cost $26,000 to kill a man. How much will we pay to save a man?

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

SUMMER COLOR INDOORS FOR WINTER

Sow Seed Now in Boxes, They Will Be Ready to Bloom When the Snow Flies

When seed pods begin to ripen, and that burnt fall look comes to the garden, we begin to realize that the flowering season is over for another year..

The fall blaze of color is to come, we know, but after it things begin to fade and droop in earnest, and every quickly. It is at this time of year that we begin to think of saving some of this gorgeous color to brighten the winter months indoors.

Some annuals may be saved over, if they are scrupulously pruned back and kept in a dark place for a period of time, but the best method is to start afresh, and plant new seeds which will be ready for big pots in late September.

A very small seed bed is all that is necessary. It will only take up a corner of the garden, and if you are not planting perennial seed in the cold frame, use it for this prpose. Fine soil will be necessary in either case. Sift the top layer, so that the seed will come in close contact with it. An application of humus is also helpful for retaining moisture, but it must be fine in texture.

Some provision should be made for screening the tiny seedlings from the hottest sun. A piece of cheese cloth, stretched over the frame or bed, is fine protection. Newspaper can also be used, although they do not let in much light, and are difficult to keep in place..

After the first true leaves have appeared, prick them off and replant in another row, or in boxes. Keep them shaded for a day or two until they are rooted in their new location, and they are then ready for the full sun..

When they have developed into sturdy little plants, set them into small pots, and after a few weeks into larger pots. This will give them a healthy start. Pay strict attenton to their supply of moisture when in the seed bed, and more particularly in the pots, where evaporation is rapid due to the small amount of soil.

Many annuals, and some perennials, can be grown for indoor use in this way. Here is a good list to start with: Lilliput zinnias, Russian statice, candytuft, dwarf nasturtiums, calendula, bush balsams and browallia.

LEMON TAPIOCA

(Serves six to eight)

Relished by youngsters or adults and suitable for either or both is this simple dessert with a grand flavor. Take:

1-3 cup quick cooking tapioca
3 cups boiling water
½ teaspoon salt
Rind 1 lemon

Cook 20 to 30 minutes. Remove lemon rind and add 1 cup sugar, ½ cup lemon juice and 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Chill thoroughly and serve in sherbet glasses.

CREAM COCOANUT DESSERT

½ cup sugar
¼ cup flour
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 egg yolks
1½ cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon lemon extract
¼ cup cocoanut
2 egg whites, beaten

Blend sugar, flour and salt. Add yolks and milk. Cook in double boiler until mixture is thick and creamy. Stir constantly. Cool a little and fold in rest of ingredients. Chill and serve plain or with cream.

BEET RELISH

One pint chopped boiled beets, 1 pint chopped cabbage, 2 pieces of celery, ½ cup grated or 1 tablespoon dried horseradish, ¼ teaspoon white pepper, pinch red pepper, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup sugar and 1 cup vinegar.

Let heat through, then when it reaches the boiling point pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Pickled Eggs

Boil as many eggs as you wish to pickle, boiling 1-2 hour. Shell have ready scalded white vinegar containing afew bits of broken nutmeg, a few blades of mace, celery seed, a little salt, some ground mustard, a few whole cloves and pieces of cinamon. In fact, make this pickle according to your own liking. When boiling hot, drop in the shelled eggs, just let them heat through, and pack at once into sterilized jars and seal.

Carrot, Winter Squash or Pumpkin Butter

6 lbs. carrots, pumpkin or winter squash
5 lbs. light brown sugar
5 lemons
2 tablespoons ground ginger
2 tablespoons ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 pint water

Peel vegetables;; chop them fine or put them through food chopper. Add spices and sugar together with lemon juice, and rind put through chopper; let stand over night. In morning add 1 pint water; boil gently until vegetables are clear and soft and mixture thick. Pour into sterilized Kerr jars and seal.

Cranberry Jelly

1 quart cranberries
1 cup water
2 cups sugar

Pick over and wash berries, add water and cook in covered saucepan until soft. Strain through sieve or jelly bag. Add sugar to juice and boil rapidly to jelly stage. Pour into sterilized Kerr jelly glasses.

