



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

NUMBER 15

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1936

VOLUME XXIX

EVERSON TALKS ON OUR NATIONAL DEBT IN RADIO ADDRESS

National Farmers Union President Makes Plea For A Sane Visioning Of Our Indebtedness

WAR CAUSED DEBT

And Debt Causes War, Says Most Of Our National Debt A By-Product Of War

September 26, 1936

THE CREEPING PARALYSIS OF DEBT

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

My subject today is "The Creeping Paralysis of Debt." In selecting this subject for discussion today I realize fully that this is a very unpopular subject to discuss. Not only is this true as applied to creditors; but likewise to debtors and these two classes make up most of our population; especially is this true when we include our ever-increasing National debt which debt of course should rightfully be an obligation of all our people, to be born equitably by them and in proportion to their ability to pay. We find, however, that under our present system—this is not the case—that the contrary is true—that those best able to pay, receive tax-exemption; while those least able to pay are doubly taxed.

Naturally, then, of course, a discussion of this subject is not popular with the nation's creditors, who are told they are enjoying a special privilege at the hands of Government to which they are not entitled. So likewise, naturally, it is not popular with debtors to be reminded of their ever-increasing debts which they are becoming less and less able to pay.

I learned long ago, however, that it is not always the things folks like most to hear that does them the most good.

We read in the 22nd Chapter the 7 verse of proverbs: "The rich ruleth over the poor and the borrower is servant to the lender." Again we read in the 8th Chapter of the gospel of St. John in the 31st and 32nd verses the following: "Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him. If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. And yet shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." That is the reason, my friends, why I say that Christ was so unpopular in his day, and yet, he preferred to make his disciples would continue in his word. I regret to say, my friends, that too many of them have not, and because they have not, this creeping paralysis to debt is enslaving a vast majority of our people.

What mortal right have you and I, who know these eternal truths to withhold them from the platform candidates for the Press or the Radio and thus permit, not only ourselves; but our children and our children's children to be sold into slavery in order to perpetuate this creeping paralysis to further enslave the poor. This, my friends, is the most important issue before the American people at this time, regardless of what the politicians may try to make the issues appear to be. I say this is the paramount issue and all other issues sink into insignificance by comparison.

As good American citizens it is your duty and mine to find out definitely and postulate on the platform candidates for office, regardless of party, stand on this paramount issue. Certainly many of them will duck and dodge this issue from fear of becoming popular and that is the truth. That is the reason why they should determine and decide the issues, rather than leave them to the self-seeking politicians.

Debt A Product of War
Most of our debts are a by-product of Wars and Wars are caused by the Devil and his angels. I have never found a single line or syllable in all the teachings of the lowly Nazarine sanctioning War. No indeed! He was the Prince of Peace, and his doctrine was PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN.

Not only is debt a product of war, but the addition and multiplication of debts, public and private, inevitably leads to war and so therefore those who are responsible for the addition and multiplication of debts, both public and private, are the real makers of wars. True, it may not be intentional on their part; but War is the result, nevertheless. So debts create war and wars create debt and debt creates more wars and wars create more debts and so on, creating a vicious cycle of debt and war.

They are the real causes of depressions. Instead of removing the cause of depressions by permitting the productive forces to repair the damages done, we create more debts to create more wars to make more debts, to create more wars and so on, destroying the blessings that God intended his children should enjoy abundantly.

I say, WAR AND DEBT ARE THE TWO WORST THIEVES THAT HAVE EVER INHABITED THIS PLANET. Why do I say they are the two worst thieves? I say it because they carry on their thieving operations with the full protection of law and therefore the vast majority of our people who are their innocent victims have no remedy at law.

How can you and I qualify as true Christians and Patriots if we through our neglect, ignorance or indifference

(Continued on Page Two)

FARMERS UNION AT HUTCHINSON FAIR

The State Fair at Hutchinson is now a memory to the many thousands who attended. The attendance was large and displays of all farm products much better than most visitors thought possible this year.

