



The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION



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HOW THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FUND IS TO BE WORKED

Governor Woodring in Radio Speech Tells Purposes of Government Relief Fund and Explains Setup

IS NOT POLITICAL

Group of Responsible Men Selected to Assist in Administration of Fund; Covers a Two-Year Period

"How the Federal Unemployment Relief Fund Will be Administered in Kansas" is the title of an address delivered by Governor Harry H. Woodring on Thursday, August 4, over station WIBW, Topeka, and KFBI, Abilene. This is a subject in which every community in Kansas is interested, and the Kansas Union Farmer takes pleasure in printing the address here. It follows:

Kansas is, and should be, preparing to take care of its unemployment situation the coming winter. The Congress of the United States realized, as did all of us last winter, the serious unemployment situation, and suffering which attended it, last year. There finally was enacted, in the closing days of the session, the emergency relief bill providing two and a quarter billion dollars for various activities. Included in that measure was an appropriation of three hundred million dollars to be advanced to the states and to be repaid by them through deductions from future federal aid allotments of whatever kind during the five years beginning in 1935. Of this sum, this state's portion for unemployment relief amounts to two and three-quarter million dollars.

It is of this fund, and particularly that part of it which has been apportioned to Kansas, that I wish to speak today. There is another emergency federal aid fund coming to Kansas through the enactment of this bill, which amounts to three and a quarter million dollars. That fund should not be confused with the fund under discussion today. The three-and-a-quarter million dollar fund is for emergency work on the highways exclusively, and will be administered by the highway department. It will give employment to many additional men, and is expected to relieve the situation materially, but it is not any part of, and has nothing to do with, the Governor's emergency relief fund we are considering today.

A Two-Year Program
Kansas has been allotted, as I said before, \$2,750,000 for emergency relief. It is to be procured only upon the requisition of the Governor as he is advised of the needs of the state. This amount is intended to supply whatever federal aid is found to be necessary in unemployment relief during the coming two winters. It is a two-year program. The money is to be spent, and the fund administered, by the Governor, or under his direction. Acting upon the terms of the measure, I have set up a state committee of twelve men representing every part of the state, and all phases of business; men who have a broad view of our industrial and agricultural situation, and who have the vision to see the needs of our state in its present emergency. I have named Mr. Deane Ackers, of Topeka, chairman. Other members of the committee each of whom is well known as a civic worker not only in his community, but throughout the state, are as follows:

R. L. (Bob) Laubengayer, Salina; Harry Darby, Jr., Kansas City; H. B. Mize, Atchison; Lee Goodrich, Par-

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE



ALF LANDON

Mr. A. M. Landon defeated Lacey Simpson as Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas. He made a clean campaign, and is one of the outstanding sponsors of the passage of the income tax amendment, subject to the fall election.

sons: C. H. Humphreys, Hutchinson; Ralph Snyder, Manhattan; Walter P. James, Wichita; Homer Bastian, Atwood; Clarence Nevins, Dodge City; John G. Stutz, Lawrence; E. J. Jenkins, Topeka.

Not Political
These men have accepted places on this committee at a sacrifice to themselves and to their own business. They look upon it as a patriotic duty which they owe to their individual communities and to their state. They have been chosen because of their ability, their high standing and their intense interest in anything that will tend to help both the commonwealth and those in need of assistance out of a serious and perplexing situation. It is not a political appointment. I do not inquire, and I do not now know, the political affiliations of a majority of them. This is not a political job. I have found that patriotism is not confined to any one political party. In other words, patriotism is not partisan.

There will be named an executive director who will have charge of the administration work of the committee. We propose to furnish the office help from the various state offices at no cost to the committee. The state committee has been meeting every Friday to work out its plans so the set-up may be completed and ready to function the very instant the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces the methods by which it will distribute the fund to the various states. The members of this committee desire that every cent of this fund go to that purpose for which it was intended—the relief of unemployment; and that the expense of administration be set at a low mark heretofore without precedence.

Cut Out Red Tape
While, naturally, the administration of such a fund must be systematized, the committee has insisted that its affairs be handled as simply and with as little red tape as possible. The name of the committee is the Kansas Federal Relief Committee and its purpose is to administer, under the direction of the Governor of Kansas, the funds received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the aid of unemployment. Much of the supervisory work of the committee will be handled by the executive director, to be named later, and an executive committee composed of the chairman, secretary, and three other members of the general committee.

(continued on page 2)

FARMERS MUST GET PRODUCTION COSTS SOME WAY OR OTHER

Secretary Lynn in Radio Address over WIBW Tells of Farmers' Plight, and of Influence of Sinister Forces

SPEAKS OF STRIKE

Says in Face of Failure to Receive Aid Through Legislative Channels Farmers may Have to Resort to Strike

"It seems that no matter where we go nowadays, we hear remarks and expressions which indicate that we are passing through a time which tries our very souls. This is especially true with the agricultural class of people, such as make up the greater part of our Kansas population; and there is a very good reason for it," said Secretary Floyd Lynn of the Kansas Farmers Union in a radio address delivered last Friday evening over WIBW, Topeka. "I do not mean that Kansas farmers are a lot of grumblers or fault finders," he continued. "They are anything but that. But they do know what they want and what they are entitled to, and they know they are not getting it. They are simply in that frame of mind which would possess any normal person or class of people when they know they are being denied something which they are supposed to have." The balance of Mr. Lynn's

I refer particularly right now to cost of production for the products of our Kansas farms. Every one knows Kansas farmers are not getting as much for their farm products as it costs them to produce what they have to sell. We can get up early in the morning, with the first rays of the sun, labor hard and incessantly all day, and finish up the chores by lantern light, and repeat this performance day after day. We can deny ourselves all except the bare necessities of living out of it. The basic work of all work, that of producing food and clothing for the world and the people who live in it, is being carried on at a loss to those who are responsible for the complete cost of the farm products. How long can this last?

Must Correct the Cause
Only a few weeks ago, I intimated over this station that the condition of operating our farms for less than it costs us as farmers is the result of a system that is wrong. It seems the thing to do is to find out what is wrong, and then to correct that wrong. Undeniably, agriculture is in a sorry plight principally because we as farmers are not sufficiently organized to enforce our demands for justice. Every one knows that if we could get together on this thing we could have things pretty well righted within a few days. It might seem surprising that we cannot get together and work in harmony. But getting thirty million people to work together is quite a task. My friends, there are sinister forces at work, and constantly on the alert, to keep confusion in our ranks and to keep us from organizing as completely as we should.

I rather think it is remarkable that we have made the progress toward organization that we have. The Farmers Union is based on the idea of cooperative marketing of our farm commodities, as well as cooperative purchasing of the things farmers have to buy. We have made mighty good progress along these lines. Evidence of this is found in a study of our live stock marketing firms, our grain cooperatives, our creameries, our cooperative merchandising of flour, feed, coal, binder twine, and the various other lines, our cooperative business built around the handling of petroleum products, our cooperative insurance, royalty pools, our auditing association, and other cooperative activities.

To Combat Sinister Forces
But I said sinister forces are working to undermine this cooperative structure which we have constructed and developed. We must not feel too sure of ourselves, nor take our cooperative success for granted. We must not underestimate the strength or power of the forces which would destroy us. We must not think too lightly of their cunning, nor of their standing with society as a whole. These sinister forces are released by and directed by that class of people who made it necessary for the Farmers Union to be organized in the first place. I refer to the private interests which developed along with agriculture in this country, and which live and prosper on the labor of farmers. I refer to the leeches who suck the profits out of farming, just as leeches suck the blood out of their victims. To be more specific, I refer to the gamblers and speculators who insist on being allowed to handle all farm products as soon as the hard labor of producing them is completed, and as soon as the farmers are forced to let them go onto the market. These are the sinister forces to whom I have made reference. Do you agree with me?

These forces have come into being quite naturally. It is natural for men to take what they can get, with as little effort as possible. It seemed to require little effort to get the farmer to take just about whatever price

UNION OIL ON RADIO

The Farmers Union WIBW radio schedule calls for a program on Friday evening of this week to be sponsored by the Union Oil Company (Incorporated) of North Kansas City. Every Farmers Union member is greatly interested in this rapidly growing cooperative purchasing unit, and will be glad to tune in Friday evening on the Topeka radio station, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

was offered him for the results of his labor. He was kept busy growing his crops and harvesting them, and keeping his farm and equipment in order. He turned the marketing over to the other fellow. The other fellow took advantage of the farmer, and made more out of the farming operations than did the farmer. Naturally, the private dealer in farm products was in business for himself. He bought as low as possible and sold as high as possible.

Growth of Cooperative Movement
Then the cooperatives, being needed, stepped in. The Farmers Union was organized. It started in Texas and soon grew to national proportions. Cooperative marketing institutions came into being, when the farmers became aroused and were shown that their big losses came as a result of the marketing system which was in charge of people and classes who did not have the interests of the farmers at heart.

At first the private dealers tried to laugh it out of existence. Boycotts were used. Propaganda was employed. But cooperative marketing grew. It was fostered by such farm organizations as the United States Government, through Congress, put into operation the Agricultural Marketing Act. This was something that was promised by both political parties prior to the last presidential election. This action insured the United States Government, through Congress, put into operation the Agricultural Marketing Act. This was something that was promised by both political parties prior to the last presidential election. This action insured the United States Government, through Congress, put into operation the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Then, in order to encourage cooperative marketing and thereby enhance the basic industry of the country, the United States Government, through Congress, put into operation the Agricultural Marketing Act. This was something that was promised by both political parties prior to the last presidential election. This action insured the United States Government, through Congress, put into operation the Agricultural Marketing Act.