Cabbage

Wash, remove outside leaves and precook for 5 minutes. Pack into clean jars. Add teaspoon of salt to each quart jar if desired and fill to within 1-2 inch of top with water in which vegetable was precooked or boiling water. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker, 35 minutes at 5 pounds; or in water bath, 120 minutes; or in oven, 150 minutes at 250 degrees.

Apple Cider

Take freshly made, sweet cider and put into an enamel lined kettle; heat steaming hot (do not boil), skim. Do not have kettle more than two-thirds full. Pour into sterilized Kerr jars. Seal.

Pumpkin Preserves

5 lbs. pumpkin
4 lbs. sugar.
3 lemons, sliced thin
1 orange, sliced thin

Remove peel and cut raw pumpkin in slices 1-4 inch thick and 1 to 2 inches long. Place in stone jar or earthern utensil and add sugar. Let mixture stand over night. Drain pumpkin from liquid and boil liquid until it spins a thread. Add sliced pumpkin, lemons and orange and a few grains of salt. Cook until thick and clear. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

Chicken and Game Birds Recipe No. 1

Kill fowl and draw at once. Wash carefully and cool for 24 hours. Cut in convenient sections. Boil until meat can be removed from bones; pack meat into clean jars. Add 4 tablespoons of the hot liquid after it has been concentrated one-half. Add level teaspoon salt to each quart jar if desired. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker, 60 minutes at 15 pounds, or 90 minutes at 10 pounds, or in water bath, 80 minutes; or in oven 240 minutes at 250 degrees.

Recipe No. 2

Kill fowl and draw at once. Scald in boiling water to remove pin feathers; then cool for 24 hours. Wash in cold water, cut in sections or pack whole into clean jars without precooking. Add one level teaspoon salt to each quart jar if desired. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in pressure cooker, 60 minutes at 15 pounds, or 90 minutes at 10 pounds; or in water bath. 80 minutes;; ;or in oven, 240 minutes at 250 degrees.

Pear Jam

4 lbs. hard, green pears
8 cups sugar
2 to 4 oz. ginger root (according to taste)
6 lemons

Soak ginger-root over night; in morning boil 15 minutes, cool, peel and chop very fine. Wash and remove skin and cores from pears, chop fine, add the grated rind from 3 lemons and juice from all 6 lemons. Add sugar and boil until thick. Pour into sterilized Kerr jars and seal.

Cream Coconut Dessert

1-2 cup sugar
1-4 cup flour
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 egg yolks
1 1-2 cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 teaspoon lemon
1-2 teaspoon lemon extract
1-4 cup coconut
2 egg whites, beaten

Blend sugar, flour and salt. Add yolks and milk. Cook in double boiler until mixture is thick and creamy. Stir constantly. Cool a little and fold in rest of ingredients. Chill and serve plain or with cream.

PEAR PRESERVES

1 quart pears (sliced or chopped)
1 1-2 cups sugar
1 cup water or juice
2 or 3 slices of lemon (if desired)

Pare fruit (if hard, cook until tender in water). Make syrup of liquid and sugar, add fruit to partly cooled syrup and bring gently to boil. Boil rapidly until clear and tender, cool rapidly. Stand in syrup to plump. Pack fruit into sterilized jars and add reheated syrup to within 1-2 inch of top. Seal immediately.

Pickled Onions

Use small white onions. Make enough strong brine to cover, let stand 24 hours. Next morning drain, rinse and peel, steam for 30 minutes. Pack into sterilized KERR Jars, pouring boiling vinegar over them. Put on cap and seal. If spiced vinegar is desired, boil spices with vinegar, allowing to each gallon, 1-2 ounce each allspice, peppercorns, mace and mustard seeds, securely tied in cheesecloth bag. If you desire to keep your onions white in color, spices must be omitted.

Lemon Tapioca

(Serves six to eight)

1-3 cup quick cooking tapioca
3 cups boiling water
1-4 teaspoon salt
Rind 1 lemon

Reished by youngsters or adults and suitable for either or both is this simple dessert with a grand flavor.

Cook 20 to 30 minutes. Remove lemon rind and add 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup lemon juice and 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Chill thoroughly and serve in sherbet glasses.

Baked Apple Sauce

1 quart apples, peeled, cored and sliced
1-2 cup sugar
Pinch salt
1-4 cup water

Place the apples in a covered baking dish with sugar, salt and water. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F) for 1-2 hour or until the apples are soft.