At the Farmers Union Booth, we enjoyed meeting our friends and the friendly contacts with many Kansas Farmers Union folks we wished we really knew better.

Our guessing contest attracted many passers by and afforded a splendid opportunity to distribute copies of the Kansas Union Farmer and our National Farmers Union Papers also, the booklets advertising our serums and vaccines.

We distributed all the serum and vaccine booklets we had with us and most of the copies of the papers, which our farmers seemed to be anxious to have when they found they were free.

We are in the hopes our newly contacted friends will read the papers they received and become interested in this great farm organization to the extent they will want to become members themselves and assist us in the organization of locals in their community. And they will also order their serums and vaccines through the Kansas Farmers Union Quality Serums and Vaccines at a saving.

Let us not only build our organization but cooperate with it after we have built it; it is ours and deserves our support.

The Farmers Union booth was nicely located and decorated, but, was entirely too small to accommodate our displays and advertise to the best advantage the Kansas Farmers Union. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association and The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies.

Our program seemed to be well received and am thoroughly convinced the trouble and expense incurred was justified and will yield beneficial and worth while returns and am glad to have been of service to the Kansas Farmers Union and assistance to our business institutions.

J. P. Fengel

PREMIUM LIST FOR POULTRY SHOW READY

Kansas City, Oct. 1.—Premium lists for the Poultry Show to be held in connection with the 38th Annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, October 17-24, are being distributed. This has become an annual event of the Missouri State Poultry Exposition Station of which T. W. Noland, Mountain Grove, Mo., is manager. The Poultry Show is open to anyone and is not confined to Missouri alone. There are classes for every kind or variety, turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, or turkeys. Last year 72 varieties of poultry were on display and entries numbered over a thousand. If the poultry shows the same increase this year as the Live Stock Show, it will be difficult to find room to show them. This year, for the first time, classes have been arranged for 4-H Club Boys and Girls.

Arrangements have also just been completed for the annual auction sales of live stock. On Tuesday, October 20, pure bred Hereford cattle, October 21, pure bred breeding Hereford cattle; on Thursday, carlots of fat and feeder cattle and calves will be offered for sale; and on Friday, October 23, in one ring will be sold the fat market Baby Beef exhibited by 4-H club boys and girls and by Vocational Agriculture, high school students and individual fat steers exhibited by breeders. The auction on Friday will open with the special sale of the Grand Champion Steer of the show and this will be followed by the Grand Champion of the Junior Division.

Participation by schools and colleges in the American Royal activities is growing steadily. Six colleges and universities have made substantial entries of live stock. Fifteen state agricultural colleges are sending live stock judging teams of five students and a coach with hatch team (one team from a state). Thirty-five states are represented in the Vocational High School Students' Live Stock Judging Contest. In the Vocational activities there are also inter-state contests in judging dairy cattle, meat identification contests, poultry judging and contests in judging milk and milk products.

COOPERATION VS. RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM

Have a group of singers—four or six are enough—learn some song both ways and sing parts if possible. One of them should announce that they are going to show the audience some real cooperation. They then sing a verse in time and harmony. Then one of the group announces that he doesn't like the song, and since this is a free country, he doesn't see why they can't sing what they please. At this point each singer sings something entirely different. If it sounds terrible it's a successful demonstration of rugged individualism. The program announcer should step in when they think the audience have had all of this that they can endure and calls for some Cooperation on the part of the singers, who thereupon swing into a verse of the original song. This is a very effective stunt when well done.

Clean up all old vegetable tops and destroy them. They too, often harbor insect pests.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE STATE CONVENTION

By authority vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, which will be held in McPherson, Kansas, October 28-29-30, 1936.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold their meeting on Tuesday, October 27, at 1:00 p. m.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

See the 1935 Constitution and By-Laws Section 2, Article 1, Division B.

