



The Kansas Union Farmer

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FARM COMMITTEE VOICES PROTEST ON SALES TAXES

Committee of Kansas Farmers Organizations Favors Strengthening of State Income Tax Law, to Make it More Effective

FOR PROCESS TAX

Future Payment Contracts for Purchase of Farmers' Grains in Connection with Kansas Farm Leaders in Topeka Meeting

Voicing its intention to seek legislation which will strengthen the state income tax law at the next session of the Kansas legislature, declaring its solid opposition to a general sales tax, and reiterating its endorsement of the government agricultural program in general, the Committee of Kansas Farmers Organizations went on record, in a meeting in Topeka last Friday, as ready to carry on a determined fight for the rights of agriculture.

A resolution or statement was unanimously adopted by the Committee, which compared the benefit to agriculture from processing taxes with the benefit that has come to industry by reason of the protective tariff. The statement:

"The Committee of Kansas Farmers Organizations appreciate the effort that has been made under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to produce parity of price for agricultural products.

"We recognize the benefits that have accrued to industry through the protective tariff, which has resulted in elevating the price for the products of industry above the world price level.

"We feel that agriculture is entitled to the same consideration as industry, and that the processing tax which is designed to serve the same purpose, should be continued to the end that agriculture may be placed on an equality with industry.

"We recognize the fact that the efforts made in behalf of agriculture have been largely experimental, yet notwithstanding the results have been highly beneficial.

"We feel that we should go forward with the program and make a strenuous effort to simplify it, thus rendering it more effective and less expensive.

"We recommend the broad provision of the act which permits adjustment, so that supply may be kept in line with effective demand."

Members of the Committee were informed by C. C. Cogswell, member of the state tax commission, and master of the Kansas Grange, that approximately 90 per cent of the \$500,000 collected for 1933 had been paid by those with salaries in excess of \$7,000 per year. He also reported that the estimated total collections for 1933 will total \$1,000,000. Mr. Cogswell, who has charge of the income tax collections, declared that the total cost of setting up the commission, buying equipment and other details of cost, would not amount to more than two per cent of the revenue collected.

Committees headed by H. W. Behrens of Lyndon and C. C. Cogswell of Topeka were named to formulate further policies relating to the income tax law and other policies involving legislation. These committees will meet again in Topeka on August 27.

A committee was named also to inquire into the matter of eliminating future payment contracts in purchasing grain of farmers. When a farmer delivers grain and signs a future payment contract, title to the grain passes to the buyer immediately, it was pointed out. About the only option the farmer has under such an agreement is the right to name the day when he can demand settlement, according to L. E. Webb, of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers association.

"If the company with which the farmer is dealing has the money to make settlement when the farmer demands it, well and good," Mr. Webb continued. "However, if the elevator manager has shipped the grain out, and has dissipated the money in one way or another, the farmer is left holding the sack. This fact has cost Kansas farmers untold thousands of dollars. The farmer should have and should demand bonded protection when he stores grain. The average farmer believes he is storing grain when he signs a future payment contract. He isn't. He is selling his grain. Elevators that store grain should be bonded under either the state or federal warehouse act," he declared. His views were supported by the farm leaders present.

H. W. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., presided. Other farm leaders present follow: Cal A. Ward, president of Kansas Farmers Union, Salina; and Floyd H. Lynn, secretary, Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Manhattan, president of Kansas State farm bureau; Carl C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas Grange, Topeka; E. G. Tharp, Protection; L. E. Webb, Dodge City; Vance Rucker, Kansas State college, Manhattan; Otto B. Pecha and J. W. Cummins, Kansas City, Mo.

PICNIC AT HANOVER

Cal Ward, Kansas Union president, has been asked to spend the Tuesday, August 21, program of a three-day picnic to be staged by Hanover, Kansas, business men and farmers.

WHEAT PROGRAM FOR 1934-1935 PROVIDES 102 MILLION IN BENEFITS

Farmers of the United States participating in the adjustment program for wheat during the coming marketing year will receive total benefit payments of not less than 102 million dollars, according to details of the program announced recently by Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In a proclamation issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the acreage permitted to be planted by contracting farmers for harvest in 1935 was set at not less than planted for harvest in 1934, or 85 per cent of the average seeded acreage of the base period. The payments were announced at the rate of 20 cents per bushel of the domestic allotment. The benefit payments will be obtained from the proceeds of a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat. The new marketing year began July 9.

Adjustment payments to cooperating growers will be made in two installments. The first installment, which is planned to be made during October, 1934, will be at the rate of 20 cents per bushel on the growers' domestic allotments. The second installment will be distributed after proof of compliance with the terms of the contract has been submitted to Secretary of Agriculture by growers, and will be nine cents per bushel. Each grower's pro rata share of local administrative expenses of the wheat production control association will be deducted from the second payment.

The permitted acreage to be planted by cooperating farmers for harvest in 1935 will be not less than 85 per cent of the seeded acreage of each farm during the base period 1923-32, as already determined for each farm under contract. It is announced definitely that no reduction will be required below the amount of seed planted for harvest in 1934.

The conditions as to acreage will be left open until early August, however, to provide for an increase in acreage above the 85 per cent of the base acreage, if this should be advantageous. This, in effect, continues the 1933-34 reduction of 15 per cent below the five-year base average, with the possibility that a smaller reduction may be required in arriving at the amount of planting necessary to maintain a balance between wheat supplies and effective demand. Administration executives have been considering carefully the wheat supply condition of the United States and the international wheat situation. Continuation of the present International Wheat Agreement, which expires August 1, 1935, will be discussed at a meeting of the International Wheat Adjustment Committee in August of this year.

If at that time it is found that other countries have not yet prepared to continue into next year the adjustment of wheat production, which they agreed to make this year, then the present requirements of wheat acreage in the United States may be modified. While it is expected that at the end of August wheat farmers will be notified of the definite final amount of planting, which in any case will not be less than 85 per cent of the base acreage it is felt by officials that these farmers in the Great Plains region, who are planting wheat, should have an indication of planting to guide them in making preparations. If the requirement should be changed, these growers would still have time to plow and plant additional acreage.

In considering the wheat situation in the United States, officials stated that under normal conditions a continuation of the present acreage would provide a crop of sufficient size to meet normal consumptive demands, to provide full carry-over reserves, and to leave more than 100 million bushels for export. Continuation of the present acreage does not mean, officials state, that the United States will retire from world wheat marketings, but means that with normal weather conditions and average yields sufficient wheat will be produced during the coming season to more than supply our world wheat trade, as based on average exports prior to the depression. In any case, the final decision as to adjustments in the coming year will be made when the International Wheat Agreement is taken up in August.

The processing tax rate, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, is based upon the difference between the parity price and the current farm price, and is to be changed in conformity with this difference at such intervals as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. The difference between the parity price and the farm price, according to the current data, is substantially what it was when the tax was first announced a year ago, and the wheat adjustment program is to be continued for 1935 on substantially same basis as was followed in 1934. Therefore, the Secretary has decided that the rate of the tax will remain at 30 cents a bushel for the present.

Over 575,000 wheat producers, producing over 77 per cent of the nation's wheat, are parties to adjustment contracts through which they have received adjustment payments of approximately \$68,000,000 in the first installment of the 1933-34 program, and will shortly be receiving checks for the second installment of that program, expected to amount to more than \$30,000,000.

Kawvale wheat, a new variety that is proving to be well adapted to southwestern Kansas and in the Kaw river valley, is resistant to leaf rust and to Hessian fly. It is more winter-hardy than most soft wheats, has stiff straw, and yields well. It is also resistant to flag smut. It is spreading into northwestern Kansas where this quality gives it an advantage over Harvest Queen.

KANSAS CROPS ARE LOWEST IN HISTORY BECAUSE OF DROUGHT

New Crop Report Forecasts Corn Yield of Three Bushels to Acre for Total of Only 15,738,000 Bushels in 1934

BENEFITS ARE HELP

Official Report Hails Payment of \$36,000,000 to Kansans between Now and January 1, 1935, as Bright Spot in Picture

The relentless drought and the sizzling heat day after day, has reduced Kansas' prospect for a corn crop almost to zero, according to the report issued on August 10 by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and F. K. Reed, Topeka, federal statistician for the U. S. department of agriculture. The crop report gives the estimated yield of Kansas corn this fall at 15,738,000 bushels which is a decrease of nearly 58,000,000 from the July 1 estimate.

The report states that not only will corn produce very little grain, but fodder yields will also be extremely light in the western two-thirds of the state. A large portion of the corn acreage in the western half of the state will not be harvested for any purpose, says the report.

The corn yield for Kansas this year, states the report, is the smallest in the state's history. The average yield for the 5,246,000 acres planted will be about three bushels to the acre, it is estimated.

The estimate of the winter wheat production has not been changed since was placed at 339,000 tons, which gave the 1933 yield of 57,400,000 bushels.

Estimated production of tame hay this year is placed at 1,082,000 tons, says the report. The wild hay crop was placed at 339,000 tons with little carry-over from last year.

Reflecting toll taken by the extreme drought, pastures over the state, except in the southern bluestem counties and some in west central and southeastern Kansas, are furnished no feed for livestock which, coupled with water shortages has forced the sale of.

The feed situation was reported critical in four-fifths of the state with even more serious conditions facing the state unless late rains relieve the situation. The supply of feed grains, and roughage, which coupled with insufficient to carry anything like the present livestock inventory thru the winter.

Milk and egg production declined to or below the winter level, much of the potato acreage was a failure and farm gardens produced little, the report stated.

The condition of corn as of August 1 was placed at but nine per cent of normal and much of the crop was being cut for immediate feeding, the report stated.

Previous low corn years faded into insignificance compared to the small crop this year. In 1915, a low year, the state produced 23,424,000 bushels, in 1918, the most recent bad corn year, production was 43,523,000 bushels.

Production of hay at 1,082,000 tons compared with 1,608,000 tons last year and a 5-year average of 2,000,000 tons. Alfalfa totals 814,000 tons compared with 1,128,000 tons last year. The wild hay production of 339,000 tons is the lowest of record and compares with 468,000 tons in 1933.

Production of barley, spring wheat and rye would be low, the report stated. The insurance feature of the government wheat program is bringing in cash where the crops have failed. The report said: "Benefit payments to Kansas farmers who signed government corn-hog and wheat contracts will total \$36,000,000 from the present time to January 1, 1935. These payments will mean much to producers who harvested little wheat and whose corn crop failed."

DIRECT BUYING SHOWS DECREASE SAYS KINNEY

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union and field man for the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., calls attention to figures which show proportionate decrease in direct marketing of live stock. Mr. Kinney has been a leader for some years in the fight against direct marketing of livestock, inasmuch as the practice gives all the advantage to the big packers.