SHOES AND WEATHER PROPHETS

The woman who always knows when it's going to rain because her feet hurt" or the man whose little toe obligingly gives him advance tips on a coming downpour are not gifted with mystic powers. Science has apparently solved the riddle of these weather prophets. The answer is in the shoes.

The feet are merely responding to shrinkages in the shoe leather. In actual tests some shoes have been found to shrink from a D width to a B under certain climatic conditions.

And the great enemy of prophecy through the feet, science further avers, is glycerine. If this liquid is used in the finishing of the leather, the prophetic gift wanes considerably. Leather experts have found that where it is desired to keep the dried finish soft and flexible, glycerine, because of its unique powers of absorbing and retaining moisture, will prevent the leather from drying out to as great an extent as it otherwise would.

In a series of tests using a sample of chrome calf leather to study the effect fur finishing materials upon the area change for leather, it was found that in going from moist to dry air, the original leather increased in area by 20 per cent. The effect of the glycerine was to give the leather at zero relative humidity an area one and four tenths per cent greater than it would otherwise have had.

This important increase persisted over the entire range of relative bumidities. The leathers treated with glycerine were found to have consistently an area from one to two per cent greater than the leather without glycerine. As the amount of glycerine used by the shoe industry increases, weather prophecy is therefore sure of decrease.

TANG OF MUSTARD GLORIFIES MEATS

As beer is to pretzels, so mustard is to hot dogs—and this is the hot dog season! Served at home as frankfurters, or on the beach as "red hots" no sausage is complete without a long roll and a liberal spread of mustard.

We think of this combination as typically modern and typically American, but both sausage and mustard are foods with a long lineage, however new the combination of the two may be. From the earliest times, going back thousands of years, they have contributed much to the joy of eating. There is a peculiar affinity between mustard and meats, especially fatty and smoked meats.

Mustard comes in two general forms. Prepared mustard in attractive little bottles and jars is for table use and is a combination of vinegar, mustard seeds and a variety of spices. The spices may be all of twelve or as few as three. In some preparations cloves, allspice, ginger, red pepper, cayenne, black pepper, marjoram, bay leaves, curry powder, turmeric, nutmeg, cinnamon and thyme may all lurk in the mixture to lend a subtle undertone of piquancy.

Dry mustard, which is sometimes known as powdered mustard, ground mustard, pulverized mustard or mustahd flour, has many cooking uses and many medical ones. A pinch of it in sauces, in gravies, soups and in many other foods gives them a body and flavor that pleases our nostrils and our tongues.

WILL MEND ANYTHING

I make this cement in my own kitchen, and it costs almost nothing.

Use 1 quart sifted wood ashes 1-2 cup table salt, enough water to mix well. You have a cement that will hold anything. I mend cracks in my stove, holes in the wall, broken window panes, etc. It will be dark at first, later turns almost white.—Mary E. Winters.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON



8529. School or Play Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 6 requires 1 7-8 yard of 35 inch fabric with 1-2 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8716. A Flattering Frock for Dressier Occasions.

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 3-4 yards of 39 inch fabric. Price 15c.

Send Orders to

KANSAS UNION FARMER
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song 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

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas



FLASH

A Blanket Scoop FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS

DIRECT FROM MILL

Century 100% PURE VIRGIN WOOL Blankets

STOCK UP AND SAVE ON THESE SENSATIONALLY PRICED REGULAR $10.00 to $12.00 VALUES

Through a special arrangement with the famous CENTURY MILLS we are offering our readers these remarkable blanket values for a LIMITED TIME. It will pay you to buy at least two or three of these fluffy—100% PURE VIRGIN WOOL — all purpose blankets for your own needs or gifts.

EIGHT POPULAR COLORS
• Blue • Maroon • Pastel Blue
• Rose • Brown • Emerald Green
• Beige • Green

Guaranteed to Weigh 4½ Pounds (Size: 64"x84")
Highly Napped on Both Sides. Serged In Attractive Colors to Match.

$6.95

SOLD ON MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Each blanket is guaranteed to meet with your complete satisfaction by the Century Mills or your money will be promptly refunded.

Guaranteed 100% Pure Virgin Wool

HOW TO ORDER

Detach coupon—print your name and address—check blankets desired. Do not send money with order; pay postman $6.95 per blanket plus small C.O.D. charges. Do not delay, take advantage of this unusual special offer today. (If you want blankets delivered at a later date please specify on order).