1. One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union with five or more paid up members.
2. One delegate for each County Union in good standing, with five or more active locals.
3. One delegate for each local, county or district cooperative Farmers Union business association; and in the case of county Farmers Union cooperatives made up of several units, each unit is entitled to a delegate.
4. One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.
5. One delegate for each, the Ladies Auxiliary, and the Managerial Association.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

A Delegate must be a member in good standing on the records of the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, to participate in the annual convention. They must present their valid Kansas Farmers Union membership card before being permitted to participate in the convention.

Each delegate must have the credential of the organization he, or she, claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order and

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America
Kansas Division

This will certify that....., delegate

is a member in good standing in..... local

Union number.....and that....., alternate

is a member in good standing in..... local

Union No....., state of Kansas, and were elected to represent.....

.....at the Thirty-first annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union, in McPherson, Kansas, on October 28-30, 1936.

President.

Secretary.

HOW WELL DO WE UNDERSTAND MONEY

Wm. C. Gehrke Says The People Know Too Little About Our Monetary System

BANKS CONTROL NOW

Advocates Return Of Our Monetary System To The People And Away From International Bankers

by Wm. C. Gehrke, Principal Smolan Rural High School

A number of times in the past year the various news agencies have called to our attention, the hoard of gold about to be stored in various well protected places, and recently emphasis has been laid on the elaborate structure at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

I have before me a glowing and vivid account of the strong vaults many feet underground, built of steel and concrete, while on the surface the place is carefully concealed from airplane view as well as being guarded day and night with a large army of men. Even poison gas is installed so in case the army is not able to defend, as well as the steel and concrete included, this may be turned on at a distant point, to repel an enemy attack.

A noted economist has called to our attention the danger, both nationally and internally of such a large amount of this precious metal stored in one place. He feared the people either at home or from abroad might attempt to capture his store of metal.

Now let's make a common sense examination of this much publicized event and as citizen to citizen if we aren't very much shocked at the brazen supposition of our ignorance. It is regrettable in a so-called highly educated country, that no public attempt is made to teach the common citizen facts about money. More attempt is made to keep them ignorant by such a statement as "no one understands money." Also when a valuable bill like the Frazier-Lenke refinancing bill is up for discussion it is called radical and impractical. If these statements were true about money some of us wouldn't be wasting our hard earned cash going to school to learn some of these simple economic truths. As a consequence of this mass ignorance they continue to dangle the great mystery before our eyes, playing our imaginations and our ill-formed prejudices. This is not new. The gold game has been practiced for many years; the African is still taught to believe in the witch doctor. If this gold is so valuable why is it put many feet below the ground and protected but not used. That's where they put you and I when our earthly usefulness is over. If this gold is so valuable and precious let's use it—not bury it. For comparison I believe you will agree that we would need a product like wheat to eat if we the government would come along

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PRESS

More than 800,000 families are being assisted by the Resettlement Administration, according to a report made public today.

A total of 766,000 farm families are being helped and grant aid under the rural rehabilitation service, while 55,000 family heads are employed on various works projects under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration. Rehabilitation aid to date totals \$106,000,000. About 40,000 men including 3,500 CCC workers, are being employed in the Resettlement Administration's land program, clearing forests, checking land erosion, building wild life refuges and recreation areas. Sixteen thousand are employed in construction of rural and suburban communities.

These figures do not include men working on 46 projects transferred by the Resettlement Administration to the National Park Service, on August 1. At that time there were approximately 15,000 employed on these projects.

and say, this wheat is so valuable we will have to bury it in underground vaults to protect it. Do you think for a moment in our need we would agree to bury it and not our heads in agreement to such nonsense. In our present misnamed advanced civilization if gold is so valuable let's demand that it be put into use, if it isn't necessary let's indignantly demand they quit kidding and remove this veil of secrecy. Some critic who may read this article may say that we need gold to back our paper money. It is generally known that since 1933 no gold is behind our paper dollars. Do you also remember that in 1933 when this gold was called in at about \$20 per ounce shortly afterwards it was worth \$35 per ounce. The government's law of supply and demand works the opposite of the farmer's wheat when the more he has the less the wheat is worth? Why? Because the government passed a law and said it was worth more and it was. The same government can pass a law and overnight make gold almost worthless and in the next instance could elevate zinc or lead to the enviable position that gold now has. This is the point upon which my presentation hinges.