And, whereas, since the Marketing Act was passed, no Agricultural crop has sold equal to one-half the cost of production, and whereas, there has been no material reduction in the cost of Government, no material reduction in the cost of implements the Farmers must use, and an increase in the cost of repairs to must have for his old already worn-out machinery. And, whereas, Congress, in its wisdom has seen fit to give a Moratorium on all debts owed to the United States by foreign countries, and whereas, the present wheat crop in Oklahoma will not average selling for enough to pay the taxes on the farm that it was raised on, and whereas, the Congress that has adjourned failed to pass any immediate remedial legislation for Agriculture, and whereas, it will be more than a year before a new Congress will assemble, Therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Committee and State Officers of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union that we ask that the Citizens of Oklahoma and the United States be given privilege of the citizens of foreign governments and that a moratorium of all debts including taxes be declared until such time as Agriculture crops will sell for such price as will equal the cost of production, and that pending such time farmers give careful consideration to the plan advocated by the producers of any state of an organized strike on selling any agricultural products until selling price is equal to cost of production.

(Signed)
TOM W. CHEEK, President.
Z. H. LAWTER, Sec. Treas.

The farmers of Iowa, under the leadership of the Farmers Holiday Association, began their strike on Monday, August 8. Previous arrangements had placed the time for the calling of the strike on August 15, or before the conditions warranted. This demonstration on the part of farmers, calling attention to the fact that they are producing for less than production costs, is something new and will be watched with considerable interest all over the country.

U. S. WHEAT SURPLUS

The United States carry-over of wheat on July 1, 1932, was approximately 360 million bushels, says W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department in Kansas State college. This is about 40 per cent of the 1931 crop. In 1926, only 99 million bushels were carried over on July 1. Since then, the quantity carried over has steadily increased. This increase in carry-over represents the wheat surplus in the United States. It is doubtful if it will be materially reduced until production is reduced or present impediments in international trade are removed, so that wheat can move in world markets at more nearly normal rates.

More than 150,000 Bell System employees are stockholders, and thus part owners, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent company of the Bell System. They hold an average of about 10 shares each.

OKLAHOMA UNION ASKS MORATORIUM ON ALL OUR DEBTS

Insists Oklahoma and U. S. Citizens be Given Same Privilege as Foreign Governments and Citizens Given by U. S.

CONSIDERS STRIKE

Points to Decrease in Farm Land Values and Low Crop Prices, Compared to Increase in Farm Operating Costs

The Oklahoma Farmers Union has stepped into the ranks of those who to grant a moratorium on all debts owed by the farmers "on selling any agricultural products until selling price is equal to cost of production." The Oklahoma Farmers Union goes further than endorsing a strike, and adopts a resolution to the effect that it favors a moratorium of all debts including taxes, and that such moratorium be declared until such time as farm crops will sell for prices equal to the cost of production.

The moratorium is asked for on the grounds that Congress has seen fit to grant a moratorium on all debts owed to the United States by foreign countries, and that in view of that fact, citizens of Oklahoma and of the United States should be given equal privileges with those granted by the United States to foreign citizens and governments.

Incidentally, the resolution, which was passed by the Executive Committee and State Officers of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, takes a rap at the Marketing Act, pointing out that crops have not sold equal to one-half the cost of production "since the Marketing Act was passed."

The resolution, which was received, undated, by the Kansas Union Farmer, follows:

RESOLUTION:
Whereas, the safety of the Country is the life of the nation, and is largely dependent upon Agriculture, and Whereas, by the 1920 and 1930 census is shown a decrease in the value of Farm Land of more than Twenty Billion Dollars, and

Whereas, since the Federal Census was taken in 1930, a like amount of the Farmers' investment in land has decreased, and whereas, since the Marketing Act was passed, no Agricultural crop has sold equal to one-half the cost of production, and whereas, there has been no material reduction in the cost of Government, no material reduction in the cost of implements the Farmers must use, and an increase in the cost of repairs to must have for his old already worn-out machinery. And, whereas, Congress, in its wisdom has seen fit to give a Moratorium on all debts owed to the United States by foreign countries, and whereas, the present wheat crop in Oklahoma will not average selling for enough to pay the taxes on the farm that it was raised on, and whereas, the Congress that has adjourned failed to pass any immediate remedial legislation for Agriculture, and whereas, it will be more than a year before a new Congress will assemble, Therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Committee and State Officers of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union that we ask that the Citizens of Oklahoma and the United States be given privilege of the citizens of foreign governments and that a moratorium of all debts including taxes be declared until such time as Agriculture crops will sell for such price as will equal the cost of production, and that pending such time farmers give careful consideration to the plan advocated by the producers of any state of an organized strike on selling any agricultural products until selling price is equal to cost of production.

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ASKS RELECTION



GOV. H. H. WOODRING

Governor Harry H. Woodring was successful over Donald Muir in securing the democratic nomination for Governor of the state of Kansas. He is serving his first term as Governor, and has a good record.

WOULD DROWN HIS HOGS RATHER THAN SELL DIRECT

"Rather than ever ship another hog direct to the packers I would drive everyone into the river and let them all drown."

Such a statement coming from any farmer would certainly decry the practice of country selling, but coming from a man whose reputation has been established as one of the largest hog growers in the state of Missouri and whose extensive operations carry him into every phase of the industry, it speaks volumes.

The man is Guy A. Thompson, officer of the Peoples State bank and one of the most influential citizens of Grundy county, Mo.

"In all my marketing experience I only sent hogs to market by the direct system once. That was about six weeks ago, when prices were down so low that nobody cared much how they went. I sent 192 head to a buyer in St. Louis and immediately afterward I made that resolution to never send another."

Mr. Thompson was asked whether it was the difference in price between the direct system and the open market system that caused him to become so incensed against the packers.

"No," he emphatically replied. "It's the fact that the whole principle of the direct system is wrong. As far as I see it the price element doesn't even enter into it. I never took the trouble to compare but I'm certain that they wouldn't have brought any less for the open market and they probably would have brought more."

—Drovers Telegram.

JOHN FROST NOMINATED

John Frost, Blue Rapids, Kansas, one of the best informed men in Kansas on income tax subjects, and a Farmers Union leader of the state, was nominated as Republican candidate for state senator, to represent the 10th Senatorial district, (Marshall county) in the recent primary. Mr. Frost is official conductor for the Kansas Farmers Union, and for nearly a year has written weekly articles on the income tax and the proposed amendment. These articles have all appeared in the Kansas Union Farmer, and Mr. Frost promises to continue writing them until the general election in November.

In a recent letter to the editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, Mr. Frost says, "I hope Tom Wells and Charley Day and other Farmers Union candidates all pulled through." The editor has not received information as to the candidates Mr. Frost mentions. We do not personally know Mr. Frost's opposition, but we are prepared to say that the Marshall county folks undoubtedly used good judgment in placing Mr. Frost in a position to make the November race.

Congresswoman's Recipes

It seems that some women in Congress know how to cook as well as how to make laws. That point was brought out in a speech, shortly before Congress adjourned, by Representative John W. Summers of the state of Washington. Representative Summers gave his talk the title, "The Forgotten Ration, Unground Wheat, an Ideal Food." The speech was delivered when the House had under consideration the joint resolution for distribution of government-owned wheat and cotton. Mr. Summers said:

Ancient Rome is said to have won her battles, conquered her enemies, and grown great on a ration of unground wheat. But I am persuaded that the simple, invigorating ration of whole wheat that vitalized the Roman soldier is not generally known to individuals and relief agencies today.

Well-cooked unground wheat is an ideal human food. It is loaded with calories, vitamins, and other essential elements. It is a rich, nourishing food available for all. At my own table we and our guests think the breakfast foods now offered. In food value it undoubtedly surpasses them all. Could it be commercialized and sold in fancy cartons by the ounce instead of by the bushel, millions would demand it, as they now do tomato juice, which was for ages a waste product. Certainly no man, woman, or child in America need suffer hunger while our wheat bins are bulging.

We process wheat to meet the cultivated demands of modern civilization. With every refinement we reduce its food value.

A food chemist tells us it contains, before the outer covering or "bran" is removed: Iron, for rich blood and rosy cheeks; fluorine, for clear vision and bright eyes; but especially for the armorplate enamel that protects the teeth from decay; silicon, for the nerves and luxuriant hair; phosphorus, that repairs and builds nerve tissue; potassium, that keeps the tissues young and elastic; sodium, that destroys poisons and is absolutely essential to health; magnesium, that combine with phosphorus, silicon, and fluorine to develop teeth and bones; sulphur, that works with silicon to make fine hair and nails that will not break; iodine, that defends the body against disease; manganese, that works with iron to keep the healthy red in the blood and to burn up poisons dangerous to the body; chlorine, that helps to make up the gastric juice, and without which there can be no "good digestion"; oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon, which make breathing. These 16 elements that make for the joy of living are all found in wheat.

To Mrs. Congressman James V. McClintock of Oklahoma, to Mrs. Summers, and to Mrs. Fred Rogers, of Colfax, Wash., we are indebted for the following recipes that have found their way into official Washington and elsewhere.

Whole Wheat
Mrs. Summers suggests that 2 quarts of whole wheat be well washed with hot water and soaked for 12 to 24 hours.

(continued on page 4)

Expose Selfish Propaganda

Officials of the State Farm Bureau Federations of eleven midwestern states met recently in Chicago, and under date of August 3 adopted a statement bearing on the propaganda coming from selfish interests who live off the efforts and labors of farmers. The statement follows:

"In view of the generally accepted belief that national prosperity cannot return to the United States until the general farm price level is restored to a basis above cost of production, the officials of the State Farm Bureau Federations of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska, representing the organized agricultural interests of the Midwest, in a three-day formal session at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois, gave careful consideration to the propaganda being disseminated by selfish interests, including grain and live-stock exchanges, certain commission firms, illegitimate speculators in food products and others who oppose the development of cooperative marketing of agricultural products. Particular consideration was given to the congressional investigation now in progress, familiarly known as the 'Shannon investigation.' It was noted that the Shannon committee was ordered to investigate 'Government-in-business' and although 99 per cent of the testimony encouraged and offered in these hearings has been confined strictly to governmental activities designed to assist American agriculture.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the officials of the eleven midwestern State Farm Bureaus that the farmers of the nation should give their undivided attention to real issues that

are the underlying cause of this investigation and to the intent and purpose of the propaganda campaign of these selfish interests to belaud the issue and destroy the progress and achievement of organized agriculture.