Late figures show, says Mr. Kinney, that total direct purchases for federally inspected slaughter during the first half of 1934 amounted to 9,650,000 head, a decrease of 1,668,000 head from the corresponding period of 1933, while stockyard purchases in the same period increased 215,000 head to a total of 13,597,000 hogs.

The proportion of hogs purchased direct in June, 42.3 per cent, although the highest since February, this year, was the smallest for any June in four years, and represented the ninth successive month in which the proportion acquired from other sources than public stock yards has been smaller than a year earlier. The proportion of direct in June, last year, was 44.02 per cent.

BETTER PRICES FOR FEED OFFERINGS INEVITABLE

The prospects for corn crops in the bulk of the states in the corn belt are practically shattered. In most communities the corn crop will amount to virtually nothing, while in some it will not even make silage. This fact coupled with a shortage of feed and water, has forced a good many men who usually feed their cattle to ship them to market in stocker flesh, and it will make it impossible for many others to do winter feeding. This condition is not only true as far as cattle are concerned, but affects all species of live stock. For this reason salesmen on the Kansas City yards are looking for the price of feed offerings to advance materially.

In the hog yards at the present time a sharp difference in price is noted between fat hogs, and half fat and thin offerings. Of course, at this time a higher price for live stock is a natural condition, and might be expected any time when a shortage of feed and water exists. Only a small percentage of farmers and feeders will be in a position to finish their live stock and take advantage of any increase in price. However, there is this to be noted, and more than likely will not have the money to purchase high priced meat. This fact will undoubtedly have a tendency to prevent any great advance in price.—The Co-Operator.

MONEY COMING TO KANSAS FARMERS ON CORN-HOG CONTRACT

Checks Amounting to Total of \$717,316.15 Had Been Mailed on August 6 to Kansas Signers of Government Contract

HURRY PAYMENTS

Nearly One-Third of All Contracts Signed in State Now in Washington for Final Approval and Payment

Benefit checks from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration totaling \$717,316.15 had been mailed by August 6 to Kansas signers of the corn-hog contracts, says reports from officials in charge. Approximately 30 per cent of the corn-hog contracts signed in Kansas have now been sent to the AAA in Washington, D. C. for final approval and payment.

With the first installment of the corn-hog payment coming to Kansas in increasing volume, plans are already underway to assure the second installment being made promptly this fall.

Before the second installment can be made, each contract signer must fill out a certificate of compliance. The checking of compliance and also reduce the cost by having data on hand concerning the number of hogs that had died or had been disposed of during the year, say officials.

The state is divided into 13 districts with a supervisor in charge of each district. The supervisors, usually working with the county agents, are in charge. They have a general foreman, from one to four general supervisors, and the necessary number of local supervisors to do the checking.

Contract signers must also reduce the cost by having data on hand concerning the number of hogs that had died or had been disposed of during the year, say officials.

SHEEP BUYING PLAN ADDED TO PROGRAM FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

Price to Be \$2 Each for Ewes Year Old and \$1.40 for Year Old Goats; Animals Turned over to Federal Relief Corporation

The purchasing of sheep in the drought states is a new step in the drought relief program of the government. The plan was announced recently by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The sheep, and goats, too, which are bought as part of the program, will be turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The move has been approved by Controller General McCarl, on the basis that the "purchase of sheep and goats, in addition to cattle, is necessary to relieve emergency conditions in the drought stricken areas."

Under the program, the Government buyers will purchase only ewes, and a flat price of \$2 each for ewes one year old or older will be paid. Angora goats also will be bought, and the price will be \$1.40 each for animals one year old or older.

As in the case of cattle purchases, all animals fit for use will be utilized for food supplies for families on relief. Usable sheep will be slaughtered and the meat canned. It is expected that large numbers of animals will be used for relief purposes in the states where they are purchased.

The buying program will be put into operation at the earliest possible date and purchases will be confined largely to the most acute drought areas. Purchases will be made as rapidly as disposal permits.

Sheep purchased under the program will be processed, as far as possible, in local or western packing plants.

Fifty years ago Louisville, Ky., boasted of the fact that it had as many as 1400 telephones. Today, the city has approximately 53,000 telephones.

GOVERNMENT LOAN HELPS MOVE STOCK TO NEW PASTURES

Farmers in Kansas Who Must Move Live Stock to New Pastures or Range Lands May Borrow from New FCA Fund if Necessary

LOWER FREIGHT RATE

Funds Borrowed for this Purpose Not to Be Used to Ship Live Stock to Terminal Markets, Says the Announcement

Kansas farmers who are faced with the necessity of moving their live stock to new pastures and range lands, because of the ravages of the drought and the destruction of their own ranges or pastures, or have those now rented or used by them, have the opportunity to borrow from the Farm Credit Administration's recently appropriated drought relief fund in order to affect the necessary movement of live stock, according to an announcement made by D. C. Mullendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation and vice-president and manager of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The announcement was made following the receipt of a message from Washington which revealed that the Farm Credit Administration, due to the continued drought conditions in the west central and western states, has made arrangements to make loans to farmers and stockmen in the emergency drought areas to pay the cost of moving live stock to new pastures and range lands.

The fund which makes these loans available is already being used for feed and forage loans, it is announced.

"Not only will the Farm Credit Administration make loans for transporting the livestock, but they will also make loans to pay the cash costs of pasture or range rent," Mr. Mullendore says, "the maximum allowance for this purpose being 50 cents per head per month."

The announcement states that the loans for transporting livestock will be made only for the purpose of moving animals to and from pastures and ranges to avoid drought conditions, and not for the purpose of paying the cost of transporting or pasturing livestock which are on the way to terminal markets.

The money loaned to pay transportation costs will be limited to a maximum not to exceed \$3.00 per head for farm cattle, \$1.50 for range cattle, \$4.00 for farm workstock, \$2.00 for saddle and pack horses, 50 cents for sheep, and 35 cents for goats. These respective maximum allowances for transportation are the same as the maximum base rates now being allowed to purchase feed for livestock for one month.

Where the livestock moved from drought areas to new pastures or ranges are to be returned to the home ranch or farm, the allowance for transportation must cover the costs both ways; and farmers and stockmen who obtain such loans are urged to utilize the greatly reduced freight rates on livestock shipments which are now in effect.

According to the announcement received by Mr. Mullendore, the loans may be made for the purpose of moving animals to new pastures or range lands outside the emergency drought areas, or to transport animals within the emergency areas.

The advances for transportation, and for pasturing for the animals after they get to the new ranges, is available throughout the emergency drought areas which now cover nearly a thousand counties in 21 states. Since every Kansas county is now designated as an emergency or primary drought county, these loans are available to farmers and stockmen in every Kansas county, and in many of the counties in the other three states included in the Wichita area.

As in the case of the emergency feed and forage loans now being made in these emergency counties, the loans for livestock transportation and pasturing will be handled by the emergency crop and feed loan offices. They are secured by the borrower's promissory note.

Application may be made to the local emergency crop and feed loan committee in the applicant's county. The local committees operate under the regional emergency crop and feed loan offices at St. Louis. The applications are sent to St. Louis by the local committee, and checks are mailed direct from St. Louis to the borrower.

Mr. Mullendore points out that this is but one of the many steps being taken by the Farm Credit Administration to conserve the resources of this territory. The advances concerning these new loans are being received from W. Forbes Morgan, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington.

FALL TWINE DEMAND

The fall demand for twine is now getting under way. The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., again wishes to remind you that this product can be obtained in the following towns: Kansas City, Kas.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Topeka, Kas.; Jola, Kas.; Parsons, Kas.; Manhattan, Kas.; Salina, Kas.; Wichita, Kas.; Wakeney, Kas.; Norton, Kas.

LEMKE COULDN'T COME

Congressman Wm. Lemke, North Dakota, scheduled for two meetings in Kansas this week, wired Friday he could not be here because he is now in the hospital at St. Paul. He probably will be in Kansas later.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS DURING MONTH OF JULY

The Co-Operator lists the following shipping associations as having shipped live stock to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company during July, 1934:

Stafford Co. Shipping Assn., St. John, Kas.
Emma Co-op. Elev., Emma, Mo.
Farmers Union S. A., Mento, Kas.
Mitchell Co. Farm Bureau, Beloit, Kas.
Emil Samuelson, Mgr., Randolph, Kas.
Pawnee Co. Farm Bureau, Larned, Kas.
E. Mauch, Mgr., Ness City, Kas.
Clinton S. Assn., Clinton, Mo.
Fort F. U. Assn., Frankfort, Kas.
Alta Vista Shipping Assn., Alta Vista, Kas.
Walsburg F. U. Assn., Leonardville, Kas.
J. E. Worley, Mgr., Downs, Kas.
Anna Coop. Stock Shipping Assn., Glenvil, Mo.
E. L. McCann, Mgr., Erie, Kas.
Lane Staldine, Mgr., Portis, Kas.
Farmers Coop. S. Assn., Waterville, Kas.
Wakeney S. Assn., Wakeney, Kas.
Quinter Coop. L. S. Assn., Quinter, Kas.
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr., Lowry City, Mo.
Weaubleau S. Assn., Weaubleau, Mo.
Farmers Union, Pomona, Kas.
Oakley S. Assn., Oakley, Kas.
F. U. Assn., Liebenthal, Kas.
Penokee F. U., Penokee, Kas.
Farmers Elev., Stockton, Kas.
Lyndon S. A., Lyndon, Kas.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SITUATION

By Bob Lieceur, Order Buyer

We are receiving large runs of cattle from Kansas and Missouri and on pasture these runs will not continue account of a shortage of water and so very long. If you are in the market for any feeder or stocker cattle would advise buying them within the next four or five weeks. The calf run is starting a good deal earlier this year as cattlemen desire to wean the calves so that the cows will build up strong enough to go through the winter.

Our best Whiteface feeders weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 are costing from \$4.50 to \$5.00. These are carrying enough flesh for packer competition. The same quality and weights, but not carrying so much flesh, may be bought around \$4.00 and a good kind carrying a little flesh may be bought from \$3.65 to \$3.75. These cattle would surprise you in quality and flesh.

Shorthorn feeders may be bought from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Those not carrying so much flesh around \$2.50. Best Whiteface yearling steers costing around \$4.50, with the medium to good kinds \$3.75 to \$4.00. Fair kinds around \$3.25 to \$3.50. Shorthorn yearlings cost from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Best Whiteface feeding heifers, carrying a lot of flesh, cost \$3.25 to \$3.60. Those not carrying so much flesh, the same quality, around \$3.00. Plainer ones and Shorthorn heifers may be bought from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Best Whiteface springer cows will cost \$2.50 to \$2.75. Good kinds around \$2.25. Wet cows cost around \$1.50 to \$1.75. Shorthorn cows cost from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Holsteins and daddada la 50 to \$2.00.