It isn't what the money is made of that determines its value, it is what the government stamps as valuable as determined by law and in turn is accepted by you and me. Do you know that of all our money in circulation, even when we were on the gold standard, 95 per cent is paper money and about 50 per cent of this is in the form of federal reserve notes. If the government would only use its constitutional powers and regulate the issuance of paper and its value as it now does gold and silver, our currency supply would be more dependable than it is at the present time and we would have saved the expense of all this great underground vault. The history of the Lincoln greenback is that it was a dollar until congress passed a law (pushed by special interests) and said they would not accept it for taxes or on the public debt. If it

(continued on page 2)

INCOME TAX IS ONLY FAIR TAX SAYS FROST

Kansas Farmers Union Vice-President In Rebuttal Argument On Tax Question

DEFENDS INCOME TAX

Believes Corporations Would Not Fight Income Tax If They Could Pass It On.

The writer has often read and admired the articles written in various papers by Brother J. D. Shepherd of Clay Center. But in The Kansas Union Farmer of Sept. 24th and October 1st, Brother Shepherd has articles claiming that "income taxes are the slickest sales tax scheme ever invented," which theory is unquestionably wrong, and does much damage to well established Farmers Union doctrines. Brother Shepherd says that, "corporations and trusts pay no income taxes. The politicians make the dumb voters believe that an income tax is soaking the rich corporations. Let us examine the charge that the income tax is passed on to the consumer."

Even if the income tax is passed on to the consumer, which it is not, it would be a lot better than the sales tax, because it is a net tax and is graduated.

2. Brother Shepherd does not name a single authority to substantiate his theory, nor present a single fact to support it.

3. Brother Shepherd does not give a single constructive tax remedy for the alleged shifting of income taxes.

4. If the rich pass the income tax to the consumer, they would favor it, the same as they favor the sales tax. But the fight on the income tax comes along from the lobbies of the rich at Washington and Topeka. Hence they know, even if Brother Shepherd does not, that they cannot pass their income tax on.

5. The Income Tax Cannot be Passed on to the Consumer, because the income tax is not calculated or collected until from 4 to 9 months after it is made. The sales tax can be passed on to the consumer, because it is collected at the moment of the sale. The income tax of both state and nation for the calendar year of 1935 is not all collected yet, on October 1, 1936. How, to January or any month of 1935, would an individual merchant or a corporation know how much to add to the price of the articles they were selling then, in order to pass their income tax on to the consumer? Until Dec. 31, 1935 it would be impossible to figure the amount of their net profit or loss for the calendar year of 1935. If the 1935 year's business showed a loss there would be no income tax to pass on. An individual with a net taxable income of \$4,000 or less would have to pay a 4 per cent income tax. As his net taxable income increased, his per cent of payment would increase, and

(continued on page 4)

136,533 AIDED IN RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION DROUGHT

The Resettlement Administration announced today that 136,533 farm families have received aid under its emergency drought program up through September 19. The amount already expended for drought aid is \$4,157,378. This includes loans for livestock feed and loans for crop production as well as subsistence grants.

Grants have been made to 122,587 families in the amount of \$1,854,326; 10,550 livestock loans amount to \$1,929,315, and 3,396 emergency crop production loans totalling \$737,737 have been made to drought stricken farmers.

The Resettlement Administration will continue its drought program through the winter, assisting thru loans and grants those farm families whose food and feed supplies have been destroyed by the drought.

CONSUMERS CONCLAVE TO OPEN IN COLUMBUS ON OCTOBER NINTH

(Coop League News Service)
New York—As final plans for the Tenth Biennial Congress of The Cooperative League of the U. S. A., Columbus, Ohio, October 9-10, were whirled into shape the Columbia Broadcasting System announced that it would broadcast highlights of the Congress in a special nation-wide broadcast by Dr. James P. Warshaw, President of the Cooperative League, 3:30 to 3:45 EST, Thursday, October 8.