PAY POSTMAN

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51
Salina, Kansas

CHECK COLORS DESIRED
☐ Maroon
☐ Brown
☐ Blue
☐ Green
☐ Rose
☐ Beige
☐ Pastel Blue
☐ Emerald Green

Gentlemen: Send me _____ blankets as advertised special to your subscribers. I agree to pay postman $6.95 per blanket plus small C.O.D. charges.

NAME _____
STREET or ROUTE No. _____
CITY or TOWN _____ STATE _____
YOU MAY SHIP BLANKETS ON _____ (Date)

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12th 1936

Peter Thowe—Wabaunsee Co Ks—24 strs 1142	9.60
Craven Grain Co.—Marshall Co Ks—42 strs 1261	9.00
Edw. and Leo Bauerle—Lafayette Co. Mo—15 strs 1075	8.60
H. H. Edwards—Coffey Co Ks—25 strs 024	8.50
Jones and Sedgwick, Coffey Co Ks—24 hfrs 745	8.40
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—20 20 hfrs 657	8.35
R. D. Wochamer—Osage Co Ks—20 hfrs 643	8.25
Noble W. Jones—Lyon Co Ks—20 heifers 650	8.10
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—65 hfrs 712	8.00
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—67 hfrs 658	8.00
R. E. Peterson—Coffey Co Ks—21 strs 1148	8.00
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co—Ks—52 hfrs 637	8.00
V. M. Johnson—Osage Co Ks—47 strs 1136	7.65
Hugh Jones—Lyon Co Ks—26 strs 883	7.50
J. W. Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—38 strs 971	7.20
J. W. Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—51 strs 868	7.10
F. L. Galpin—Ottawa Co Ks—94 strs 573	6.00
Frank Wadsworth—Osage Co Ks—21 strs 756	5.75
R. W. Hodge—Wabaunsee Co Ks—96 strs 710	5.65
H. F. Janssen—Rice Co Ks—21 calves 326	5.50
Ernest Palmquist—Ellsworth Co Ks 212 calves 370	5.50
H. E. Miller—Rooks Co Ks—14 yearlings 605	5.50
J. J. Yirsa—Watova, Okla—13 calves 330	5.25
R. C. Lyle—Johnson Co Ks—17 hfrs 782	5.00
H. R. Johnson—Clay Co Mo—18 calves 207	5.00
H. R. Johnson—Clay Co Mo—23 hfrs 779	5.00
H. R. Johnson—Clay Co. Mo—17 cows 988	4.50
Geo. Banks—Johnson Co Ks—16 cows 907	4.50
H. G. Arnall—Butler Co Ks—14 hfrs 457	4.00
Fredrick Thowe—Wabaunsee Co Ks—14 coys 911	4.00
Geo Elrod—Osage Co Ks—13 cows 970	3.85
Geo. Elrod—Osage Co Ks—10 cows 819	3.60
W. T. Jones—Coffey Co Ks—9 cows 916	3.50
K. G. Arnall—Butler Co Ks—15 cows 660	3.50
H. E. Fisher—Ray Co Mo—10 cows 906	3.35
Geo. Elrod—Osage Co Ks—24 cows 876	3.30

SHEEP

Robert E. Gates—Livingston Co Mo—18 83	9.65
W. S. Swart—Henry Co Mo—30 93	9.50
O. W. Jones—Marshall Co Ks—22 76	9.50
O. F. Young—Nesho Co Ks—19 80	9.50
A. H. Light—Woodson Co Ks—7 77	9.25
Chas. Grable—Osage Co Ks—14 80	9.25
Mrs. F. C. Wisney—St. Clair Co Mo—7 82	9.25
W. E. Vick—Franklin Co Ks—19 85	9.25
Chas. Weatherbie—Linn Co Ks—8 80	9.25
L. G. Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks 5 53	9.25
F. J. McKinney—Douglas Co Ks—9 91	9.00
Chas. Peckman—Miami Co Ks—9 73	9.00
S. G. Smith—Grundy Co Mo—9 77	9.00
G. E. McCully—Grundy Co Mo—5 79	9.00
John McKinley—Allen Co Ks—9 71	9.00
D. L. Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—12 71	8.25
V. L. Garrison—Bates Co Mo—13 67	8.25
Slvan, ————Crissman Co Mo 13 67	8.00
C. L. Woodward—Henry Co Mo—5 68	7.00
Vernon Potter—Vernon Co Mo—5 73	7.00
C. D. Pettit—Grundy Co Mo—5 68	5.00
H. Blands—Allen Co Ks—9 552	5.00
Walter Johnson—Henry Co Mo—6 46	4.00
W. D. Johnson—Jackson Co Mo—10 143	3.70
W. H. Murrow—Linn Co Ks—42 95	

Butchers 170 Lb. Averages and Up.