Choice Whiteface steer calves cost \$4.50 to \$4.75. Good kinds \$4.00, medium kinds \$3.25. Best Shorthorn steer calves cost around \$3.25, with the plainer kinds of both breeds, and mixed, from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Any one that is interested, feel free to write in and we will keep you posted, and assure you of the very best of service at the lowest possible cost.—The Co-Operator.

DROUGHT CREATES DEMAND FOR FEEDS AND MEAL

During the past three weeks the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has sold more cotton seed than they ordinarily sell in a year's time. The unreasonable demand for cotton seed products has been brought about by drought conditions existing throughout the state of Kansas. The Jobbing Association handles a complete line of cotton seed products, including 41 per cent protein, 43 per cent protein, and cold pressed cake. They have very good connections on these products, and are in a position to make delivery on orders as rapidly as any of their competitors.

At the present time drought rates are in effect on cotton seed moving into any county in Kansas. This is two-thirds of the regular rate, and as far as is known at the present time, it will be in effect until September 4th.

The dry weather is also creating a big demand for stock and wagon trailers. A complete line of these tanks is available through the Jobbing Association and a good stock of them is carried at the warehouse. Because of the number of tanks which are being sold at this time, it is hard for the manufacturers to keep ahead of the orders, and it is advisable for anyone needing a tank to place their order early.—The Co-Operator.

SWEET STEERS TOP MARKET

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company topped the cattle market on July 31 with twenty head of steers belonging to Sweezy Brothers of Lyndon. These cattle sold to Armour & Company at \$5.50 per cwt. They were of the Hereford and blooded with quality and weighed 1111 pounds.

URGE CATTLEMEN TAKE ADVANTAGE EMERGENCY LOANS

Feed and Forage Loans Make It Possible for Kansas Breeders in All Counties to Preserve Valuable Breeding Stock

NOW BUYING MANY

Reduced Rail Rates Effective September 4 Will Be 66 2/3 Per Cent of Regular Grain Rates, with Half Rates on Hay

Kansas cattlemen are being urged to make full use of emergency feed and forage loans in order that they may be able to preserve foundation herds and registered breeding stock. Every county in Kansas is now designated as primary drought county, and these loans are available throughout the state.

Drought relief officials of Kansas, have pointed out that the combination of reduced freight rates for shipments of live stock feed and loans for obtaining money to purchase feed could be used to an advantage in maintaining valuable breeding herds.

Organization of additional primary counties for cattle buying activities was started August 8. However, with a daily shipping quota of 3,000 head, buying operations cannot be started in the additional counties for several days.

Reduced railroad rates, effective until September 4, are 66 2/3 per cent of the regular rate for grain shipments, and 50 per cent for hay and water shipments.

Cattle buying operations were being carried on in 54 counties by August 10 with the result that a total of 97,892 cattle have been appraised and inspected and 67,048 have been shipped to processing and distributing centers.

THE TAX QUESTION

I note the interest taken by some of our people in the unsolved problem of fair distribution of tax burden in their organization of a unit of the "Home Owners League," head offices of which I understand, are in Wichita, Kansas.

I believe that every encouragement should be given to every effort to enlighten the public on this very important question so that when our legislative action does come that the whose people of the state will feel that fair distribution of tax collections has been secured. With this thought in view, I wish to submit a few following comments: The ad valorem tax, that is a tax on a supposed valuation of property, or as it is better known, the tangible property tax, together with some special taxes are now our sources of revenue. A sales tax on ultimate consumption, a sales tax on volume of business transactions, a tax on gross income or dollar turnover are being suggested as desirable substitutes for our present tangible property tax. These substitutes are a variety of a full consumption, the final readjustment which must merit should govern in the adoption come in the near future. However, of any change from our present system of taxation.

Here, I would like to call the reader's attention particularly to the fact that by whatever name the "hobbyist" may call his "pet" system of taxation, it still is some form of property tax, so that in the final analysis, we are trying to relieve one form of property of the tax burden by placing on another. The practical argument supporting this is that three-sevenths of the whole people, the property owners, are contributing the whole tax, whereas the other four-sevenths who are equally protected by the estate, are exempt from such taxation due to the fact that they are propertyless.

Can we in justice to the non-property to the state shift the whole safety to the state shift the whole burden of taxation from the existing tangible property system to an unknown and widely varying property factor? As shown by the thirteenth biennial report of the tax commission for the year 1930, for the state of Kansas, the total property tax was \$93,880,159.22. Taking this as a basis of the requirements for the state let us see what returns we would derive from the proposed substitutes. From a report issued from Washington, D. C., the gross retail trade for the year 1929, the best year of Kansas business history, was in excess of \$744,000,000. To raise \$93,099,900 from a sales tax on consumption this \$744,000,000 would have to carry a tax rate of about 12 1/2 per cent which is prohibitive. Again, due to the depression or business variation in 1933 this fell to about \$416,000,000 and would require a tax rate of about 22 per cent. Since in the states where a sales tax is now a law all tax rates above 3 per cent are considered failures.

From the same report the gross property or dollar turnover was about \$5,000,000,000 which would require a tax rate of nearly 2 per cent to meet the requirements of the state if collections on all business turnover would be made. During the year of 1933 the business valuation fell about 37 per cent or to \$3,150,000. If the state's requirements are to be made wholly on require a tax rate of about 3 per cent. Since the present system of taxation has never called for more than 2 1/2 per cent for all purposes and is so decidedly unpopular how can we with safety hope to collect 3 per cent on (continued on page 4)

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C. B. Thowe, T. C. Belden

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1934

THE VALUE OF A GOOD WELL

A farmer with a good well or a good water supply of any kind is indeed fortunate, especially if that supply of water is holding out through this long-sustained searing drought.

A good well of water is worth more than a good barn right now on hundreds of farms in Kansas and other states.

When we stop to think about it, though, that good well has been worth lots of money all the time. It is only when other wells or other water supplies have played out that the true value of the good well becomes apparent. Some one has said that you "never miss the water until the well runs dry."

Taking Things for Granted

That simple old saying expresses a simple thought—a thought as true as it is simple. The thought is that we all have a tendency to take any good thing for granted, as long as we have it with us without requiring any special effort on our part to keep it or use it. The tendency that prevails in human nature is not to appreciate our blessings.

Most of us found that out when we got away from the parental roof. While we were home with our parents—most of us—we may have been irked with the work we had to do. We got tired of doing the same old chores every morning and evening. The work out in the fields may have become tiresome. The repairing of fences on days when we couldn't work in the fields, the cleaning out of stables, the digging of drainage ditches, cutting wood, and the thousands of other jobs we have all done as boys or girls on the farm, may have made us wish at times—not much, but a little—that we might get into some other kind of work for a livelihood.

Then the time came, perhaps, when we struck out for ourselves. We might have gone to farming for ourselves, we may have hired out to some other farmer, or we may have left the farm to go to some other kind of work.

Right then is when we began to appreciate the things we had taken for granted.

Easy to Forget

We may have thought we had learned our lesson—but we all forget so easily. Most of us still have that same old tendency to take good things for granted. As long as we have them, we accept them, not giving enough thought to what we should do to keep them.

The Farmers Union

Take, for instance, the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union is an organization which farmers could ill afford to lose. It has meant millions of dollars to them, in addition to having made general conditions better for them in many ways. It has afforded them a voice in governmental affairs. It has caused farmers as a

class to receive recognition in state legislatures and in congress, which they could never have received in any other way or through any other kind of a medium.

The Farmers Union has given farmers the opportunity to have something to say about what their products should bring on the markets. It has made possible the elimination of many middle men's exorbitant profit-taking. It has tended to minimize gambling in farm products. It has made possible the establishment of thousands of cooperatives which have returned profits to farmers in the form of patronage dividends, which otherwise would have gone to line the speculators and middle men.

The Farmers Union has taught millions of farmers the inside of marketing operations. It has made it possible for them to get information that the old line traders would much rather they could not have. It has brought about improvement in marketing practices generally, which is returned to the credit of farmers—to the credit of the producers of the nation's food and necessities.

The Farmers Union has entered the halls of congress and has gone behind the scenes to expose the crooked practices of those pirates who have succeeded, in their dark ways, to gain control of the nation's wealth.

The Farmers Union has fought through on a program of fair practices and legislation which has brought about such results as the Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium law, the greatest victory, some say, that the debt-ridden farmer has ever been blessed with. It has battled to get the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill pushed into the lap of the President of the United States, and will, it now appears, get it enacted into law before long.

The Farmers Union has exposed the unfairness of the big interests such as the big packers, who take advantage of their powerful position to the great disadvantage of the farmers. It is fighting to curb those big interests, and sees victory within its reach.

The Farmers Union, through constant hammering, has brought to light the malpractices of our money pirates—our international bankers. It has exposed their greed and selfishness, and their dangerous, fatal power. It has condemned the system of money manipulation which has been crushing, and is crushing, the life out of a great nation of substantial common people.

The Farmers Union has grown to be a great power for farmers, and for all the great mass of common folks in America. It is known all over this land. It is hated by those whose plans it is spoiling, and loved by those whose cause it champions. Because of its fearless leadership and its militancy, it has become a part of

agriculture. It has become the bulwark of the American farmer.

The whole structure, however, depends not upon the nation or state officers, not upon the managers or employees of the Farmers Union cooperatives, not upon the Farmers Union leader or sympathizers in our lawmaking bodies. The entire structure of the Farmers Union depends on the member out there in the Farmers Union Local.

With all that the Farmers Union has come to be, with all its influence for good for the farmer, with all its power in the markets, with all its position which it has attained in this nation of ours, it is being taken for granted by thousands of farmers who evidently fail to appreciate what it is and what it does. The Farmers Union exists. It is here and available. It is doing a great work—so why be concerned about it?

The Farmers Union is like the good well. It is valuable all the time, but its value is taken for granted.

Its value, as has been stated, depends on the members out in the Local. Let each farmer take that thought home and ponder over it. This great structure depends on him. He needs the organization. He benefits because of it. Will he support it with his membership?

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

LET US STAY IN POSITION TO HELP

At this season of the year many large Farmers Union picnics and other large gatherings of farmers are being held. It is impossible for your state officials to be present at all these meetings. We, however, are able to attend a good many of them.