The Congress which will draw together leaders of the cooperative movement which now numbers 2,000,000 members, will feature discussions of cooperative medicine, insurance, finance, electrification, city cooperative organization, publicity and education.

An added feature of the Congress will be a demonstration of the cultural features of the cooperative movement, which cooperative leaders contend set it apart from private profit business. Special sessions will be devoted to cooperative recreation, drama, art, architecture, music and design.

A group of cooperative players will present a three-act cooperative drama at one of the evening sessions. Cooperative Recreation Service, a nationwide organization for the promotion of folk games, folk dancing, group recreation and noncommercialized entertainment, will maintain an exhibit at the Congress and assist educational directors of cooperatives in mapping out recreation programs. Cooperative Design Service, patterned after the architectural bureau of the Swedish Cooperative Union, which has designed the modernist exhibits at the Congress and assist educational directors of cooperatives in mapping out recreation programs. Cooperative Design Service, patterned after the architectural bureau of the Swedish Cooperative Union, which has designed the modernist exhibits at the Congress and assist educational directors of cooperatives in mapping out recreation programs.

Labor Economist Halls "The Decline and Rise of the Consumer" as Marx's Charta for Consumers' Rights.
New York—What Karl Marx did for the worker in Das Kapital Dr. Horace M. Kallen has done for the consumer in The Decline and Rise of the Consumer, according to Dr. Gladys Rickason, director of research of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "Marx analyzed the degradation of the worker as producer and wrote a philosophy for a worker's economy. Dr. Kallen, challenging the conception that a producer-dominated economy can provide a free and full life, has analyzed the degradation of man as a consumer."

Dr. Kallen, professor of philosophy at the New School for Social Research, New York, traces the exploitation of the consumer under the profit system and his final rise through the organization of consumers cooperatively in Europe and America. "We are consumers by birth and nature, and producers by nurture and necessity," Dr. Kallen asserts. "If an economy would enchain the basic drives of men and would be responsive to their inner urges, its ideal must be the ideal of man as a consumer, not man as a producer."

"Dr. Kallen does not ignore the problems of man as a worker," points out Dr. Dickason in a review written for Consumers' Cooperation, national magazine of the consumers' cooperative movement. "His contribution is that he sees these problems best solved in a consumer economy. The right of man to live in freedom and to develop his own individuality, has appeared to Dr. Kallen as of equal importance to the right to enjoy the material comforts of life. An economy which does not nurture the one right as carefully as the other cannot fulfill the aspirations of man."

After contrasting the implications of the consumer cooperative philosophy with those of the rival producer philosophies, and evaluating that philosophy in terms of the struggle of the American people for security and independence, Dr. Kallen concludes, "Consumer cooperation embodies more nearly than anything else the economic pattern of that American dream which the Declaration of Independence defined and which American history has been a struggle to make real."

As a final appraisal of "The Decline and Rise of the Consumer," Dr. Dickason says, "As Marx's exposition of the philosophy of a worker's world has influenced the world in which we live, so Dr. Kallen's exposition of the philosophy of the consumers' world may well influence the world in which we are to live."

FARMERS NATIONAL HELD CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Elect Five New Directors And One To Fill Vacancy Caused By Death

ENDORSE CONSERVATION

Convention Presents Resolutions Wherein History Of Present Agricultural Situation Is Given

At the 7th annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Corporation held in Chicago, September 22, five directors were elected to fill expiring terms, and one to replace a vacancy on the board caused by death, at the annual meeting of stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation there. They followed:
John F. Cochrane, McCook, Neb.; Thomas B. Fowler, Richmond, Mo.; M. K. Frey, Eagle Grove, Iowa; John C. Heister, Fargo, North Dakota; and L. T. Mayhugh, Kress, Texas. This group was elected for three-year terms. John C. Heister fills the vacancy created by the death of A. L. Berg, Baltic, South Dakota. Henry C. Peterson, Chappell, Neb., was elected for a two year term.