Geo. H. Flentie—Nemaha Co Ks—17 236	11.20
G. E. Blackmore—Cedar Co Mo—7 191	11.20
Casey Bros.,—Cedar Co Mo—12 173	11.10
P. S. Longstretch—Trenton Co Mo—22 187	11.10
T. E. Tucker—St Clair Co Mo—9 200	11.10
Williams A. Jackson—Cedar Co Mo 9, 206	11.00
W. H. Jennings—Lafayette Co Mo—30 233	11.00
E. E. McWilliams—Cedar Co Mo—18 178	11.00
Roy Bales—Carroll Co Mo—5 216	11.00
G. M. Miller—Chase Co Ks—23 204	11.00
Tom GiGbb—Bates CC Mo—5 182	11.00
W. W. Huggins—Ellsworth Co Ks—11 217	11.00
W. L. Elliott—Cedar Co Mo—6 208	11.00
W. Wagner—Lafayette Co Mo—7 288	11.00
J. E. Sartin—Johnson Co Mo—10 236	10.90
John Swaters—Henry Co Mo—6 213	10.80
Evert Fine—Osage Co Ks—11 180	10.80
Walter Kuhn—Linn Co Ks—15 196	10.75
Charles Peckman—Miami Co Ks—12 196	10.75
I. C. Anderson—Shawnee Co Ks—12 201	10.75
Charles E. Reed—Ellsworth Co Ks—7 180	10.75
Edmund Hadaller—Lafayette Co Mo—6 181	10.75
Farmers Exch—Grundy Co Mo—8 190	10.75
John Heim—Duoglas Co Ks—15 210	10.75
Carl Bergin—Riley Co Ks—10 179	10.65
W. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—21 175	10.50
L. A. Tenbrink—Wabaunsee Co Ks—12 175	10.50
M. D. Smith—Vernon Co Mo—6 173	10.50
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—19 185	10.35
Carl Pelot—Lafayetta Co Mo—20 188	10.35
F. O. Pracht—Chase Co Ks—18 188	10.35
C. W. Slson—Miami Co Ks—15 184	10.25
J. D. Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—26 186	10.25
D. L. Higgins—Osage Co Ks—6 200	10.00
Howard Gross—Logan Co Ks—16 176	10.00
R. H. Vawter—Logan Co Ks—7 177	10.00
Ed. Flanagan—Washington Co Ks—11 170	

Light Lights 140 to 16 Lbs. Averages

Frank Sobotka—Harrison Co Mo—12 163	10.50
W. L. Reed—Ellsworth Co Ks—13 163	10.50
Ed Willbrandt—Washington Co Ks—13 167	10.00
Ben Feitz—Chariton Co Mo—7 167	9.50
J. C. Lnloes—Henry Co Mo—9 152	9.50
Thomas WcCabe—Chase Co Ks—8 150	9.50
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo 10 146	9.25
R. L. Parks—Henry Co Mo—10 140	9.25
Ernest Fine—Lafayette Co Mo—6 148	9.25

PIGS

O. C. Turner—Henry Co Mo—5 132	8.50
Joe Schussler—Henry Co Mo—5 132	8.50
Ed. Trendell—Osage Co Ks—14 132	8.00
Fred Holtz—Miami Co Ks—6 98	7.75
F. O. Thomas—Johnson Co Ks—7 128	7.50
Bill Putthoff—Henry Co Mo—7 80	7.00
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—7 101	7.00
Nichols Bros—Osage Co Ks—14 67	6.50
Geo. Rose—Allen Co Ks—27 60	6.50
E. E. Mentzer—Woodson Co Ks—11 73	6.25
Roy Howard—Anderson Co Ks—15 90	6.00
Mrs. Ruby Johnson—Henry Co Mo—6 50	5.50
J. D. Green—Osage Co Ks—5 84	4.00
Nichols Bros—Osage Co Ks—6 60	4.00