Of course, the most alarming situation before the farmer right now is the extreme drought. The Farmers Union of Kansas, through its officials, is cooperating with our state and federal governments to alleviate this situation. There are vast sections in Kansas, where many of our members live, where not a thing will be raised. Just yesterday, I spoke at a large Farmers Union Picnic in Norton county, and drove some four hundred miles. We actually saw farmers by the roadside cutting Russian thistles and piling them up in little piles, expecting to use them for feed. Also, we observed farmers cutting corn which was not more than knee high, with hoes, in the hopes of gathering together a little feed for winter use.

All Should Cooperate

In meeting thousands of farmers during the past few days, I am convinced without doubt that our people are appreciative of what the government is attempting to do in this hour of distress. It is a time when the Farmers Union should lend its cooperative support to the government to the end that the program and plans shall be more effective.

Charges Without Foundation

The AAA is proving to be a God-send to the farmers of Kansas and of the nation this year. Forty or fifty million dollars spread out so that every cooperating farmer will get his share will go a long way in helping us to get through the winter.

According to Kansas newspaper reports, E. E. Kennedy, national Farmers Union secretary, said in an address in Clay Center last week, "that the AAA program had no intention of boosting farm prices because of reductions." He also said, "The AAA program was conceived in 1931 by Wall Street and big business, and handed down for congressional action."

I am not in agreement with this statement. During the summer and fall of 1932, preceding the November election at which time Franklin D. Roosevelt was made President of the United States, several conferences of farm leaders from all over the country were held in Chicago. I attended all of these conferences but one, and it was in these conferences, and not in Wall Street, that the AAA had its inception.

Secretary Wallace, who was published of Wallace's Farmer at the time of these conferences, was usually in attendance. Our committee of farm leaders and farm press representatives stressed the need of higher price levels for farm commodities. We went on record for an honest dollar and cheaper interest rates. These fundamental agricultural measures are incorporated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and they never came from Wall Street.

Program Needs Improvement

In all fairness to our readers, I will say that the farm organizations and the sympathetic Farmers Union leaders were not in a position to follow up closely or to the lead in the development of all the plans made possible by the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, either as we are in full accord with everything that is being done, or are many inequalities that must be ironed out in order to make the plans more practical and effective. I am some-

what of the opinion relative to this whole program as was expressed by our former governor, Clyde M. Reed, in Monday morning's Topeka Daily Capital, when he said:

"I am not in agreement with some features of the AAA program, but this is the first time a group of intelligent men, sincerely interested in bettering farm conditions, have worked out a comprehensive program to that end. And until a group of equally intelligent men as sincerely interested in farm welfare as are the farmers who are sincerely interested in bettering farm conditions, have worked out a comprehensive program, I am going to fight efforts to tear down the present program."

Designing politicians, for selfish political reasons, are attempting to discredit the administration's program by presenting all sorts of concocted charges, which in most instances are without foundation of facts. Our present issues are not political, but economic.

It is a surprise to me that high ranking officials, in an attempt to catch the eye of the public, would resort to ridicule and satire and childish statements. Henry P. Fletcher, national republican chairman, says in a recent press report, "Suppose in order to compel all farmers to come under the AAA, it decrees that all those who do not paint a black crow on the barnyard gate will get no government money." This statement implies the probability of wholesale regimentation, which is not the plan of President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, or the Kansas Farmers Union.

I am strong for the attempt that is being made to recapture purchasing power for the American farmer. The Kansas Farmers Union stands ready to cooperate with any and all groups, for anything that will lead to that end, or that will help the Kansas farmer.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: How can a program which has, as its main object, the reduction of production adapt itself to drought conditions?

A: The main object of the agricultural adjustment program is to adjust production to effective demand. This adjustment, has so far been generally in the direction of increasing production.

Q: What has the adjustment program done to assist American agriculture during the present drought?

A: One of the immediate drought relief features of the adjustment program is the government cattle purchase plan. Up to August 4, almost two and a quarter million head of cattle have been purchased by the federal government from farmers in the drought area. At that time, the program has been in effect a little more than two months. Without the details of the plan, it would have been impossible to have accomplished so much in such a short time.

Q: How has the adjustment plan affected forage crops?

A: Wheat, timothy and tobacco crops have been modified so as to allow the planting, pasturing, and harvesting of almost all varieties of hay and forage crops. A recent survey shows that less than 5 per cent of the contracted acreage is now idle.

Q: Won't this allow an expansion of agricultural production and eventually destroy the effectiveness of the adjustment program?

A: Since expansion is allowed only for non-basic crops, these provisions will not increase production of grain or other surplus commodities. Since the forage will be fed to foundation live stock, there will be little tendency for an increase in live stock numbers.

Q: Has the adjustment program helped in any other way to increase production?

A: Only certain soil improving and erosion preventing practices are allowed for contracted acres, the contracted land is, in many cases, in better shape for planting to hay and pasture crops, even in drought periods.

Q: What is the long-time outlook for more forage as a guard against shortages of feed during drought years?

A: In the past, many farmers have felt that they could not afford to take land out of production for the time necessary to get it planted to pasture and forage crops. With the coming of the adjustment program, the government "rents" the land, thus furnishing the funds necessary for taking the land out of production while the forage and grass crops are being established.

Q: In what other ways is the adjustment program providing protection against future droughts?

A: The adjustment payments are furnishing funds to pay for terracing and other soil and moisture conserving practices, and plans are being made for storing reserves of food and live stock feeds.

ALL BUYING "RED GLOW"

L. E. Church, field representative of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, along with a representative of the Oliver Coal Co. of Colorado, has been taking orders for "Red Glow" Colorado coal. Mr. Church has been working in the western part of the state, and in a recent report states that he has averaged 100 per cent sales—selling every man he has called on.

"Red Glow" is as good a grade of Colorado coal as can be purchased, and although it sells at a bit more than the average, it carries a higher freight rate, the rate is equalized and it costs the same per ton delivered as the better grade of coal.

Do not forget the Farmers Union Jobbing Association when ordering your coal supplies, as they can furnish you with practically any kind desired.—The Co-Operator.

What Other Farmers Union Papers are Saying

CAL WARD VISITS COLORADO

Brother Cal Ward, veteran Farmers Union fighter for many years, has just completed a series of meetings in Colorado as a result of an invitation by the Colorado Farmers Union.

Meetings were held at Manzanola, Smith's Barn at Frederick, Woodrow and Yuma.

Large crowds attended each meeting and a great deal of interest was displayed by those in attendance. The State Union officials accompanied Brother Ward on the entire trip.

Mr. Ward thoroughly analyzed the function and operations of governmental agencies during the depression emergency, in a very comprehensive and liberal manner.

He stated that his close association with the A. A. A. since its inception has proven conclusively to him that the motive behind the government program is purely and simply to assist agriculture in its dire distress. That mistake was more unavoidable on account of the size of the undertaking and that it was up to the public in general to help correct any discrepancies that might creep in during the preliminary stages of the reconstruction.

Evils, which are the result of more than one hundred years accumulation cannot be corrected in the brief span of one or two years in face of the most abnormal conditions this country has ever faced.

Brother Ward is very closely affiliated with the chief administrators of various government affiliations and will and can be a real power in helping Colorado farmers to get justice under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He is one of us and can be relied upon to work for the cause of the real producers of wealth.—Colorado Union Farmer.

KEEP FORCES UNITED

Co-operation grows by uniting our forces, by unity, and integration, not by pulling apart and organizing new and duplicating set-ups within the movement. Duplication in the cooperative movement is not only wasteful, but causes friction and division. When an institution has been built up by support and patronage through the years, it should continue to receive the unified support and patronage of the movement. If any co-operative fails to render the service the members believe it should render, then the remedy is to work from the inside to improve its service—not to go out and organize a duplicating set-up to divide the field and bring disharmony.—Editor Herron in Nebraska Union Farmer.

CO-OPERATIVES BUILD UNION

Sound co-operative business activities not only pay as we go along, but build up our organization, through which we can solve our common problems. Further evidence of this fact is contained in a letter from Fred Hager, manager of the Farmers Union Creamery at Aurora, in which he says:

"I must tell you about the meeting that Mr. Norgaard and I had at Hunt, Kans. Their station paid out \$989.77 in patronage dividends the night of the meeting, and every man who received a dividend had his dues paid in the Kansas Farmers Union. They were glad to do so, as they were getting real benefit in return for shipping their cream to the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior. They had better than 100 paid-up members, and this proves that dividends encourage farmers to join our organization."

There are very few days that we do not receive remittances of dues from cooperative institutions for their patrons. It pays to cooperate as we go along.—President H. G. Keeney, in Nebraska Union Farmer.

THE FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL

Some have gotten the idea that the Frazier-Lemke bill or Mortgage Foreclosure Moratorium is a bill designed by enemies of the farmer but such is not the case.

It is true that it is a substitute bill. When it became evident that the Frazier Refinancing bill could not be brought to a vote, this bill was substituted as an emergency measure. We compliment our Congress for passing this bill and also our President for signing it even in face of strong opposition from the big bankers and other financiers.

The bill allows a farmer to hold his property for six years by paying a small interest on the present value of his property. If times remain as they are this would be useless but we have confidence that times are going to become better in a few years and the farmers will have saved their farms.—Oregon Farmer Union.

COUNTY CONCILIATION COMMITTEES

Now that the Agricultural Adjustment Committees which were appointed by Governor Muttel to help the farmers get their debts scaled down to where they could refinance them, have secured money from the FEPA to carry on their work, much good should be accomplished in Arkansas for the farmers.

Already many farmers have secured settlements through the coming of the bill. Only a few days ago we had a case where a man owed nearly a thousand dollars and the bank was only offering him \$600. His creditor was threatening to foreclose. The County Conciliation Committee intervened for him and convinced the creditor that he would be better off to take the \$600 than foreclose. The result was the man saved his home.

Since the Frazier Moratorium bill has been approved by the Senate, it is our opinion some of the hard-boiled creditors will be more inclined to talk to these County Committees. We hope they will get together and give the county paper a story to the farmers telling them when to meet and where they can be contacted that the farmers may file their applications if desired. The Committee is not expected to go out and hunt up the farmers, but all farmers needing help should immediately make application to the county committee. If any farmers desire to secure the help of the County Committee and do not know who they are, he can secure their names from the county agent.—Arkansas Union Farmer.

KEEP YOUR HEADS COOL, OUR FEET ON THE GROUND

Tom Howard in a report of his meetings in Montana cites one instance where a Farmers Union county convention had adopted resolutions disapproving of all processing taxes, and another where such a resolution was about to be passed, but was not passed after the delegates had listened to Howard's address.