"It was recognized as imperative that farmers be in full possession of this information and give their undivided support to every constructive effort being made to build cooperative marketing institutions and to put the machinery of distribution of farm products in the hands of the producers. The Midwest agricultural leaders unanimously went on record reaffirming their active support of the Agricultural Marketing Act as a basic foundation for a permanent agricultural policy of American agriculture. They pledged their united opposition to all efforts being made to secure a repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and to actively continue their efforts to strengthen the Act until it fully removes the determination of farm price levels from the hands of those who never produced or owned the actual commodity and restore such control to the producers of the commodity. The group condemned the centralization of capital used to 'bear' the markets by what is termed 'short selling.' They demanded equal opportunities for cooperatives and that they have full and equal privileges in the handling of farm products in the market places of the nation. And finally the group called upon all rural people of the nation, producers of all commodities, to join together to prevent the control of the commodities continuing in the hands of private traders and to assert the further rights of farm people in the control of the machinery of distribution of their products."

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1932

SHANNON HEARING IS WELL-PLANNED ATTACK ON COOPERATIVES

An "investigation" at government expense has been in progress in Kansas City and St. Louis, conducted by Rep. Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri. The thing the "investigating" committee or commission was supposed to find out about was "government in business." At least that is what the appropriation was for, as we understand it. Without many preliminaries, however, the hearing soon developed into a well planned attack on cooperative marketing, which was carried on under the guise of being an attack on the Farm Marketing Act, and the farm board.

If the hearing had been confined to honest "government in business" investigations, it seems only reasonable to suppose that lines of governmental activities other than agricultural would have come in for more rigorous examination than has been the case. This observation is based on the fact that 90 per cent of so-called "government in business" activities are in fields other than agriculture. To date, more than 95 per cent of the testimony allowed before the "Shannon hearing" has been confined to governmental activities offered as an aid to American agriculture. That's quite a record—95 to 98 per cent of the investigating centered on a field representing not more than 10 per cent of so-called "government in business" activities. It lines up quite well with the fact that four per cent of the people of the United States control 80 per cent of the wealth.

Now comes some interesting developments. Mr. L. E. Webb, president of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, which operates out of Dodge City, Kansas, and which has been instrumental in building up cooperative marketing of grain in Kansas, tried repeatedly to be allowed to offer testimony at the Shannon hearing. He sent, by telegram, such requests on July 27, August 1 and August 5. Finally, Hon. Joseph Shannon replied, giving no definite promise of an opportunity for the cooperative to offer testimony, but stating that hearings were set for Wednesday and Thursday at Lawton, Oklahoma, and that "there will be days for hearings later in the month at Kansas City."

Then Mr. Webb asked for more definite information as to the approximate dates his cooperative association would be heard, and no reply was forthcoming—at least for several days after the query was sent. Webb then issued a statement to the effect that, from reading the reports, it is perfectly apparent that "the witnesses testifying on grain operations had

been selected by those opposed to cooperative marketing." He also said: "We are convinced that this committee is conducting its hearing for the purpose of discrediting and disrupting the cooperative movement." He said further that the committee is not out to gather facts but that it is operating merely as an agency for the boards of trade and the independent grain dealers—at government expense—endeavoring "to embarrass producers by attacking their cooperative marketing efforts."

All of which seemed to "get under the hide" of Mr. Shannon. An Associated Press dispatch from Kansas City said Mr. Shannon, "using strong language," denied having denied the cooperative association a hearing. He said that along about August 18 he expected to hear any one who wished to appear before the committee. Evidently the Missouri Congressman did not give any reason for ignoring for several days requests which had been sent in by Mr. Webb.

Mr. Shannon's statement, as reported by the Associated Press, would indicate that the "investigation" has not been completed. However, he intimates that he has already made up his mind as to the standing of cooperatives. A man in the position of an impartial investigator should hardly have his mind made up before the investigation ends, although it is no surprise to learn that Mr. Shannon is prejudiced. If his mind is made up, and he has decided on the merits of the case, why should the hearing continue at all? Can it be that all the government appropriation has not yet been used up?

Here is how the angered Mr. Shannon let the cat out of the bag, and proved that he has already decided against the farm cooperatives: According to the press dispatch, Mr. Shannon declared that he does not know Mr. Webb or his organization. However, he "presumes" from Webb's letter that he is president of "one of those government sponsored cooperatives, SHOWN BY THIS HEARING TO BE HIGHLY IMPRACTICABLE."

We once heard a story about a justice of the peace in a back woods settlement who, after listening to a high-powered attorney plead one side of the case, informed the attorney for the other side that it would be useless for him to present his argument, for he had already made up his mind that the first lawyer was right. Silly, of course; but a parallel to the Shannon hearing, and the evident Shannon attitude.

Just to keep the record straight, it might be worth while to take a more careful look at this cooperative which Mr. Shannon dismisses so easily as "one of those government-sponsored cooperatives" which he brands as "impracticable." To begin with, the

Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association was incorporated in 1917, so it was quite well established before the advent of the Marketing Act. During the past few years, the cooperative in question has paid back to Kansas farmers a quarter of a million dollars, and has a present worth of around a quarter of a million. Much of its worth is in United States liberty bonds. It does not owe the government a dime. At one time it did borrow \$50,000 for a short time, from government sponsored sources, but paid it all back within a very short term—every cent of it. The earnings of this "impracticable" cooperative for the past year amounted to \$109,000.

It is likely that Mr. Shannon was supposed to use the government appropriation, which made the "investigation" possible, to get facts. Now would be a good time for him to start.

A SHOWDOWN ON RIGHTS OF COOPERATIVES

(From Des Moines Register)

Two week-end developments in the struggle between the private grain trade and farmers' marketing cooperatives were (1) the issuance of a diatribe against the federal department of agriculture and the farm board by Arthur Cutten, described as a "sphinx" and "a power in the grain trade," and (2) the issuance of an order suspending the Chicago Board of Trade for sixty days on the charge of violating the grain futures act by discriminatory refusal to allow clearing privileges to the Farmers National Grain corporation.

The Cutten blast is worth noting in connection with the other more important thing because the Cutten blast is typical of statements from that general quarter in the whole campaign against cooperatives.

He cites the total cost of the department of agriculture for the last year and mentions the revolving fund of the farm board, speaks of all concerned in these expenditures as "bureaucratic lap dogs fed out of the public purse," suggests that it requires great "gall" for them to pretend they want to help the farmer, and implies that in reality it is the functioning of such supposed pro-agriculture agencies that is "destroying" agriculture.

The violence of such utterances is equalled by their absurdity. Not even a "sphinxlike" Cutten would be likely to argue that the plight of agriculture elsewhere in the world is due to betrayal by the United States department of agriculture or even to the losses incurred by our federal farm board in stabilization attempts. And the agricultural problem is common to the whole industrialized world.

The chief value of such ridiculous attacks, aside perhaps from revealing how much better sphinxlike silence becomes some people than self-expression, is in their evidence that a shoe is pinching somewhere, hard.

And the suspension order announced by the cabinet committee composed of Secretaries Hyde, Mitchell and Lamont against the Chicago Board of Trade locates the pinch.

The order, incidentally, is set to take effect only after 15 days; the cabinet committee (legally established under the grain futures act) hints that if the board of trade will cease its discrimination against the Farmers National the order may be rescinded; and in any case the whole issue is likely to be determined in the courts. But at least the order promises a showdown in the matter. It violates no man's rights. And it is time that a showdown on the law of it was had.

There is no need to recite any of the secondary squabbles. The one main squabble is over the development of marketing cooperatives under government sponsorship. No matter in what form that development appears, the grain trade, in its own interest, is bitterly against it. And that is what is at the bottom of the whole series of attacks by that trade on marketing act, farm board, stabilization losses and what not.

So far as this newspaper is concerned, it is anything but an advocate of general expansion of the area of government competition with private business. It has never felt that the marketing act was a final and adequate answer to the problem of our agriculture. It holds no brief for the "stabilization" scheme tried out by the farm board—though it recognizes that a fairly plausible case can be made to justify even the heavy losses incurred in that effort, to anyone who is willing to listen to both sides.

But it is the declared policy of this nation to give agriculture a better outlook. That policy is based on a recognition, in which even the enlightened spokesmen of our manufacturing regions at last share, that agriculture has been allowed to become a "Cinderella" among industries, to the national disadvantage. The method of governmental help relied upon so far—and it is said that this is far from a radical method—is temporary government sponsorship of farm cooperatives. Such experience as the mod-

ern world has had, in whatever country, suggests that no matter what supplementary plans may be adopted, this development of the cooperatives is sound and inevitable.

It is a pity that this alarms the grain traders with respect to their earnings. But it is necessary to put the larger interest ahead of the lesser.

As between the administration, trying to enforce the grain futures act, and the mostly honest and mostly estimable gentlemen of the grain trade who naturally look on marketing cooperatives as a menace to themselves, it ought not to be hard to decide who is trying to help the farmer.

TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost

Blue Rapids, Kansas

NO. 47

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE INCOME TAX

A story put into circulation by the rich gentlemen who do not want to pay an income tax, is, that the income tax will bring a horde of property tax officials and snoopers that will eat up a large share of the income tax in the collection thereof. The average county in Kansas has, at least, 20 townships with an Assessor in each to administer the property tax. In addition to these there are additional Assessors for cities of 1000 to 1500 and over. Then there are 105 County Clerks and their deputies who spend a good part of their time on property tax matters, and also 105 Sheriffs who spend some time on the property tax collection. There are probably some 3000 officials working part time on the administering of the property tax in Kansas. Then there are 105 County Treasurers and all their deputies working full time administering the property tax. Then there is the State Treasurer and all his helpers. Add to this list the State Tax Commission and all of its employees who spend full time in administering the property tax.

Now how does that number for administering the property tax compare with the number being used in the administering of state income tax systems. The Report of the Tax Code Commission, Pg. 25, states that Wisconsin, collecting some \$18,000,000 income tax, employs 140 to 150 officials. New York, collecting some \$63,000,000 income tax employs 303 persons.

The Report of the Tax Code Commission, Pg. 23, gives the following comparison. "In general, administration of state (property) taxes run about 2.50 per cent, which was approximately the average percentage for the income tax prior to 1925 in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Mississippi. Since that date the average cost of income tax administration has declined in these states to 2.03 per cent. . . . Cost of collection last year of the federal income tax in Kansas was 1.17 per cent.

Lesson No. 7 of the Kansas Tax Study Club has the following on this subject. "The cost of administering state income taxes is difficult to determine, because some of the officials who collect the income tax are also used in the assessment or collection of other taxes. The cost of administering a corporation income tax is considerably less than for a personal income tax. The usual collection cost falls between two and three per cent of the amount of income tax collected, indicating that the tax is not an expensive one to administer." This lesson gives a table, showing that the latest figures for 14 states with income tax systems, shows an average cost of 1.9 per cent for cost of administering the state income tax.

Recently the U. S. Government has announced the policy of cooperating with all states in the administration of state income taxes. The U. S. Government has had experience in collecting income taxes since 1913. It has figures and data and all returns from these 19 years experience free for the use of every state having an income tax. With both the federal government and the state cooperating, the cost of administering state income tax will be low.

TELEVISION AT STATE FAIR

Hutchinson, Kans., Aug. 9—Arrangements have just been completed whereby an actual television broadcasting and receiving station will be in operation at the State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 17-23.

Continual demonstrations of the most advanced developments in the television world today will be shown. The equipment to be used is identical to that being used by eight big city television broadcasting companies. The demonstrations will be the same as were made recently in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

"It is only such institutions as the Kansas State Fair at which the people have the opportunity to see the progress which is being made in so many different ways," stated A. L. Sponser, secretary of the State Fair.

HOW THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT FUND IT TO BE WORKED

(continued from page 1)

eral committee. The committee, the state committee, will administer the funds through a local county committee in each county. The state committee will name a chairman for each county, and this chairman and the state committee will select two or more local citizens measuring up to the requirements in all particulars, who are willing to give of their time and energies to unemployment relief in the various communities of their respective counties. They must serve without pay, either part time or expenses. They must be men of standing in the community, with vision, the ability to see clearly and think rapidly, and a real desire to help their fellow men.

Whatever money is allotted to any county will be spent exclusively under the direction of this local county committee, with the approval of the state committee. The county committee is the connecting link between the actual working organization and the state committee.

This, in brief, is the set-up of the administering machinery as it is now planned.

As to Procedure

Now just a word to the fiscal procedure. Claims for payment out of the funds in the custody of the Kansas Federal Relief Committee shall be properly itemized in writing, and should be verified by oath of the claimant, or his affidavit. That is the first sentence of Section 1, of Article 4, of the committee's by-laws. It is the intention to safeguard this fund to such an extent that when it has been administered, the records shall be clear, and no one will be able to question its disposition. For each county receiving assistance from this fund, there shall be created a county fund. For instance, here it will be known as the Shawnee County Fund of the Kansas Federal Relief Committee, and to it there will be credited all moneys granted the county federal relief committee of that county. The county committees shall be notified monthly of their available fund balances. The county committees shall prepare their records in triplicate, one copy to be maintained in the office of the committee, one to be filed with the county clerk, and one to be mailed promptly to the director of the state committee. Such payrolls shall bear the signature of each worker, and shall be verified by the oath of the foreman or superintendent in charge of the labor, and also the approval and order of the majority of the county committee. They must have the county committee's seal affixed.

There are a number of other details, but none of them such as to burden the records with red tape. The whole procedure is to be kept as simple as possible, consistent with absolute safety.

Not a Loan

There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to this federal aid, and some have said it must be paid back to the government through taxation. This is not true.

This fund of two and three-quarter million dollars is not a loan to the state in the ordinary sense. It is advancement of future federal aid allotments to tide us over an emergency situation, to enable the state to supplement the local community's obligation to take care of its unemployed with actual labor, to bridge the gap during the worst part of the year when employment is at the lowest ebb, and the need is greatest. It is not intended as a dole. It is not charity. It is not a contribution, but is to furnish labor to those unable to find employment.

The acceptance of the fund, and the use of the loan, is not an obligation upon the taxpayers or upon any property within the state. Neither the state nor any county which avails itself of the fund is obligated in any way to pay it back except that it will be deducted from future federal allotments when and as made by the Federal government to the state.

Every community in Kansas has had its poor, and its poor funds for years. These funds must be raised, and additional sacrifices made to take care of the indigent and distressed who need that service. This fund is not for that purpose. It is for labor projects which, if undertaken, will furnish a large number of men with work and prevent them calling upon the counties or the cities for allowances from the poor funds.

It should be understood now that

the local governmental units must continue to take care of their poor, and the destitute, as they always have done and must not count upon any help from the fund.

Time to Get Ready

Right here, I wish to say that it is time every community in Kansas was prepared to take care of the situation which will be upon it with the first frost. There are but a few weeks left in which to provide for that emergency which is bound to come. Funds must be raised to take care of the claims for charity which the federal relief will not provide. It is the duty of those who are employed to give as freely as they can to such projects, but the fund may be raised much more easily, and with less sacrifice, if the local committees go to work now and start collecting the money in small payments, rather than wait until the emergency is upon them. Further, this federal relief money is not to be allotted and given for the use of any and every project that may appear in any community. The community must match the fund. Under the rules of the state committee, this money may be used only for labor. No man employed on these projects shall receive pay for more than thirty hours in any single week, and he is to be paid the prevailing rate for similar labor in that community.

The counties, cities, townships, or whatever municipal corporation desires to undertake any sort of public work, must submit plans which will require the maximum amount of hand labor. We do not propose to engage in any paving jobs, or ditch-digging jobs, which machines could do, and which would employ a minimum number of men, but a maximum amount of materials and supplies. Our fund is available only for labor, and not for either materials or supplies. If a city proposes to trim all the trees in the city, it must furnish the saws, axes, ropes, ladders, and other equipment necessary for the men to do the work. If a drainage ditch is to be dug, the local communities must furnish the scrapers, shovels, and other supplies.

To Make Surveys

When the County Relief Boards are appointed they must make a complete survey of their counties. They will confer with all agencies within the city, county and township. Together they will work out projects to furnish labor in their communities. Then the committee will make recommendations to the state committee, submitting complete details of each project, the number of men that would be given work and for how long; in fact, a complete budget of each undertaking.

The state committee will then take up each of the projects. It will determine which ones the state will accept, and provide the emergency share of fund. It will tell your County Board just how much of this federal fund will be available for each project, and that so much will be paid to the local committee each month. No payments will be made in lump sums. All payments will be made upon weekly vouchers showing in detail to whom, and for what work the payment is made.

The state committee is not concerned how the local funds are raised to match the federal emergency fund allotted to it. This may be by community chests, by subscriptions, or any other method, even from funds now available. But the emergency fund will not be available until the County Relief Board has submitted its complete plan and budget, and same has been approved by the State Relief Committee.

It should be borne in mind that the total of two and three-quarter million dollars is intended to provide supplemental unemployment relief during the coming two winters. Thus, not all of this money is available now, or will be available during the coming winter season.

Projects should be undertaken with that in view. It is the intention of the committee to provide these supplemental unemployment funds to a maximum number of communities in the state. Kansas is exceptionally fortunate in that it is an agricultural community, with a minimum number of unemployed compared to her population. But it is desired that this fund provide employment for part time for as many of these men as possible. It is the policy of the committee to distribute and use this money in such a manner as to help unemployed citizens of Kansas during the winter months to have gainful occupations. It is hoped and intended that the fund will be used entirely for those who have been independent, now depend-

ent because of economic stress, to become more self-dependent, or independent.

Let me repeat; this fund is not to become a dole. It may be used for many kinds of public work; city beautification, street improvements, drainage, cleaning out the channels of streams, sewers, repairs—a hundred projects come to my mind of things that may be done to the benefit of the community and to the benefit of the unemployed. Kansas men are not looking for a dole, or for charity, except those chronically dependent. They want work. This money is intended to assist in providing work.

At Low Cost

No individual is to be permitted to receive any benefit from this fund, either directly or indirectly, except in payment of services actually performed on a public project that is of benefit to the entire community. The state committee already has determined that the entire administrative cost shall be kept below one per cent.

The distribution of this fund answers one criticism which has been directed at the distribution of highway federal aid by a number of Kansas cities. They have felt they have not received proper consideration or a reasonable share of federal aid used for highway construction. This emergency unemployment relief goes largely to the populated centers, and they will receive a greater share than heretofore for state and highway improvements in and around their communities. In other words, they will receive the benefits from this fund which will be paid back out of future allotments.

What the committee wants, and must have, is the sincere cooperation of all local agencies. It is time now for these local agencies to be completing their plans and to be ready at a moment's notice, to give the local committee, when appointed, every bit of necessary information, that our work may be done promptly, and to the best advantage to the greatest number.