SOWS

Carl Bergin—Riley Co Ks—9 241	9.50
Geo. Ferdinand—Osage Co Ks—5 302	9.40
Dave Donahue—Nemaha Co Ks—14 338	9.25
W. L. Newman—Daviess Co Mo—12 335	9.25
B. O. Hoover—Osage Co Ks—5 282	9.15
J. F. Hill—Franklin Co Ks—6 246	9.15
Mrs. Jane Lawhead—Linn Co Ks—5 282	9.00
J. H. Driskell—Linn Co Ks—5 334	9.00
Nichols Bros—Osage Co Ks—7 334	8.75

ABBYVILLE JERSEY COWS LEAD

Breaking the state record for production by purebread Jersey herds tested in Kansas under the Herd Improvement Registry system of production testing sponsored by the American Jersey Cattle Club, the Jersey cows owned by C. E. Palmer, Abbyville, Kansas, have completed a year's test with an average yield of 488 lbs, butterfat from 9,048 lbs, or approximately 4,000 quarts of milk per cow.

During the year of testing the cows were in milk for varying periods of time, an average of six cows being in milk dairy throughout 365 days. There were three yearlings producers entered in the test and of these heifers Victory Ace Grace made the highest record yielding 303.70 lbs. butterfat 6,440 lbs or approximately 3,000 quarts of milk in less than six months.

Kansas Jersey herds have completed a total of 29 Herd Improvement Registry test records including the one made by Mr. Palmer's herd. Until the completion of the Palmer herd test, the herd owned by D. L. Wheelock of Clay Center, averaging 405.40 lbs. butterfat, 7,878 lbs. milk for an average of 17 cows in milk daily for a year's test was first in Kansas for Jersey Herd Improvement Registry test yields.

Mr. Palmer's Jerseys milked only twice daily during the year and were on test during a part of 1935 and of 1936 when severe drought conditions prevailed. Immediately after completion of this test the herd was started on test for another year.

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Co-operative Auditing Association

Co-operative Accounting Specialists

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Grain Elevators - Oil Stations - Stores - Cream Stations

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Salina, Kansas

DANUBE BASIN WHEAT CROP REPORTED ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1936 wheat crop of the Danube Basin is officially estimated at 359,000,000 bushels compared with 302,000,000 bushels in 1935 and with the average for the preceding five years of 312,000,000 bushels annually, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Belgrade office.

Including the commercial carryover on July 1 of approximately 9,000,000 bushels, the exportable surplus for the 1936-37 marketing year is estimated at 97,000,000 bushels. If actually exported this would be from these countries on record. It compares with 23,000,000 bushels exported in 1935-36 and with the average of 39,000,000 bushels for the five years ended with the 1934-1935 marketing year.

The record post-war wheat exports from the Danube Basin was reached in 1931-32 when 86,000,000 bushels was shipped from a crop of 370,000,000 bushels. The main reason for the large exports that year, in spite of the unfavorable conditions prevailing in export markets at that time, was the introduction of an export premium on exports from Rumania.

As a result of the small crops in the United States and Canada this year the demand for Danubian wheat in Eurropean markets has been active. In review of good export prices now prevailing for wheat in the Danubian coutries during the 1936-37 marketing year. This year's rye crop was large and the foreign demand is slack.

MANY ANNUALS BEST GROWN IN THE FALL

Every time that nature produces annual flowers in our gardens from self-sown seed, she demonstrates that annuals can be grown from seed sown in the fall.

The list of annuals which can self-seed may vary in different sections of the country, but it is probable that annual larkspur nad cornflowers (centaurea cyanus) will be on the list almost anywhere.

These and other subjects may be grown from seed sown in the fall; and many authorities advise that larkspurs be so grown wherever possible. Plants from fall sowing get started much earlies in the spring; and they flower almost as soon as indoor plants, besides being much larger and more vigorous.

The list of subjects may safely include all annuals which usually self-sow in your neighborhood, and any other varieties which are hardy, and have small, hard seeds, with which you are willing to take a chance for the sake of earlier plants. Large soft seeds, even of hardy varieties, may decay in the wet ground, but the hard seeds will lie safe if protected from being washed out of the soil by rains, or injury in some other way.