Now, these are strange resolutions for farmers in a dried-out wheat area to be passing or even thinking about. Here at our headquarters we are using every persuasive influence we possess to have the wheat processing tax increased and as a consequence of that, a corresponding increase in the wheat allotment benefits payments to the wheat growers. We are asking for 45 cents per bushel

instead of the 30 cents allotted last year, because that will mean more money to the dried-out farmer who ploughed, probably planted, but who will not harvest a crop.

In addition to that, we are endeavoring to persuade the administration to buy and store wheat in the country in order to provide ample seed for 1935 and to save the farmer paying two freight rates on seed wheat, one to the terminal and another to the country.

Up to this time the only group of farmers who have suffered from processing taxes are hog farmers and by hog farmers we mean farmers who depend chiefly on hogs for income. It is too early yet to decide whether or not the hog farmers will ultimately benefit or lose from the reduction program and the processing tax.

In times of distress people are likely to give vent to their emotions in all kinds of wild resolutions more often uttered than carried out. We should all face the facts of the situation, also its realities. These are the facts. The agricultural program of the Roosevelt administration is what it is, whether that be good or bad, and it will continue to be the program in our judgment as long as Mr. Roosevelt is president. Those of us who maintain a friendly attitude toward the administration may and do have some influence in making and perfecting its program for agriculture. Enemies of the administration have no influence at all.

The net effect of much that is being written and said in denunciation of the present program, and criticism of Secretary Wallace and his department, is to cause many farmers to waste good energy which if used constructively would accomplish something of value.—Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul.

COOPERATION

The trait that marks the civilized man from the savage is cooperation. If a savage builds a better hut than any other in the tribe his jealous brothers tear it down. When a savage comes to a stream he wades or swims it—the civilized man joins with others and builds a bridge. Progress is dependent on cooperation; the fate of nations depends on it. Lack of complete cooperation is the only bar between the farmer of today and realization of his ambitions and hopes.

A story is told of a tourist party in the Ozark mountains who saw a drove of hogs acting very strangely. First they would prick up their ears and listen, and all rush together in one direction, then stop, listen, and repeat the performance. Curious to find out the cause of this strange behavior, they accosted an old Ozark mountaineer at a cabin nearby, and inquired the cause of the strange action of the hogs. "Wa's Strangers," said the old mountaineer, "I used to call them hogs to get their corn every night, but a cold has settled on my vocal cords so I hev bin rapping on a tree with a stick to tell them to get their feed, and now them gosh-durned woodpeckers are driving them half crazy." How like the hogs are many of us—listening to the siren call of some would be savior of our homes and then doing away to follow another rather than sticking on the job and working out our own salvation through cooperation in our own organization.

Private differences, petty jealous rivalry for local leadership—how many communities have been developed into warring factions by these inconsequential things! When neighbor begins to look upon neighbor with suspicion, and each suffers, organization fails and cooperation is impossible. I one heard a progressive farmer say that the would not join the Farmers Union while his brother-in-law belonged to it. Too often we seek to attain the heights with our eyes cast on the ground.—North Dakota Union Farmer.

TOTAL DEBTS 250 BILLION

The public and private debts of this country now total \$250,000,000. The estimated value at present market prices for property of all kinds does not exceed \$70,000,000,000. A seventy billion dollar structure cannot support a 250 billion dollar debt. The sooner we face facts as they are the better off we will be. There are two courses open to us. We can continue wiping out debts through foreclosing, or we can have wholesale repudiation of debts. Paupers can not support government so the bill for caring for the poor, will have to be paid by those who have confiscated the property of the many.

We will all be losers if the bankrupting of the masses continues. The people, the government and the rich themselves will lose. And the logical conclusion of the bankrupting of the masses, and permitting the few to own all the wealth of the country and control the government will, of course, be revolution.

Repudiation of debt, as disagreeable as that may be, is our old-fashioned ideas of honesty, is vastly more humane and safer for civilization.—South Dakota Union Farmer.

CONFERENCE

Some people make a mistake in souring on the world because they happen to have an unpleasant experience with some individual. If you go out to find the bad in people you can find it all right. If you go out to find the good there is in persons, you will find lots of it.

The world needs lots of things, but one of its most important needs is that persons should have more confidence in one another. In our business dealings with one another it is a good plan to consider a fellow honest until you have found that he is not. When you find that he is not, don't jump to the conclusion that he represents the majority, because he does not.

The great majority of people are honest. Just keep this in mind and your dealings with others will not only be more satisfactory in the long run, but you will be contributing your mite to the establishment of a greater degree of confidence which should prevail in the world. We all need more confidence in one another. The business world needs more confidence and society needs more persons who have confidence in one another.—The Cooperative Farmer (Missouri)



Dear Junior Cooperators:

I read some very interesting things about corn the other day, and I thought that many of you might like to know about them, too. We are all familiar with corn, as we raise it in Kansas, but I'm sure that many of us never think of its origin, or the part played in the early life of America. Without this crop, many historians think that the English settlements in North America could never have survived.

I think we've all read of the Indian legend that corn was given to them by supernatural powers. They believed that a visitor from heaven was killed by an Indian warrior, who buried him. The visitor's green plant waved above the earth, after his burial, and turned into corn as we know it. The first cultivation of it, however, was begun by Captain John Smith, in Virginia, who compelled 2 Indians to see to the planting of 40 acres of it, for the English settlers. And most of us remember the story of the crop which the Pilgrims sowed, thirteen years later, over the graves of their dead, in order that the Indians might not guess how many of number had died during the winter.

There has not been much advance in the cultivation of corn since Indian times, for the principle of its raising is the same. Of course, machinery has made a huge production possible. Hard corn was the mainstay of early American fare. Corn grew easily on the soil first plowed by American settlers—not only in the east, but everywhere. It was ground into meal by the Indians, who used two stones for the work. A famous combination, using this meal, was pemmican—made of dried venison meat, which, as you know, is deer meat—wild onions, beans boiled and chopped, wild cherries and corn meal. It was held together with bear's grease and it formed a balanced ration. This was one of the staple articles of diet on many of the early American exploring expeditions. Corn meal has almost as many calories as whole wheat and three to four times as many as the potato.

History speaks often of hasty pudding. This was made by stirring corn meal into rapidly boiling water and it received its name, of course, from the fact that it could be made quickly, although to be easily digested it should boil for an hour and a half. The most delicious dish was made from an Indian recipe and was what we call corn bread, or Johnny cake, which latter name comes from Journey cake. The Indians prepared for a journey by baking the meal in a thin batter on hot stones, and packing the whole thing, to carry! Hoe cake is similar bread baked on a hoe by the fire.

It is said that sweet corn on the cob is at its best when cooked in the primitive manner—roasted in the embers of a campfire, or cooked in the ashes of any open fire in a fireplace. The roasting ear is put into the embers, complete in its husk. When the husk has been charred almost away the ear is ready to be taken from the coals. The kernels of the ear underneath should be a delicate brown and have the flavor of a nut. Corn derivatives in flavor faster than any other vegetable, for the minute the ear is picked, a chemical change begins. Sugar begins to turn to starch and the original sweetness is soon lost.

Today we have found for three uses for the corn or maize, which is our gift from the Indians. These range from tanning leather and making rayon, to manufacturing vinegar and sizing for a plaster wall. We are all used to corn in its role as a food—and as feed for cattle. It is also a source of devtrose, a sugar used in formulas for the feeding



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Send 15c in coin or money order for our new and fascinating Pattern Book, showing the way to a complete wardrobe of new things, simple and inexpensive to make, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmers, Salina, Kansas.

of babies. Corn syrup, is also used a great deal for children and in candy making. It has become a source of starch for cooking purposes and is adapted for the making of jelly and gums. The city housekeeper uses it as salad oil and for frying purposes. These are only a few of the things that I've learned about corn recently and I hope you'll find them as interesting as I did. It might be a good plan to save this information about one of our great national crops—for we might have some questions about it in a future lesson. For it's too hot for lessons this month, as I think you will agree.—Aunt Patience.

Wheaton, Kan., June 17, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have been reading the Junior letters. I have decided to be a member of your club. I am six years old. I am in the second grade.
My birthday is on September 8. Will you help me find my twin? I would like to have one of your pins.
Yours truly,
Dale Mosse.

Dear Dale:
I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter, and I think it's fine that you have decided to join the club. Yes, I will help you find your twin, and we'll expect to hear from you again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Morrowville, Kan., June 8, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have decided to join the club. I have no brother or sister. I was ten years old April 17, 1934. Next year I will be in the fifth grade. Please send me a pin. I have an Angora cat I call Tom; a cat I call Tag; a cat I call Kitty Gray; and a Bantam hen for pets. Today it rained a little. It also hailed.
I am sending my May lesson. I do not know the first one.
I have a play house.
Next Sunday we are going to have our Children's Day program. I am in dialogue and song.
Will you try to find my twin?
Your little friend,
Betty Sharp.

Dear Betty:
I was glad to get your letter and your pin will be sent at once. And I'm sure we can find your twin soon. I would like to know more about your playhouse. I'll tell you about the one I had when I was a little girl some time. I'd like to see the Children's Day program, too—please write to us again.—Aunt Patience.

Tampa, Kan., June 2, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sorry for not writing before. I am sending in my May lesson. I thought that it was very easy.
Did you have a wind storm in Salina the other night? We had plenty of wind and dust, but no rain. It knocked a lot of limbs off our trees. Part of our chimney was knocked down. The shocks in the field were knocked down and some haystacks were turned over. It did plenty of damage by what the papers said.
Well, I had better let some others have some room to write and I hope this finds you well.
With love,
Irene Hojek.

P.S.—My sister is sending her lesson along with mine, but she will write later.

Dear Lillian:
I see that I must make the lessons harder—for you're all finding them easy! That must have been a bad storm. Remember that there is always room for as much as you want to write, so don't shorten your letter because you wish to save space. I was glad to get your sister's letter and I'll be looking for her letter—as well as another from you soon.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kan., June 25, 1934.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. I hope you are the same.
I am waiting for school to start. I would like my pin. I am writing the 3rd time.
My sister wrote and she got her pin right away.
I have a little brother. His name is Daniel Schmidt. He is 3 years old. Will you please put him on the cradle roll.
I like the little poem you had in the paper about which loved best. Nan loved her mother best.
My letter is getting long, so I will close.
Yours truly,
Lillian Schmidt.
Care Roy A. Schmidt.

Dear Lillian:
Thank you for giving your brother's name for the cradle roll, and I'm so sorry about your pin. If you have not received it by this time, let me know, for it was sent some time ago. I am glad that you liked the poem. You won't need to wait much longer for school, will you?—Aunt Patience.

Hardy, Neb., July 16, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
It is too hot to write, but I will write anyway.
The cat I told you about in my last letter was run over by a car and left a family of four little kittens which were adopted by their grandmother.
Does your twin have to be the same age and birthday on the same day of the month. Anyway I haven't found my twin yet.