TOM HOWARD ON NBC

T. E. Howard, chairman of the board of directors of the National Farmers' Union, will broadcast over NBC during Farmers' Union hour August 27, 11:30 to 12:30 Central Standard Time. His subject will be "Remonetization of Silver."

SELF-APPOINTED SALES MGR.

The Chicago Board of Trade has appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against the decision of the government to close that market for sixty days as a contract market. The order was issued through the Secretary of Agriculture, in conformance with the Grain Futures Act of 1922 which vested in the Secretary of Agriculture control of the nation's grain exchanges. The decision to suspend the Board for sixty days was brought about through the Board of Trade's refusal to recognize the Farmer's National Grain Corporation clearing house privileges on the Chicago Exchange.

The Chicago Exchange has always fought the idea of farm cooperative handling of grain. The reason for this is very apparent. It takes away from the broker member of the Exchange the commission charge for handling the grain.

The Farmer's National estimates it will cost the farmers a \$100,000 in commissions annually, to be deprived of the privilege of handling their own accounts on the Exchange.

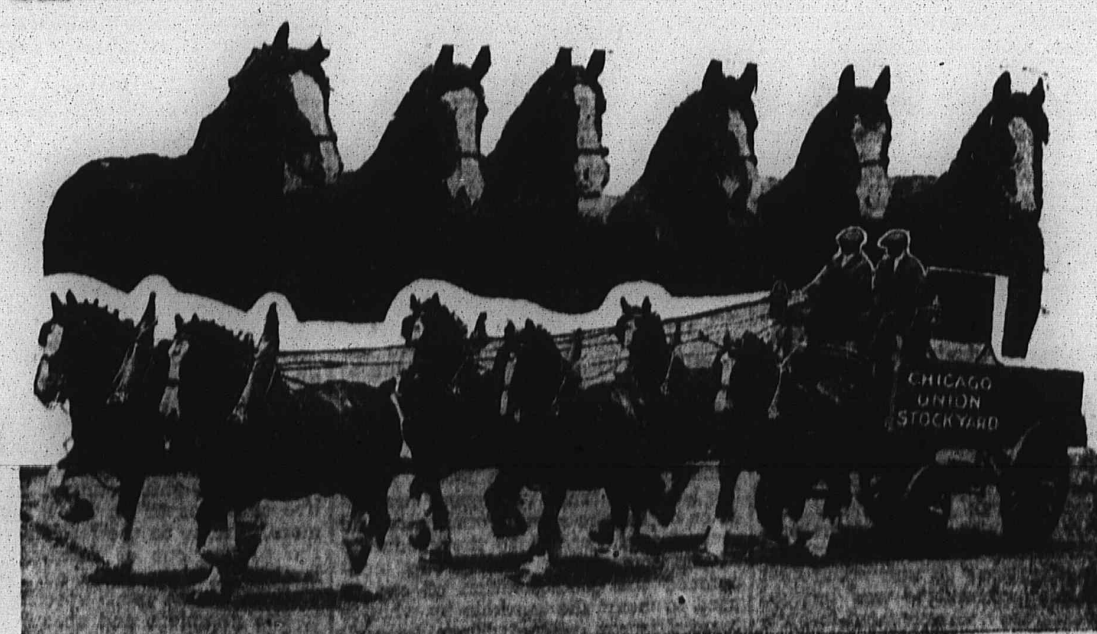
The farmers have been deprived of the privilege of selling their grain ever since the Chicago Board of Trade was organized. The organized grain trade usurped the rights of the growers. They are the self-appointed salesmen of the farmers and they do so by the privilege of selling their grain without a fight.

The farmer is entitled, through his organized sales corporation, known as the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, to do business on the Chicago Exchange just as any other grain company, and it is unfortunate that the organized grain trade does not take this view of the matter.

This is a fight for market control between 30,000,000 farmers who grow the grain, and a few thousand grain dealers who claim the right to sell the grain for them.

There can be only one end to such a fight. The farmers will get control of their own market.

See Them at the Kansas Free Fair



Chicago Union Stock Yard Six Horse Exhibition Team

One of the unusual features on the grand stand program of the Kansas Free Fair, to be held in Topeka September 12 to 17, will be the performance of the Chicago Union Stock Yard exhibition six-in-hand, driven by the master reinsman, Billy Wales.

The hitch is composed of ten weight Clydesdale geldings, each of which has been a blue ribbon winner in leading Horse Shows of the country. Two of them are past champions in the draft gelding classes of the International Live Stock Exposition, held each year in Chicago at the close of the season's live stock show.

Visitors to the horse barns at the Kansas Free Fair this year will see some of these big fellows in the Chicago Stock Yard exhibit, which starts over the big horses used to form the eye-filling eight-horse "Hitch," that will head the 4-H section of the huge live stock parade at the Free Fair.

Junior Cooperators

Aunt Patience

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, he must signify his intentions to study the lessons and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send their lessons. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is Aunt Patience in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Victoria, Kans., June 26, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. I was 9 years old on April 21. I would like to have a pin and book. I would like to have a red book. I am going to be in the 4th grade next year when school starts. Our school ended on May 18th. I go to St. Joseph's school. My teacher of the last term of school was Barbara Sander. My sister Magdalene asked me to join, so I hope that she'll get a star. I will close with love.
Your loving niece,
Albina Dinkel.
Care of John Dinkel, Route 2.

Dear Albina:
Yes, Magdalene will have three stars, one for Albert, Elmer and yourself. And I'm glad you're joining our club, for I know you'll all write and study the lessons faithfully.
—Aunt Patience.

Park, Kans., June 27, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. My school was out April 26. I am 8 years old and will be 9 the 7th of July. I found my twin. It is Ida Urban of Antonio, Kansas. John Kaiser asked me to join your club. Will she get a star? Do you send books in colors? If so, I would like a red one. Is that your picture in the left hand corner of the Junior page? Well I have it and for this time.
Your Junior,
Dorothy Phlieger.

Dear Dorothy:
I'm very glad to add your name to our membership roll and I think it's fine that you've found your twin so soon. Yes, I'll try to send you a red book. As I've told someone else it's a secret about the picture. What do you think about it?—Aunt Patience.

Park, Kans., June 27, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union. Please send me a book and pin. My school was out April 26. I am 8 years old and will be 9 the 7th of July. I found my twin. It is Ida Urban of Antonio, Kansas. John Kaiser asked me to join your club. Will she get a star? Do you send books in colors? If so, I would like a red one. Is that your picture in the left hand corner of the Junior page? Well I have it and for this time.
Your Junior,
Dorothy Phlieger.

R. R. 1.
Dear Walter:
Welcome to the club. Your book and pin will be sent this week. I'll be glad to give Dorothy a star and I'm sure that you'll find your twin soon. Please write to me again.—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans., June 28, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I asked my brother to join. He said he would? Do I get a star for asking him?
Annette Odette.

Dear Annette:
Yes, I'll give you a star for asking. Well, I'm glad you were very glad to receive your letter. Have you found your twin?—Aunt Patience.

Clifton, Kans., June 27, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How are you? I am just fine. My sister has a book and pin and I would like to have one. My grandfather belongs to the Farmers Union. I am



7629. Ladies' House Dress
Designed in Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 64 inches bust measure. Size 46 if made as in the large view, requires 4 1/2 yards of 32 inch material, together with 3/4 yard of contrasting 35 inch material. With long sleeves, and without contrast 5 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

7158. Girls' Dress
Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material for a 12 year size. The saff of ribbon requires 2 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932. Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 44, Salina, Kansas.

7 years old. I belong to Excelsior school, District 71. Send to John Odette.
Yours truly,
Wendell Odette.

Dear Wendell:
I am very glad you are joining our club and I hope you'll like being a member. Your book and pin will be sent soon. Please write and give me the date of your birthday so that I may help you find your twin.—Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., June 29, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
How is the weather at Salina? It is nice weather here. Monday night us kids went over to our neighbors that live north of us about a quarter of a mile. Their names are Harper. They have a girl named Louise Harper and Monday evening whenever they'd say Louise is caught, we'd have to ask which one. We had lots of fun playing.
Aunt Patience, I have two twins, one a day older than I am. Her name is Mary. I have asked you about her before she wrote me, so I wrote her back. It's her turn to write now. Another twin is ten or eleven, one of the two, and her birthday is May 21 and so is mine. If she is eleven we will be exact twins. I will be glad to receive letters from any of the boys and girls that haven't any twins. I sure did appreciate the letter Mary Shaffer of Lyndon, Kansas wrote, and will be very glad to receive the letter of Wilda Reessey of Natoma, Kansas. I have written to her and hope she will write to me. I will remain,
Very sincerely yours,
Louise Elaine Cole.

Dear Louise:
The weather has been very hot here but we had lovely weather in June. You're very fortunate to have found two twins and write you a few lines. Mary and Wilda will answer your letters and that you'll become good friends. And it's very nice of you to offer to write some of the Juniors who haven't found twins. If you have a twin, you'd write to one or two of our new members just to welcome them into our club, you know.—Aunt Patience.

Logan, Kans., June 25, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
While I have a few minutes, I will tell you and write you a few lines. How are you and your pet? I hope fine. How is the weather down at Salina? It has been raining up here this afternoon.
My brother Eugene, Uncle Webster and Grandpa Cole bough the cats last week.

This last year I was in the seventh grade and I had to take the diploma examinations and I passed from the seventh to the eighth grade. In physiology I got 93. That was my highest grade.
What is your little pet girl's name? Oh, Aunt Patience, I have found two. One is Irene Hajek and the other one is Isabel Herman. If we can't be twins we're going to be friends at least. Well, I will close for I have to take a pattern out to one of my friends. Well good bye,
Your niece,
Marie Cole.