Nature is always lavish; and much of the seed she sows, no doubt, is lost. With purchased seed one will probably wish to be more careful.

A seed bed surrounded by a wooden curb is an excellent place to sow fall annuals. A cold frame will do as well; and many sow seeds in the open garden, where experience has shown drainage is good. If seeds are sown in rows, which can be marked, it is easy to check results and protect the seedlings when they appear.

Sow the seed thinly, mixing small seed with dry sand to help scatter it, and do not sow much deeper than you would in the spring. Many gardeners cover the row with a shallow layer of sand after sowing. In a seed bed, or cold frame, after the ground has frozen a light mulch of leaves may be placed over the bed to keep the frost in. This mulch should be removed before the seeds sprout in the spring.

Annuals which are usually successful from fall sowing include alyssum, candytuft, calendula, callipopsis candytuft, centauria, cyanus, clarkia, cosmos, eschscholtzia, euphorbia, gypsophila, larksupr, lupin, nicotiana, petunia, annual phlox, annual poppies and sweet peas.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

ALLEN COUNTY—	
Fairview	2154
BROWN COUNTY—	
Claytonville	1052
Lone Star	942
CHASE COUNTY—	
Cottonwood Valley	1833
Middle Creek	1905
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	
Dumb Bell	581
Slifer	431
Salem	487
CLAY COUNTY—	
Ross	1124
Wheeler	1082
Olive Hill	1120
COWLEY COUNTY—	
Science Valley	1946
DOUGLAS COUNTY—	
Cargy	2136
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—	
Franklin	1301
Trivoli	1001
ELLIS COUNTY—	
Sunny Knoll	2131
FRANKLIN COUNTY—	
Columbia	1233
JACKSON COUNTY—	
Cedar Valley	1656
LYON COUNTY—	
Allen	1075
Admire	1255
LABETTE COUNTY—	
Labette	2165
LOGAN COUNTY—	
Oakley	1662
McPHERSON COUNTY—	
Groveland	1688
Northside	1061
Smoky Hill	882
Diamond	1567
MITCHELL COUNTY—	
Hillside	492
MIAMI COUNTY—	
Highland	1669
Washington	1680
MARSHALL COUNTY—	
Murdock	972
NEMAHA COUNTY—	
Downey	1127
Kelley	1253
Sunny Knoll	1377
NORTON COUNTY—	
Square Deal	923
NEOSHO COUNTY—	
South Mound	619
OSBORNE COUNTY—	
Alton	1375
Corinth	261
Covert	316
Eagle	800
Mayflower	287
Osborne	298
Fortis	348
Rosedale	1014
OTTAWA COUNTY—	
Culver	2176
Grover	108
Mt. Pleasant	79
OSAGE COUNTY—	
Kinneyville	1522
Union	1412
Vassar	1779
RUSSELL COUNTY—	
Center	766
Pioneer	250
Prairie Dale	370
RUSH COUNTY—	
Lone Star	917
Pleasant Hill	810
RICE COUNTY—	
Pleasant Hill	1387
ROOKS COUNTY—	
West Corning	438
STAFFORD COUNTY—	
Antrim	1983
SHAWNEE COUNTY—	
Elevation	1916
SEDGWICK COUNTY—	
Valley Center	1695
SCOTT COUNTY—	
Modoc	2006
WABAUNSEE COUNTY—	
Fretty Creek	1652
Templin	1891
WASHINGTON COUNTY—	
Logan	582
Liberty	1142

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Autumn Days Are Too Often Fire Days On The Farm

National Board of Underwriters Says Fire Losses Are On The Increase

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Inspect all your farm buildings, eliminate all the fire hazards that you find and then go over your policies with the local agent of the Farmers Union Mutual Ins. Co. to see that you have the proper amount of insurance on all your property.

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Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

Farmers Union Insurance Bldg. Salina, Kansas

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For Sale—Hampshire Spring gilts and boar. Also sow to farrow in October. Eligible for register.—Charles Kinzie, Quinter, Kansas. 9-17-p.

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Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7½c
Bovine Mixed Bactein. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7½c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands $3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehirning or casteration and on screw worms. Per gallon	$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septcemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Creosol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever. 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
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