I have a new all rubber doll and I am making a quilt for her. I have all the blocks pieced.
I think I shall write to some of the juniors for there are only two girls in our family, and my sister is married, so I get lonesome. I must close.
Your niece,
Frances Sweet.

Dear Frances:

I'm glad that you wrote, in spite of the heat. And it is too bad about your cat and I hope that the kittens get along all right, with their adopted mother. Of course, one's exact twin would be of the same age and birthday date—but since this is often difficult to find, many Juniors whose age is the same, I hope you have been choosing those whose birthday is approximately the same, or have written to some of the Juniors, and that you have received replies—let me know to whom you wrote. I imagine the quilt is pretty, for I suppose you've finished it by this time.

Carlton, Kansas.
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am fine. What are you doing now days? I am supposed to be a member of your club, but I don't know if I am or not. I wrote to you before and the same thing happened to me that happened to Esther Sim. I did not get a pin or book. Would you send me a pin.
A Junior
P.S.—My birthday is May 27. Have I a twin.
Una Major.

Dear Una:
We've not been sending the notebooks for more than a year, now, for we are unable to afford their added expense. However, we are still sending pins to those wishing to join the club, and I am very sorry that you have not received yours. Please let me know if you are still without one, for you should have received it some time ago. I will try to find your twin—and don't forget to write again.—Aunt Patience.

Strong City, Kan., July 8, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. How is the weather in Salina? It was terrible here the 4th, but it rained here Thursday night and has been cool ever since. I am sorry I have not been able to send in the other lessons, but I would find them and not sit right down and do them, so they would be lost. I am sending in my May lesson, so thought I would write a few lines. It won't be long till my birthday. I will be twelve years old, August 21. I have not found my twin yet. Have you?
I have two of the cutest white kittens. Their names are Prudence Esther and Tannaline. I have a pony now. Her name is Rose. I have lots of fun riding her.
I certainly will be glad when our school starts. I will be in the seventh grade.
Well, I think my letter is getting pretty long, so I must close.
Your Junior,
Esther Lee Ballew.

Dear Esther Lee:
I'm fine too, thank you—but it has been very hot here hasn't it? And I am sorry, too, that you lost the other lessons—I know you will try to keep the rest. As you'll read this letter on a date not long before your birthday—I want to wish you a happy, happy birthday—and many more like it. I haven't found your twin, but I am still trying to do so. I imagine the kittens are almost grown up by this time, and I know you must have fun with your pony. And you know that I like long letters—to write me again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Hays, Kan., June 28, 1934
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to be a member of your organization.
I am ten years old. I will be eleven, September 27, 1934. I will be in the seventh grade this year. Our teacher is Miss Dodge. She is a very good teacher.
I hope I have a twin.
I have a pet dog. His name is Jack. He weighs 95 pounds is a German Police dog, carries all of our coal, helps to get the chickens in an evening and carries the calf buckets.
I have three sisters and two brothers.
We have finished combining on our places.
I must close. Please send me one of your pins. Thanking you for it.
Your Junior
Florence Joy.
P.S.—My father and my three uncles are Farmers Union members.

Dear Florence:
I am so glad that you have decided to become one of the Juniors and we will try to find your twin as soon as we can. Your dog must be very smart, to do all of those things—was it hard to teach him? I'll send your pin very soon. It would be fine if your sisters and brothers were to join the Club, too—then you could study the lessons together.—Aunt Page.

Of Interest to Women

CHEESE-VEGETABLE DISH

4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 1-2 cups milk
2 teaspoons salt
1-2 pound cheese cut in cubes
Make a white sauce and melt cheese in it.
2 to 3 cups cooked diced potatoes.
1 to 2 cups diced cooked carrots
1 to 2 cups peas
1 to 2 medium onions finely diced.
The potatoes and carrots may be cooked and left in the refrigerator or other cool place. In time to heat the vegetables thoroughly, which takes 30 or 40 minutes, the potatoes, carrots, and onions may be cut, a can of peas opened, and all added to the white sauce, the mixture placed in a buttered baking dish and put in the oven to heat.

CABBAGE VIENNA

12 cabbage leaves
1 cup cooked rice
1-2 pound ground round steak
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon finely chopped garlic
Pimento
Sliced lemon.
Pour boiling water over cabbage leaves. Mix together other ingredients except pimento and lemon. Place two teaspoons of mixture on each cabbage leaf. Roll and fasten with toothpick. Cook in boiling water until tender. Garnish with pimento and lemon.

PECAN TORTE

Separate 5 eggs. Beat the yolks until light and thick. To the yolks add 1-2 cups powdered sugar, a speck of salt, and 1-2 teaspoonful vanilla. Beat until creamy. Into this mixture fold 1-2 cupful of chopped pecan meats, 1-2 cupful graham cracker crumbs that have been rolled very fine, and 1-2 cups milk. Roll and fasten with toothpick. Cook in boiling water until tender. Garnish with pimento and lemon.

SULTANA BAKED APPLES

Serve Hot or Chilled
Four apples
One-half cup raisins
One-half cup sugar
One teaspoon cinnamon
One tablespoon butter
One-half teaspoon vanilla
One-half teaspoon lemon juice
One cup water
Wash and cure apples. Mix remaining ingredients and cook 2 minutes. Pour over apples. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven. Bake several times. If preferred the cavities of the apples can be stuffed with the raisins.

CREAMED CHICKEN

(Serving four)
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 1-2 cups milk
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-4 teaspoon celery salt
2 tablespoons chopped pimentos
1 cup diced chicken
4 pieces hot toast, buttered.
Melt butter and add flour. Mix well and add milk and cook until creamy sauce forms. Add seasonings.

RICE CAKES

1 1-2 cups boiled rice
1 egg or 2 yolks
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon chopped onions
4 tablespoons flour.
Mix all ingredients, excepting flour. Shape into four cakes, 1-2 inch thick. Roll in the flour and brown in three tablespoons of fat heated in a frying pan.

BEEF LIVER, BAKED

(Serving six)

1 1-2 pounds beef liver
4 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons fat
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-2 cup water
Soak liver 5 minutes in cold water. Pat dry with soft paper. Sprinkle flour and place in greased baking pan. Spread with fat and sprinkle with salt and paprika. Add water. Cover and bake 1 hour in moderate oven. Turn liver to allow even cooking.

BAKED RICE PUDDING

3 eggs
2-3 cup sugar
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-4 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup boiled rice
2 tablespoons butter
Mix ingredients and pour into buttered baking dish. Bake 50 minutes in very slow oven. Cool and chill. Serve plain or with cream.

DROP VANILLA COOKIES

One-half cup butter
1-2 cup granulated sugar
3-4 cup flour
One egg
One teaspoon vanilla
2 teaspoons salt.
Cream butter and sugar until very light. Stir in flour sifted with salt. Add egg well beaten and beat the mixture hard. Drop from the tip of a teaspoon about two inches apart on an oiled and floured baking pan. Flatten with a knife dipped in cold water. Sprinkle chopped almonds on top of each and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes.

HOUSE HOLD HINTS

When making pea soup always throw in a slice of bread. It prevents the peas from sinking to the bottom of the pot and burning.

Milk stains on velvet upholstery will yield if you sponge with warm water, rinse with more warm water.

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THE FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has open territory in Kansas for a few Full Time Agents. Write to Rex Lear State Mgr., Salina, Kansas.

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FARMERS WANTED—to qualify for Government Meat Inspector and other positions. Commence \$135 per month. Common education; age 18 to 45. Write today for valuable free information. Instruction Bureau, 388, St. Louis, Mo. 11-12p

OLD AGE PENSION INFORMATION—Send stamp. Judge Lehman Humboldt, Kansas 11-34p

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Demit blanks 15 for 10c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c

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Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
WRITE FLOYD H. LYNN Box 51, Salina, Kansas

PRACTICE COOPERATION

It is easy to talk of cooperation, and to boost for our own cooperative Farmers Union organizations. It is another thing to practice what we preach, and to support our Farmers Union business and marketing institutions.

Every Member has the opportunity to prove his Farmers Union religion by patronizing his own Farmers Union setups.

READ THE ADS of the various Farmers Union institutions as they are published in the Kansas Union Farmer. Then patronize the Farmers Union organizations whenever possible.

In this way, you help yourself, for these companies and associations are your own.

and then dry by rubbing down with a soft cloth. Put in a warm place to air.

Pillows may be washed without removing the feathers. Scrub in a weak washing soda solution, using a good suds. Repeat in a second suds if necessary. Rinse in two or three lukewarm washes. Squeeze out excess water and place on sheet in a warm place, preferably in the sun. Beat pillows at intervals while drying.

Pointers for Better Flavors
After the spinach is thoroughly cooked cream well and serve with poached egg on each portion. It makes

a good substitute for meat and with a dish of cottage cheese and sliced radishes takes care of a light meal.
(continued on page 4)

HOTEL PRESIDENT

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(Read List of Sales in This Issue)

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Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