P. S. My sister is sending a letter with mine. My birthday is August 26 and I am 12 years old.
Dear Marie:
I'm fine, thanks, and so is my pet. Her name is "Nancy Lee" and she said to tell you "Hello". She'll be four years old in October. That was a fine grade in physiology—it's a hard subject to, or it was for me. I hope that you and Irene and Isabel will become fast friends, for that's the whole reason having "twins", you know.—Aunt Patience.

Timken, Kans., June 27, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My grandfather is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 12 years old. My birthday is January 12. Have I a twin? I am in the 5th grade. I will close.
Your Junior,
Lee Sell.

P. S. I will send in my lessons. Please send me a red book and pin.
Dear Lee:
We are all so glad that you're joining our club. I'll send your book and pin very soon. I'll help you find a twin, but you must watch the papers too.—Aunt Patience.

Timken, Kans., June 27, 1932
Dear Aunt Patience:
I would like to join your club. My grandfather is a member of the Farmers Union. I am 12 years old. My birthday is June 24. I am in the 7th grade. Have I a twin? I will close.
Your Junior,
George Sell.

Dear George:
I'm glad that you wish to become a Junior Cooperator and I'm sure that you'll find your twin soon. I'll help you if you want me to. Don't forget to study and send me the June lesson.—Aunt Patience.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE: 94 ewes, one Shropshire ram. Mrs. W. F. Miller, Natoma, 8-4p.
TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking \$1.10.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.—

ELECTRIC COSTS BIG WITH BOOTLEG BULBS

Much has been written about the use of light in the home for decorative purposes, eye conservation and safety. Relatively nothing has been said upon the subject from that all-important viewpoint—the family pocketbook. Yet a single incandescent lamp can waste enough electric current during its life to do the washing for over nine months in an electric washer, or operate a vacuum cleaner for more than a year. This is clearly shown by tests made for the Women's Home Companion.

The results of their tests do not mean that the standard incandescent lamps made by reputable manufacturers are extravagant in the use of current. On the contrary the better-known brands of lamps in the country have been developed, through constant research, to the point where they save something like \$200,000,000 a year in amount of light given for current used as compared with what they did ten years ago. Nor is the startling wastage of current mentioned above necessarily caused by simply burning lamps haphazardly.

But unfortunately not all incandescent lamps sold in this country are manufactured on the principle of giving the most light for the least money. Of the millions of lamps for example imported into this country every month a percentage should be wrapped in a dollar bill before they are sold to the consumer, because they are the lamps made under these conditions for the light they give, than a lamp of standard American manufacture which sells at only a few cents more. The initial cost of these lamps is about ten cents. This price represents low standards of living in foreign countries. The wage paid to the girls engaged in their manufacture is but little over ten per cent of the wage paid by American manufacturers for the same type of work. Practically all the lamps made under these conditions are shipped into the United States. Most of the lamps manufactured for home consumption in those countries are of a higher standard.

STATISTICS OF SEASICKNESS

Women are more subject to seasickness than men; brunettes are more likely to be seasick than blondes. Deaf mutes are immune to seasickness, and so are babies. Children are better sailors than adults. There is no record of death ever having occurred as due directly to seasickness. Americans are more likely to be seasick on the way home than when sailing toward Europe.

These are some of the facts about seasickness revealed by Dr. Frank Stewart, chief surgeon of the Steamship Line, after a study of statistics covering several decades. "Seasickness is nothing for the average person to view with alarm," he writes in the American Magazine. "Unpleasant it may be, but dangerous no. Anyone can minimize a few meals, and most of us are better off for it."

"Technically speaking, there's no such disease as seasickness. The seat of the trouble is in the three microscopically small canals of the middle ear. Set at right angles to each other and filled with semiviscous liquid, they govern the body's equilibrium. Shake your head back and forth so fast that the fluid in these tiny canals cannot keep up with the movement, and you'll get dizzy. Keep the disturbance long enough—as in bad weather at sea—and you'll get a reflex action on the nerves of the stomach."

"There are 889 'cures' for seasickness, and none of them are any good. I prescribe brimstone, because it quiets the nerves. But there's no cure. How quickly a person gets over it, depends on how quickly his semicircular canals accommodate themselves to the ship's roll."

SKIN AND BONES

Beauty may be only skin deep, but bones hold your constitution up. They should, therefore, be taken carefully into consideration in the selection of the food needs of the daily diet.

When costs must be curtailed in the family food purchases, there is a temptation to buy those sweets and starches which will keep up the appearance of normal weight of the growing children, without regard to mineral content, building, and tooth preservation qualities. To hold the beauty of your family at the sacrifice of more lasting and substantial aids, such as health, is shallow wisdom at best.

Often better health is enjoyed by the thin child who has had a sufficient amount of those elements of muscle and bone forming foods, of which milk, fruits, and succulent vegetables are the basic elements, than by the plump child whose weight has been maintained by an over indulgence in the filling and fattening foods, according to the Department of Health for Westchester County, New York.

Milk in its various forms contributes more than half the total calcium consumed in the ordinary American diet. It is essential, then that no reduction in the amount of this economical, no waste, health giving food be made. Fresh, pure quality milk, together with whole grain cereals, citrus fruits, leafy vegetables, eggs, and a little meat should form the basis of all food lists, whether for reduced diets, or if you should have money to burn. Because these make up the protective foods—without which health cannot be permanently insured.

NO BIG MONEY IN ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

Any young women who hope to solve their financial problems by flying across the Atlantic will be disillusioned by the figures which Amelia Earhart has just made public, showing the financial proceeds of her two transatlantic flights.

The costs and rewards of flying the ocean are the subjects of widely inaccurate rumor. "Miss Earhart concludes in the American Magazine. "I doubt whether any transatlantic flight, except one, has ever brought the person a net profit. "In my own case, in my first flight, I contributed nothing. I was asked whether I wanted any recompense. I said that I did not. I received nothing.

Here's a Suggestion



ARE you the conscientious kind of a person who is always wondering whether she is doing all the good she should in the world—or are you just "dog-gone" sorry for the people who are out of work? In either case here is a suggestion for you.

Get at some local storekeeper and interest him in "The Barrel Plan." It is a simple and very effective means of collecting food for the needy. The storekeeper should be willing to cooperate, for it increases his sales. This plan has actually been put into effect in several large cities.

"The Barrel Plan"

Have him place a barrel or a basket near the door of his store into which shoppers can drop a portion of the food they buy. Canned foods are the best for this

purpose—they are nutritious and they do not spoil. Suppose a shopper buys three cans of soup at a special price. She may be glad to share her good fortune by dropping one of them into the barrel or basket, and that one can means the beginning of a hot dinner for a small family. Canned vegetables and evaporated and condensed milk are a godsend to the mother with young children, and will constitute a very certain essentials of nutrition which the poor are apt to omit—and for the lack of which they suffer. It is better to give food than money, as one is sure that that one's contribution will be wisely used.

except \$10,000 from a newspaper which I turned over, every cent of it to the backers of the flight.

"Undoubtedly, I received certain benefits. I received, and accepted, certain offers for jobs which otherwise would never have come my way. I was in the field and business which, when I first heard of the project, had never crossed my mind. These were incidents—very nice, but never part of my plan."

MILK PITCHER ON TABLE

Iowans boosted their butter consumption to the tune of approximately four pounds per capita during last year, according to estimates released by the Iowa Department of Agriculture. Three factors contributing to this increase are the current low price of butter. The inspection fee and tax on oleomargarine, and the east-more-butter campaigns waged in practically every community to get Iowa people to consume more butter, according to M. G. Thornburgh, secretary of agriculture for Iowa.

"This means a total increase of 9,586,000 pounds in the sale of butter in Iowa," stated Mr. Thornburgh. "This is an increase of approximately 25 per cent in butter consumption during 1931, as compared to 1930, ear. Set at right angles to each other and filled with semiviscous liquid, they govern the body's equilibrium. Shake your head back and forth so fast that the fluid in these tiny canals cannot keep up with the movement, and you'll get dizzy. Keep the disturbance long enough—as in bad weather at sea—and you'll get a reflex action on the nerves of the stomach."

Even with the prospect of a large surplus in the metropolitan milk sheds during the coming flush season, a slight increase in per capita consumption of milk will relieve the market excess. The National Dairy Council is launching a "Put the Milk Pitcher Back on the Table" program to increase the use of milk and other dairy products in country communities. The dairy markets can be saved by dairy people if this slogan is followed. Iowa farm families certainly appreciate this fact, if consumption figures are an indication.

Forty-four per cent, or 53,120,000 persons, of the nation's population lives in the country or in small towns. In one year an extra ounce of milk for each of these persons daily would mean the withdrawal of 49,384,500 pounds of butterfat from commercial circulation. The increase in Iowa shows what emphasizing the nutritional importance of dairy products will accomplish. Duplication of this effort throughout all the rural areas of the

United States is the dairy farmers opportunity for economic betterment.

SPECIALIST ANSWERS CANNING QUESTIONS

This is the third series of questions and answers on the subject of canning. They are furnished by Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist at State college.

Q. How tight a seal is made before jars are sterilized?

A. The following applies to the cold pack method. With screw-top jars screw the top down until it is snug but not tight. With glass top jars place one bale over the top and the second bale up. With composition metal tops place the top in position with the clamp or metal band.

Q. What should be the temperature of the water when the jars are placed in the water bath?

A. Hot. The sterilization starts immediately. The time of waiting for the finished product is lessened since the water can be heating during the preparation of the products.

Q. Should the water come above the tops of the jars during the processing?

A. Yes. One to two inches.

Q. How can breakage of the glass jar be prevented at the time of processing?

A. Set the jars in a pan of hot water while packing or hold the jars over the hot water until they are partially heated before lowering them into the water bath.