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

W S Baker—Linn Co Ks—17 steers 797	6.50
Pete Bockman—Linn Co Ks—14 steers 1024	5.45
J F Blockstaff—Gove Co Ks—16 steers 806	5.00
E R Page—Linn Co Ks—4 str. hfs 506	5.00
J S Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—9 hfs 707	5.00
P T McClenahan—Barton Co Mo—16 str 1110	5.00
W W Kline—Orange Co Ks—47 str 895	4.90
W Turner—Johnson Co Ks—15 steers 134	4.50
Horace Thompson—Est—Wabaun Co K—40 hfs 675	4.25
Anton Thow—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 str, hfs 543	4.25
J V Soukup—Russell Co Ks—15 calves 195	4.00
H Turner—Johnson Co Ks—70 calves 254	4.00
Vivian Voutroun—Nemaha Co Ks—8 str 702	4.00
Emmet Magathan—Lyon Co Ks—26 str 942	3.85
Hugh H Jones—Lyon Co Ks—30 str 759	3.75
Russell Bros—Johnson Co Ks—12 hfs 701	3.50
Ed Hastings—Wyandotte Co Ks—11 hfs 670	3.50
Chas H Olson—Wabaunsee Co Ks—31 hfs 863	3.50
John A Cook—St Clair Co Mo—8 calves 166	3.50
Frank J Bieling—Wabaunsee Co Ks—6 calves 470	3.50
Evans Bros—Coville Co Ks—47 str 1160	3.50
Geo Pawl—Orange Co Ks—14 str 837	3.25
G E Mitchell—Phillips Co Ks—6 hfs 620	3.25
Ed Hastings—Wyandotte Co Ks—6 cows 1304	3.25
F U S A—Seward Co Ks—3 cows 1066	3.00
Frank Erhardt—Ellsworth Co Ks—16 hfs 675	3.00
Russell Bros—Johnson Co Ks—4 cows 1090	3.00
R Shumate—Wabaunsee Co Ks—11 str 818	3.00
E M Goodwin—Clay Co Ks—9 hfs 700	3.00
W A Brus—Mercer Co Mo—9 str 602	3.00
H L Johnson—Russell Co Ks—12 str 660	3.00
Ben Parsons Jr—Marion Co Ks—20 str 682	2.80
Harry Swanson—Saline Co Ks—7 str 691	2.80
F U S A—Seward Co Ks—2 bulls 1500	2.75
Russell Bros—Johnson Co Ks—11 bulls 1300	2.75
H T Burns—Johnson Co Ks—12 cows 1178	2.75
J A Steff—Gove Co Ks—13 calves 288	2.75
A S Neff—Kegonsa Co Ks—20 calves 645	2.75
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—3 cows 1186	2.75
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—3 cows 1186	2.75
Herb Black—Russell Co Ks—9 hfs 690	2.50
James Wilson—Marshall Co Ks—8 steers 518	2.50
J V Soukup—Russell Co Ks—12 steers 446	2.50
D L Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—10 steers 642	2.50
A S Neff—Kegonsa Co Ks—5 cows 1364	2.50
A H Dieball—Wabaunsee Co Ks—5 cows 485	2.50
G N Boley—Shawnee Co Ks—20 str 797	2.50
J A Dinges—Ellis Co Ks—10 steers 487	2.50
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—20 calves 375	2.50
William Greiner—Mitchell Co Ks—19 str 840	2.40
Fred Pacey—Clay Co Ks—22 str 830	2.25
James Wilson—Marshall Co Ks—6 heifers 500	2.25
G E Mitchell—Phillips Co Ks—13 hfs 521	2.25
Frank J Bieling—Wabaunsee Co Ks—3 cows 1180	2.00
E M Goodwin—Clay Co Ks—6 cows 1107	2.00
F U S A—Seward Co Ks—14 cows 782	1.50
B H Oestereich—Dickinson Co Ks—8 cows 960	1.50
Alta Vista S A—Wabaunsee Co Ks—7 cows 924	1.25

SHEEP

L M Gibson—Lafayette Co Mo—18 82	7.35
Ray L Lee—Johnson Co Ks—12 81	7.35
John Bowlin—Lafayette Co Mo—19 66	7.25
Walter Mulrow—Woodson Co Ks—5 74	7.25
Champ Graham—Franklin Co Ks—12 81	7.25
M L Cook—Douglas Co Ks—10 80	7.25
Frank Scott—Franklin Co Ks—8 65	7.25
Fred Sigh—Woodson Co Ks—6 66	7.00
Steve Robinson—Bates Co Mo—6 66	7.00
T E Keltner—Cass Co Mo—6 68	7.00
G T Wilhite—Livingston Co Ks—28 69	7.00
Harry Manifold—Woodson Co Ks—14 82	7.00
W H Wehmer—Cass Co Mo—15 73	7.00
Ted Turner—Johnson Co Ks—37 79	7.00
John A Bandy—Lafayette Co Mo—37 79	7.00
C R Mulrow—Woodson Co Ks—38 76	7.00
Wm Lockner—Anderson Co Ks—23 74	7.00
N F Steelman—Lafayette Co Mo—15 74	6.75
C W Jackson—Clinton Co Mo—9 83	6.50
Kenneth Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 78	6.50
P B McNeese—Douglas Co Ks—6 70	6.50
J W Scott—Dickinson Co Ks—31 71	6.50
Wade Privitt—Sullivan Co Mo—5 58	6.50
Chas Jewell—Sullivan Co Mo—6 75	6.50
Clyde Han—Grundy Co Mo—5 75	6.25
John Creager—Crawford Co Ks—1 71	6.25
Frank Scott—Franklin Co Ks—5 63	6.25
C J Steele—Woodson Co Ks—13 61	6.00
Ted Turner—Johnson Co Ks—5 86	6.00
D L Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—6 78	6.00
H G Eisele—Leavenworth Co Ks—5 94	5.75
Conley Harmon—Lafayette Co Mo—14 70	5.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week Ending August 8, 1934

BUTTER

The past week records moderate but steady gains in the butter market. Extras closed at 26 cents, three-quarters cent higher; Standards 26 cents a cent higher; 89 score 24 1-2 cents, three-quarters cent higher; an 88 score 23 1-4 cents up one-half cent.

Reports from the wide spread drought effected areas of the midwestern states continue to tell of further deterioration to pasture and feed crops as a result of the high temperatures and scarcity of rainfall. Production reports from these areas generally speaking show heavy decreases in butter manufactured as compared with both the previous week and the same week a year ago. This coupled with an already favorable statistical position on storage holdings and the recent Government purchase of over two million pounds of butter for relief purposes has encouraged both the butter trade and speculators to come into the market with the result that prices during the past week have reached new highs for the season.

At this writing the market still is very firm and indications look good for still further advances. Just how far the market can advance without encountering heavy resistance is a question that only time can answer. While the statistical position is recognized as being very favorable, there are several other factors that effect the market of which the factor of consumption is of prime importance. It is felt by many of the conservatives in the trade that wholesale butter prices above 30 cents are likely to invite imports of foreign butter as well as encourage increased use of butter substitutes either one of which would bring an unfavorable reaction to the butter market. Undoubtedly in view of the lighter production this fall and winter as a result of the drought the price of dairy products will work to higher levels, but what saturation point will be during this period of readjustment remains to be seen. Surely the producers are entitled to all the traffic will bear. On the contrary it will be detrimental for prices to advance to a point where it will benefit foreign markets and butter substitute processors and handlers at the expense of the dairy industry. One condition that is especially noted in the butter market at the

present time is the wide spread between undergrades and the top grades. The reason for this is that the hot dry weather has been very detrimental to quality, in many instances making it almost impossible to make top grades. As a result there has been a heavy increase in the percentage of undergrades. This condition, of course, will correct itself to a large extent with the advent of cooler weather.

EGGS

The egg market has shown marked advances during the past week the same as butter. Extra Firsts 19 1-2 cents, Fresh Firsts 19 cents both up a cent. Current Receipts 18 cents, Dirties and Checks 16 cents up 2 cents. The extreme high temperatures prevailing in the middle west have been very detrimental to quality and at the same time caused further decline in receipts. Fine fresh eggs are becoming very scarce which is forcing the egg trade to turn to their storage holdings for good eggs. Storage with-drawals which have been good all week will undoubtedly increase with cooler weather. The scarcity of feeds and higher feed prices that are likely to prevail this winter will undoubtedly limit feeding of fowl for egg production during the fall and winter months. At the same time the scarcity of vegetables and fruits resulting from the drought along with higher meat prices should bring an increased demand for eggs. This combination of conditions points to higher prices for eggs.

HOUSE HOLD HINTS

(continued from page 3)

Cream or Roquefort cheese spreads thinned with lemon juice is very tempting over toast or wafers. They are excellent to serve as appetizers or with soups or salads.

Toasted almonds, pecans or walnuts sprinkled over frozen desserts add flavor.

Over-beating muffin mixtures will produce a dense-grained product. To remove greasy film from painted kitchen walls use a gallon of warm water to which one tablespoon of gasoline has been added.

Wrap cheese tightly in waxed paper and store in the icebox.

To flavor French dressing, take the smallest piece of garlic possible, thread a needle, run it through the garlic and let it hang for 10 minutes in your bottle of salad dressing. Then pull it out by the thread.

Linoleums that are worn can be treated to a good coat of floor paint. They can also be patched with any

heavy wrapping paper and then painted to give extra service.

To remove wallpaper wet a brush in boiling water and apply to the papered wall. When thoroughly wet, peel or scrape the paper off.

A good crack filler is made by tearing old newspapers into bits. Add boiling water and mix to a thick pulp. When cool add melted glue and fill cracks in floors or other furniture.

Dried apricots, prunes and peaches contain much nourishment, are very inexpensive and can be stored several times during the week. They contain natural sweet which is brought out by the slow cooking, so that little sugar is required.

Apples may also be baked in the covered skillet, with sugar, butter, a little water and a slice of lemon with rind on each apple—its core space filled with raisins and black-walnut meats.

Pies and biscuits of all sorts may be baked in it, by ordinary recipes. Custard also may be baked in cups inside the skillet—to which the Jug-town lady very happily adds, while mixing, a few spoonfuls of jelly or of cut-up ripe peaches.

Summer Coat for Meat

The best way yet found for keeping cured meat through the summer is to coat it with melted paraffin. Meat treated this way and stored in a cool cellar keeps perfectly in hot weather. Brush on hot melted paraffin as soon as the meat is smoked. Two or three coats are best and then put the meat away carefully so the paraffin layer will not be broken.

It is best to paint the bacon on a thin board such as a shingle. Leave it on this board when put away so the meat will not bend and crack the paraffin.

Meat not smoked should be washed clean of the cure, allowed to dry and then be painted with paraffin. The paraffin protects it from moisture.

Tenmarq, because it makes a "higher yield and stiffer straw than other hard wheats tested in the area, is the best variety of wheat for south-central Kansas, declares A. L. Clapp, agronomy department, Kansas State College. However, it is not sufficient to winter-hardy to be recommended in the extreme western or the northwestern sections of the state, and it has not shown superiority over other varieties in north-central Kansas.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

ASHLAND REPORTS

At the monthly social meeting of Ashland Local, near Manhattan, last Friday evening, a three-act comedy-drama was presented by the young folks in a very creditable manner. The play was presented under the able direction of Mrs. Sadie Williams, assisted by Mrs. Reata Cederberg, and Mrs. Frank Stockwell.

The title was, "The Night Cry," and the cast included: Mrs. Patridge—Maxine Johnson; Joan Patridge—Pearl Mellen; Virginia Dale—Ada Fish; Ham Scroggy—Aubrey Weber; Arthur Colles—Roy Cederberg; Count Bernhard—Charles Parker; Piggy Watkins—Phil Williams; Janice Hubert—Lenora Bergin; Cleopatra, colored maid—Alice Stockwell.

Hannibal, Cleopatra's husband—Marvin Johnson. McCormick Ashdown—Merle Scott. Between acts, Miss Effie Rohe fasted with a reading, "The Funeral that Blew Up," and Miss Lenora Bergin with a solo, "Sleepy Head." Both numbers were very good and together with the well-acted play provided a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

At the close of the evening the refreshment committee, Mrs. George Thompson and Jesse May served ice cream, wafers, Esquimaux pies and ice cold pop.

Leona Dobson, Reporter.

CORN VALLEY LOCAL MET

The Corn Valley Farmers Union Local in Stafford county, met Friday night, August 3rd, at the Corn Valley school house, with a large crowd in attendance.

The meeting was opened by our president, Ben Fritzemeier, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by our secretary, Henry Knoche.

A very interesting talk was given by B. E. Winchester on the different topics of the day. Mr. Roy Kelley, chairman of the committee, had charge of the following program: Instrumental music by the Hildebrand-Osborn trio.

Reading—Deloris Logue. Reading—Doris Burnett. Piano—Duet—Florine Lamb and Chloette Kell.

Reading—Mrs. McPadden. A group of whistling numbers, Clyde Beard.

Reading—Mildred Trethburn. Talk—Miss Brunetta Jimison. After the meeting, refreshments of sandwiches, cookies and ice tea were served in the basement.

Maye Logue, Reporter.

WASHINGTON CO. PICNIC

Dan Combow, secretary of the Washington County Farmers Union, writes that the county Union is planning to hold a county meeting and picnic at Strawberry, Kansas, on Wednesday, August 29. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, plans to be present and make an address. Congressman W. P. Lamberton also expects to be present.

MITCHELL PICNIC SOON

Mitchell County Farmers Union is making plans for the regular quarterly picnic to be held in the park at Beloit on Wednesday, September 19, says Fred Boehner of Glen Elder. Features will include the basket dinner at noon and the program in the afternoon. Further particulars will be published later.

500 CLAY COUNTY FOLKS HEAR SECRETARY KENNEDY NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Through the efforts of the Clay County Farmers Union, of which M. Beckman is President, an out-door meeting was held Friday evening, August 10, in Dexter Park, Clay County, Kansas. The Farmers Union received the cooperation of the city officials in obtaining the use of the park and hand shell, also the accommodation of the use of a loud speaker arrangement.

A cordial invitation was extended to all the business men to meet with us and many accepted although the crowd was principally farmers and their families.

We were favored with four vocal numbers from the Clay Center male quartet consisting of Messrs Crawford, Heikes, Williams and King, which was genuinely appreciated and enjoyed by all.

President Beckman made a few brief announcements in regard to the quarterly meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union, which will be held some time next month, also calling our attention to the county Budget hearing which will be at the Court House Aug. 15. Mr. Beckman urged the people to attend this meeting and give the commissioners their approval or disapproval of the budget as we as individual taxpayers see fit.

Following these announcements Mr. E. E. Kennedy was introduced. It is the opinion of the writer of this article and many of those that we have talked to since, that Mr. Kennedy gave us one of the most inspirational and educational Farmers Union talks that has ever been made in Clay County. He held the undivided attention of his audience for two hours, and when a speaker can do that, competing with the heat and hard benches, he has something to say and knows how to say it.

Mr. Kennedy does not use the tactics of an evangelist or professional organizer, seeking to stampede the crowd into his way of thinking, nor does he deal with generalities. He gives specific, hard facts and also his source of information, so that any one may check up on them. He lays them out in a manner that we all can understand, and appeals to your cool meditation rather than snap judgment made in the heat of a discussion.

He brought us the good news of the five new State organizations that will be brought in to the National organization this fall, and this being done without one single paid organizer, farmers organizing themselves as it should be. He pointed out the fallacy of destructive policy of the AAA, and the deception of the so-called

Parity price which does not take into consideration the increased fixed charges of interest-bearing debt and increased taxes. He assailed our ridiculous monetary, and Federal Reserve system, which is a system of exploitation and racketeering that makes, in comparison, the biggest gangster look like a penny snatcher. Following these denunciations he pointed the way, through organized farmers and laboring men that things could be changed. He explained the Swank-Thomas cost of production bill, the Frazier Bill, which would re-finance the farmers on a parity with other industries, explaining the inflationary part of the bill, and advocated the issuance of non-interest bearing bonds to pay the debts of the Government. All of which is a part of the Farmers Union National Program. It was a talk not only worth going miles to hear, but worthy of much thought and study.

Leslie C. Doenigk, Reporter

KANSAS DOESN'T

Nineteen hundred and thirty four, hot as heck, and no rain to pour. Such a crop of candidates never was seen—

The only thing left alive and green.

On primary day, was it hot? Just right. The sun didn't set till near midnight. And a few hot candidates (take our advice)

Went home and sat on a cake of ice.

For Gov. Landon ran like, well—The billy-goat man didn't even smell. The Democrat factions couldn't mix. But Ketchum came out leading the six.

So the drought extended from state to state. And proceeded quite well to eliminate. We call your attention to the leaders fine: Close up the ranks, step into line.

The Republicans have always stood for this. We'll sure come a running and make things sizz. And you Democrats for Kansas stand. She's always been the best state in the land.

This howling so much about Wet and Dry. Has given the whole country a brassy sky. And the beer soak's song, I'm sorry to tell.

Has made our whole nation as hot as Hell. O. M. Lippert, LaCrosse, Kansas.

THE TAX QUESTION

(continued from page 1)

such vague property values as business or dollar turnover. The ad valorem tax of not to exceed 2 per cent for a complete release from a property tax nor is it desirable.

I do believe that a tax on gross sales of \$1.00 or more and a property valuation tax both of which not exceed 1 1/2 per cent with a special land tax of about 1 per cent will meet the requirements of the state and be acceptable to all.

I do believe that a maximum rate of taxation on tangible property can be established by legislative action. This may be an ad valorem on all real and personal properties or lands may be segregated and a specific tax on its utility. Personally, I am for the latter. As a suggestion, let us say that the following meets the approval of our legislature and becomes a law. First, a tract of not less than five acres on which buildings, gardens, family orchards, etc., are located bear an ad valorem tax of not to exceed 2 per cent of one-third of its cash valuation.

Second, all natural forest lands, all reforestation lands, and acreage of artificially impounded waters, be exempt from all taxation. This should include all wasted lands such as swamp lands and lands occupied by running streams. Third, all remaining lands to receive the following classifications and to bear a specific tax as noted: Pasture or grazing lands taxed at \$0.125 per acre. Meadow or forage lands \$0.25 per acre. Agricultural or grain lands \$0.375 per acre.

All alluvial lands, such as bottom lands, be uniformly taxed at 0.50 per acre regardless of the crop to which it may be planted. This classification to be determined from the crop acreage of each farm of the preceding year. The cropage to be furnished the tax receiving office on or before the first month of the coming fiscal year. Upon the receipt of such report the receiving office to notify the owner making such report the total amount of such tax one-fourth of which to become due on each 90 days thereafter.

There are many features in this that are desirable. First, it prevents any possible unfairness in the evaluation of properties by the assessing body. Second, the farm occupant determines somewhat his tax costs. Third, it enables the farmer to regulate supply in that if there is over production he can change his acreage downward and reduce his tax costs. Fourth, he knows at the beginning of each year about what his tax costs are and can early make provisions to meet them. Fifth, by paying quarterly his burden of taxes may be easier met. Sixth, it will save tax overhead costs. Seventh, the receipt of taxes paid will be more uniformly distributed by the receiving office, thus facilitating money circulation. Eighth, it would tend to diminish the issuing of script where payments must be made by the receiving office. Ninth, it would tend to solve the soil erosion problem by reforestation, increased pasture and forage acreage, and water impounding. Tenth, it would contribute to water conservation by deterring water flow, giving more well and spring supply, as well as increasing atmospheric humidity. There are other merits in the above that will appear when a complete plan of taxation that will meet the needs of the state is provided. I would solicit a discussion of this subject.

E. M. Rogers, Ex-Secy-Treas Farmers Union of Kan. Topeka, Kan.

FEDERAL SANCTION TO CREDIT UNIONS

One of the last acts of congress before it adjourned for the summer vacation, was the passing of a little noticed bill for the establishment of credit unions under federal charter. The Sheppard Bill has been hailed as the little fellow's slice of the New Deal.

The growth of the credit union idea, hampered and distorted as it necessarily was by prevailing financial practice and theory, is a significant feature of the money issue. The movement was organized and built upon the fact that, although their accumulated savings formed a great part of the capital handled by the banks, small depositors had no effective means of using their credit to command the small loans which they might need. It was to meet this need, and to save the small man from the law of the loan shark, that the credit unions were brought into being. Members deposit their savings in their own bank and are entitled to an extension of credit based upon the collateral of membership and character. The extent of the credit union idea may be gathered from the fact

that in the six months prior to the passing of the Sheppard Bill 500 new credit unions had been formed.

State legislatures were variously disposed towards the movement. In ten states of the Union, permissive legislation could not be obtained. In many others the organized opposition of unfriendly banking interests told heavily against the credit unions in spite of legal protection. With the enactment of the federal law, the whole movement now operates under a federal charter and the extending of credit to the wage-earner and the farmer is removed from the field of licensed exploitation and becomes in the real, if not the technical sense, a cooperative activity of the community. The significance of the Sheppard Bill lies in the recognition by congress that credit is a national function and the foremost of the rights of modern man.

If the young stock in the poultry flock is to be vaccinated for chicken-pox, the vaccination should be done soon. The effects of vaccination are much less severe on pullets from 3 to four months of age than on older females.

When Do Censors Say 'No' and Why?

Movie Secrets Revealed

Pictures from Hollywood actors and directors which movie stars would pay thousands of dollars to keep out of circulation.

Starting Sunday, August 19th and continuing each Sunday thereafter for approximately three months, the Journal-Post, altogether will print approximately four hundred pictures from Hollywood. It has taken weeks and weeks to gather these pictures at a great expense. They will appear each Sunday in the Kansas City Journal-Post in a photo-gravure section. You will want them by all means.

THESE AND MANY MORE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN PICTURES.

WHAT WAS THE WORST SCANDAL IN MOVIE HISTORY?

WHICH POPULAR ACTRESS HAS A DOUBLE CHIN WHICH HAS TO BE CONCEALED FROM THE CAMERA?

WHAT IS THE MOST FAMOUS BED IN HOLLYWOOD?

THAT THEY FREQUENTLY MAKE THE SAME MOVIE TWICE—A DARING VERSION FOR FRANCE, A TAME VERSION FOR US TO SEE?

WHICH ACTOR WAS DENIED STARDOM FOR YEARS BECAUSE HIS EARS WERE TOO BIG?

WHICH MOVIE STAR HAS BEEN MARRIED THE

These and hundreds of other startling questions will be answered in pictures every Sunday.

"Hollywood Unmasked" starts in the Kansas City Journal-Post Sunday, August 19th. Read it each Sunday.

Order the Kansas City Journal-Post today from your agent or buy a copy from your drugstore or newsdealer each week.



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