Q. When is the final seal made?

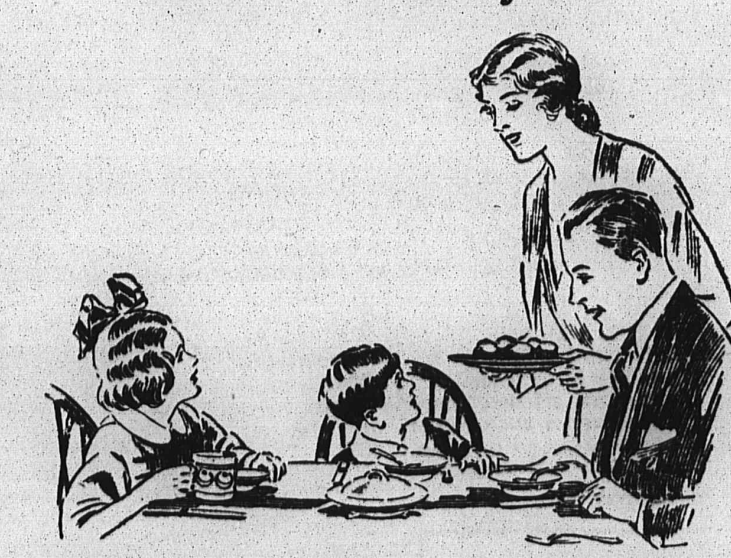
A. In the cold pack method make the final seal immediately after the product is processed; that is, after the jar is removed from the water bath or the steam pressure cooker. When the open kettle and hot pack method is used, seal immediately after the jar is packed, if the jar is processed in the water bath. If the jar is processed in the steam pressure cooker or the open it is sealed after the processing even though the product was hot packed.

HELPFUL HINTS TO THE HOMEMAKERS

Newton, Kans., Aug 6—When the five year landscaping plan has been fully developed, the Highland School will present an outstanding picture of combined architecture and nature-setting.

It was under the leadership of Mrs. E. C. Molzen, president of the Harvey County, N. A. T. farm bureau,

Better Breakfasts



THERE is no use in trying to "palm off" "the same-old-things" on anybody during the month of May. Spring sunshine is too bright and that spring feeling that the world is a charming place and must live up to its possibilities is too strong.

Take the family which has all winter breakfasted uncomplainingly on prunes and oatmeal and toast! It simply turns up its collective nose when these time-honored favorites appear in their accustomed dishes of a brilliant May morning. The world—in the person of the presiding housewife—has to do better for them than that! They have to have something with a "spring-ish" element of novelty about it. They should have something with the necessary elements of nutrition in it.

for they need nutrition in spring as well as any other time.

Fresh Sliced Rhubarb
Dry Cereal and Cream
Potato Jackets Filled with Creamed Codfish
Potato Cakes

Toast Coffee

Potato Jackets Filled with Creamed Codfish: Melt one and one-half teaspoons butter, add one and one-half teaspoons flour and stir smooth. Add one cup milk slowly, stirring until creamy. Then add one slightly-beaten egg yolk and one teaspoon can baked codfish. Season to taste, and heat thoroughly. Cut top off four baked potatoes, and scoop out centers. Fill jackets with creamed fish, and make the potato into omelets. Serve four.

women's unit, that the landscaping plan for the school building took shape this past year. Through her women's organization a landscaping specialist from the agricultural college was called in, and the five-year plan was outlined on paper.

Then the work of setting out appropriate plantings was started at once. Members of the organization began by setting out foundation plantings of spiraea, Japanese quince, choral berry, and sumac. Members of the school district donated the shrubs, and spent but \$1.25 for spiraea. The men dug the holes. The women gathered the shrubs. And all worked together in doing the job of planting.

During these summer months, members of Mrs. Molzen's N. A. T. unit will care for the shrubs.

Plans are now underway to landscape the grounds about other community buildings in Harvey county. And the idea is fast spreading to include many farm homes.

Norfolk, Va., was the first city in the Bell System to have dial-operated telephone service.

Radio telephone service has been established between Venezuela and all parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but for the time being it is available only during certain hours of the day.

Cooperative marketing is just one form of helping yourself.

MONEY

Money is a demand order for the good things of life—the yardstick or bushel basket by which we measure the value of services and commodities and transfer their ownership from one person to another.

You want money to wipe out the mortgage—to give the good things of life to your loved ones. You can do this through a low cost Farmers Union Policy.

For rates and free booklet write to

REX LEAR, Salina, Kansas.
Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
"Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost"

IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

You have fed those cattle, hogs or sheep yourself. You've put work and expense on them. No one has contributed anything to you to help you get them ready for market. Therefore, YOUR OWN FIRM should handle your live stock on the market. All surplus earnings come back to you, provided you are a stockholder. One dollar makes you a stockholder.

MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.

G. W. Hobbs, Mgr. Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Yards

Kansas City, Mo.

Colon, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

Rules for Securing High Quality Cream and Best Returns

1. Give the separator proper care. Always run the machine at full speed. A variation in speed makes a variation in test.
2. Thoroughly clean the separator each time it is used.
3. Skim the milk immediately after milking while it is warm.
4. Skim a cream that will test from 35 to 40 per cent. It costs you double the amount per pound of butterfat to ship 20 per cent than it does 40 per cent cream.
5. Cool the cream as soon as separated. Never mix a warm lot of cream with the cold cream. After it is cooled mix and stir thoroughly with the quantity on hand.
6. Do not keep the cream too long before sending it to the creamery. Cream once spoiled cannot be restored to its original flavor.
7. Thoroughly scald your cans, pails and strainers.

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colon, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

HERE'S WHY and WHERE!

There's but one reason that you Kansas housewives should buy either UNION GOLD or UNION STANDARD FLOUR, and that is—either of these two fine flours will give you BETTER BAKING RESULTS, not just once, but EVERY time you bake—and what's more they will do it more economically. That's why you should buy UNION GOLD or UNION STANDARD FLOUR.

Here's the where. Look over the names of these Good dealers. Each of them carry UNION GOLD and UNION STANDARD, and lots of other highest quality merchandise. Do your trading with these stores listed. You'll certainly profit by doing so.

Farmers Coop. Assn., Osawatimile

LaHarpe Farmers Union, LaHarpe

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Leonardville

Alma Farmers Union, Alma

The Farmers Union, Waverly

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Columbus

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Piqua

Farmers Elevator Co., Hiawatha

Cedar Vale Coop. Co., Cedar Vale

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Langcaster

Farmers Coop. Business Assn., Lyndon

Farmers Union Exchange, St. Paul

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Vassar

Farmers Union Produce Co., Conway Springs

Farmers Union Store, Courtland

Farmers Union Merc. Co., Greenfield

Farmers Coop Supply Co., Wakefield

Osborne Co., Farmers Union, Alton

Washington Co. Farmers Union, Barnes

Farmers Coop. Grain Assn., Blue Rapids

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Bremen

Farmers Union Produce Co., Cawker City

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Clay Center

Farmers Union Cash Store, Clifton

Eaton Grain and Coal Co., Eaton

Mitchell Co. F. U. Coop. Assn., Glen Elder

Kansas Farmers Union Ele. Co., Lenora

Lenora Mercantile Assn., Lenora

Logan Farmers Union, Logan

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Lone Elm

Farmers Grain Co., Lincoln Center

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Minneapolis

Farmers Union Store, Miltonvale

Osburg Farmers Union, Osburg

Farmers Union Produce Co., Plainville

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Randolph

Farmers Store, Stockton

Mitchell Co. F. U. Coop. Assn., Tip-ton

Washington Co. Farmers Union, Washington

Farmers Grain and Live Stock Co., Waterville

Farmers Cooperative Company, Waverly

Geo. Ludlum, Yates Center

Mitchell Co. F. U. Coop. Assn., Beloit

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Neosho

Farmers Union Coop. Assn., Beatrice

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association

1140 Board of Trade. Phone L. D. 64

— Members of —

Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joseph

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of August 1st to August 5th by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Andrew Turnbull—Pawnee County, Neb., 15 steers—978	8.35
E. A. Latzke & Son—Henry County, Kansas, 16 yearlings—787	8.00
A. C. Parli—Pawnee County, Nebraska, 22 steers—963	8.00
A. Radcliffe—Osage County, Kansas, 28 steers—984	8.00
Irvin Proctor—Lafayette County, Mo., 9 steers—983	7.50
Lambertson & Lance—Reno County, Kansas, 23 yearlings—740	7.00
A. Radcliffe—Osage County, Kansas, 18 steers—743	6.85
A. C. Parli—Pawnee County, Kansas, 7 steers—743	6.25
John Bell—Franklin County, Kansas, 9 yearlings—531	6.25
P. J. England—Riley County, Kansas, 11 heifers—714	5.00
John D. Snyder—St. Clair County, Missouri, 11 heifers—714	5.00
Ed. Litchman—Morris County, Kansas, 22 steers—1015	5.00
James Lullman—Woodson County, Kansas, 7 steers—584	4.00
Wm. Young—Washington County, Kansas, 8 steers—513	3.75
Ellis Shipping Association—Ellis County, Kansas, 11 steers—570	3.50
J. M. Hendrickson—Woodson County, Kansas, 8 steers—680	3.40
Jacob Wahl—Russell County, Kansas, 12 cows—1052	2.75
B. Shields—Marion County, Kansas, 7 cows—771	2.50
Wm. Hagen—Russell County, Kansas, 7 cows—771	2.50
Frank Stielow—Russell County, Kansas, 7 cows—894	1.50
Solomon Hall—Trego County, Kansas, 11 cows—864	1.50
Godfrey Ratschelt—Henry County, Missouri, 10 sheep—82	6.00
Chas. Christen—Henry County, Missouri, 10 sheep—68	6.00
Farmer Exchange—Grundy County, Missouri, 31 sheep—68	6.00
R. C. Armstrong—Henry County, Missouri, 15 sheep—62	6.00
Sam Leach—Harrison County, Missouri, 29 sheep—76	6.00
T. B. Sutton—Douglas County, Kansas, 20 sheep—68	6.00
M. W. Kinyon—Woodson County, Kansas, 20 sheep—74	6.00
Forrest Westcott—Woodson County, Kansas, 14 sheep—78	6.00
V. Hadl—Douglas County, Kansas, 14 sheep—67	5.85
E. A. Haley—Linn County, Missouri, 17 sheep—67	5.85
R. L. Sparks—Henry County, Missouri, 14 sheep—67	5.85
Otto Meitz—Miami County, Kansas, 15 sheep—50	5.85
V. Hadl—Douglas County, Kansas, 24 sheep—83	5.75
Walfrid Johnson—McPherson County, Missouri, 38 sheep—82	5.75
C. W. Martz—Bates County, Missouri, 12 sheep—78	5.75
A. O. Baunton—Coffey County, Kansas, 14 sheep—82	5.75
A. P. Campbell—Lafayette County, Missouri, 14 sheep—82	5.75
R. E. Nesbit—Franklin County, Kansas, 19 sheep—65	5.75
Henry Nolte—Lafayette County, Missouri, 15 sheep—72	5.50
Mrs. Wm. Megli—Woodson County, Missouri, 11 sheep—64	5.50
E. E. Ingraham—Grundy County, Missouri, 15 sheep—66	5.50
J. J. Kilbuck—Grundy County, Missouri, 147 sheep—65	5.50
Don E. Page—Grundy County, Missouri, 147 sheep—65	5.50
Lee Waller—Coffey County, Kansas, 10 sheep—68	5.00
Luther Harmon—Lafayette County, Missouri, 30 sheep—53	4.00
C. D. Laughlin—Lafayette County, Missouri, 10 sheep—80	4.00
Emma Cox Elevator—Lafayette County, Missouri, 26 sheep—63	3.75
Mrs. Wm. Megli—Woodson County, Kansas, 26 sheep—63	3.75
Don E. Page—Grundy County, Missouri, 10 sheep—56	3.25
H. H. Neff—Linn County, Kansas, 19 sheep—57	3.25
A. P. Campbell—Lafayette County, Missouri, 19 sheep—141	1.75
G. S. Wehmeyer—Henry County, Missouri, 10 hogs—205	4.50
J. W. McKeall—Linn County, Kansas, 11 hogs—181	4.50
James Perry—Lafayette County, Missouri, 23 hogs—186	4.50
Farmers Union Shipping Association—Marshall Co., Kan. 18 hogs, 192	4.50
W. W. Parks & Son—Henry County, Missouri, 30 hogs—188	4.45
V. Hadl—Douglas County, Kansas, 65 hogs—243	4.45
John Rodewald—Miami County, Kansas, 11 hogs—190	4.45
G. W. Pharis—Platte County, Missouri, 10 hogs—190	4.45
Eugene Reehling—Chase County, Kansas, 21 hogs—170	4.45
Downs-Cawker Ship. Assn.—Osborne Co., Kan. 17 hogs—197	4.40
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair County, Missouri, 69 hogs—211	4.40
Chas. Jewitt—Sullivan County, Missouri, 16 hogs—211	4.40
Farmers Union—Furnas County, Nebraska, 50 hogs—194	4.40
L. C. Grotten—Anderson County, Kansas, 10 hogs—205	4.40
Geo. Markley—Douglas County, Kansas, 17 hogs—205	4.40
Earl W. Moore—Ellis County, Missouri, 14 hogs—225	4.40
J. Henry Barnett—Lafayette County, Missouri, 14 hogs—225	4.35
Elmer Finney—Lyon County, Kansas, 10 hogs—248	4.35
Willard M. Johnson—Miami County, Kansas, 33 hogs—231	4.35
V. Hadl—Douglas County, Kansas, 38 hogs—253	4.35
Geo. Teague—Allen County, Kansas, 27 hogs—243	4.35
J. W. Kirby—Jackson County, Missouri, 10 hogs—178	4.35
Farmers Union—Furnas County, Nebraska, 19 hogs—178	4.35
Mrs. Rose Hewitt—Lafayette County, Missouri, 11 hogs—171	4.35
James Wiest—Miami County, Kansas, 25 hogs—189	4.35
John D. Snyder—St. Clair County, Missouri, 61 hogs—221	4.30
E. M. Wright—Lafayette County, Missouri, 10 hogs—184	4.30
V. Hadl—Douglas County, Kansas, 15 hogs—216	4.30
John Knehan—Lafayette County, Missouri, 15 hogs—166	4.25
Rasen & Hoyt—Franklin County, Kansas, 15 hogs—146	4.15
L. C. Cleveland—St. Clair County, Missouri, 56 hogs—262	4.10
J. C. Flentie—Nemaha County, Kansas, 10 hogs—135	4.10
Fred Hay—Franklin County, Kansas, 14 hogs—135	4.00
Downs-Cawker Ship. Assn.—Osborne Co., Kan. 17 hogs—278	3.50
Farmers Union—Furnas County, Nebraska, 35 hogs—324	3.50
Emil Samuelson—Riley County, Kansas, 13 hogs—126	3.25
B. N. Cooper—Osage County, Kansas, 13 hogs—126	3.25

SOME PERTINENT FACTS ON THE NATION'S FIRE LOSSES

The estimated fire loss for last year was \$464,933,265. Approximately 10,000 people were burned to death last year. In 1929 there were 1,056 fires every day in the year, in 1930, 1,127 and last year 1,277. Last year dwelling house losses comprised 31 per cent of the total fire loss. The number of dwelling house fires has increased 50 per cent in the last six years. Beside numerous inherent hazards of housekeeping, four salient causes of the dwelling house fires are: Unsafe construction, lack of fire stopping of walls and partitions, non-standard chimneys and unsafe roofs. Fires with loss of \$10,000 or over number 1 per cent of the total number of fires and yet they supply approximately 58 per cent of the amount of loss. These fires increase at least 35 per cent after closing time. A startling increase in fires of suspicious origin in dwellings has been noted in the last six months, both in cities and agricultural districts.

It is estimated by farm fire committees that about \$100,000,000 each year is lost by fires in houses, barns

and nearby buildings on farms and that in rural communities including towns of 2,500 population, the fire loss exceeds \$160,000,000 annually. This \$260,000,000 farm and rural community loss is approximately \$700,000 a day or \$500 a minute. Analyzing farm fire losses, 40 per cent occur in dwellings. There are five fires in schools every 24 hours. Open and unprotected elevators, stairways and dumb waiters in mercantile and manufacturing construction, which permit the early spread of fires, contribute largely to the number of excessive losses.

SURPLUS OF SURPLUS

The latest estimates indicate that North America will have around a billion bushels of surplus wheat, including a carry-over from last year of about 350,000,000 bushels.

The above figures represent actual grain. However, with the present method of short selling on the Chicago Board of Trade, that billion bushels can grow into a hundred billion bushels, for the reason that so long as unrestricted short sales of wheat are permitted on the grain exchanges the size of the surplus, real and mythical, is only limited by the supply of pencils and writing pads of the bear operators and their brokers.

For instance, the short interest in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade is now about 130,000,000 bushels. How much of that is "hedged" is not shown. But it is safe to say that the greater part of it is short sales, representing no actual grain. This could very easily be increased to 500,000,-

LEGAL NOTICES

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24.

(L. 1931, Ch. 301.)
A proposal to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following position to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following section 8, which new section shall be numbered section 9, and shall read as follows: "Sec. 9. No property, taxed according to value, shall be so taxed in excess of two per centum of its true value in money for all state and local purposes where lying within the limits of any city or town, or within the limits of any school district of which more than one-half the area lies within the limits of any city, nor more than one and one-half per centum, when lying without the limits of such city or school district. Taxes may be levied in excess of said limitation, however, for the payment of indebtedness which shall have been contracted prior to July 1, 1933, and interest thereon and for the payment of the cost of improvements by special assessments. The legislature shall prescribe the manner by which the rate of taxation shall be prorated to the several taxing units. Additional emergency taxes for two years periods may be authorized by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of any taxing district."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection.

The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Tax Limitation Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 24, now on file in my office.

(SEAL) E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24.

(L. 1931, Ch. 155.)

A proposition to amend section 2 of article 4 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by eliminating therefrom the words "sheriff or county treasurer."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: Amend article 4, section 2, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 2. General elections and township elections shall be held biennially on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers. All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified: Provided, One county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts, numbered 1, 2 and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall have the right to alter the terms of office of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of office to exceed six years. All officers whose successors were under the law as it existed at the time of their election, be elected in an odd-numbered year shall hold office for an additional year and until their successors are qualified."

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election to be held in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "Amendment to permit a sheriff and treasurer to hold office more than two consecutive terms."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 14, now on file in my office.

(SEAL) E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21.

(L. 1931, Ch. 300.)

A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following section 1, which new section shall be numbered section 2, and shall read as follows: "Sec. 2. The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, which taxes may be graduated and progressive."

SEC. 2. Original sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of article 11 of the constitution of the state shall be renumbered respectively sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

SEC. 3. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection.

The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Tax Limitation Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

SEC. 4. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 21, now on file in my office.

(SEAL) E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State

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Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following section 1, which new section shall be numbered section 2, and shall read as follows: "Sec. 2. The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, which taxes may be graduated and progressive."

SEC. 2. Original sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of article 11 of the constitution of the state shall be renumbered respectively sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

SEC. 3. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection.

The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Tax Limitation Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

SEC. 4. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 21, now on file in my office.

(SEAL) E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21.

(L. 1931, Ch. 300.)

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