The following resolutions were adopted:

As we, the stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation, meet in annual convention, it is appropriate to recall and be encouraged by the success of the long and bitter struggle that pioneers in the cooperative movement have been establishing their country grain elevators.

This initial effort to secure fair local prices, honest weights, grades, and dockage resulted in the establishment of thousands of successful farmer owned and farmer-controlled elevators which today are the foundation for the cooperative grain marketing movement in America.

The advance of cooperative grain marketing into the terminal markets has renewed opposition and brought with it increasing complex problems of personnel, finance and management.

In many ways the effort to establish the terminal and sub-terminal marketing agencies represented by our stockholders, and more recently the Farmers National Grain Corporation as a nationwide federated sales agency parallels that of the pioneers who laid the foundation for our present organization.

The need for a strong central agency to speak for, represent and protect the interests of the grain farmer in the terminal markets where prices are made becomes increasingly evident. Such an agency was and is the goal of those earnest leaders of cooperative thought who launched farmer-owned and controlled grain marketing.

As our predecessors one by one solved their problems so shall we continue our labors and untiedly bend our efforts toward the solution of current problems. And we hereby dedicate ourselves to aggressively sell and soundest business and financial brains available toward developing a permanent system of cooperative grain marketing.

Production
The plowing up of 100,000 acres of grass lands under the stimulus of European demand for American farm products at favorable prices during and after the World War and the resumption by European farmers of the cultivation of their lands, left this country with an acute economic problem.

Bringing this large additional acreage under cultivation not only exposed it to wind and water erosion but burdened American agriculture with surpluses. As Europe quit buying our farm products were depressed substantially below the parity levels of the prewar period.

So through the late twenties and early thirties the American farmer has been in the position of producing for a market which no longer exists. He has been depleting the valuable fertility of his lands to produce crops which no one wanted except at prices which under our American system of controlled industrial production and prices could not possibly maintain the farmer's investment and a decent standard of living for his family.

Two years and more of drought in the grain producing states have wiped out the accumulated surpluses of former years and left us with small deficits particularly of feed grains. But the larger problem of keeping production in balance with demand and controlling seasonal surpluses looms ahead. We must plan now to avert future economic catastrophe rather than be forced later into the use of stop-gap measures.

A practical system of soil conservation that will stop the waste and restore soil fertility and result in an abundance of food and fibre for all market demands at fair price levels is our goal. Such a system should be strengthened by a crop storage and federal commodity loan plan with the view toward protecting American agriculture from the ruinous price levels of 1932-33.

Therefore, as stockholders of a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing agency our aims and purposes shall always be to use every proper and lawful influence toward establishing and maintaining a sound land use policy and profitable price level for farm products with farm

(Continued on Page Four)

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

This tingly weather makes us realize it is about time for the frost to be on the pumpkin and the fender shucked. It has been suggested that the Junior groups have a Halloween party, and a contest in making Jack-o-lanterns. We want to do some constructive work, and we must have some fun along with it, for all work and no play is not good for any of us.

Just three more weeks and then it will be time for State Convention. I wish each of the local leaders would write me, of how many from your groups are planning to be in McPherson and take part in the Junior program. Last year the Junior groups asked that Wednesday afternoon of this year's convention be set aside that they might show to the world the fine progress made. The time has been saved, and now it is up to each of the local leaders, and the Juniors over the state to fill their part of that contract.

Last spring a tentative program was outlined and an outstanding national Junior leader was requested to make a talk at that time. This is being arranged for from the state office, but we do not have a definite promise so the announcement of the person can be made. We will print the balance as we have space.

writes me they have organized a Junior Glee Club, and we shall expect them to sing several songs. What other talent do you have to offer?

There should be quite a number who will be entered in the Four-Minute speech group. If you can send me their names now, it will help us in making convention plans, but do not stay away because you are not gistered. Come, and take part in the meeting.

This is your part of the meeting, and it is up to each of you to make it as interesting, instructive and enjoyable as is possible. Your National Junior Directors had a meeting, and have selected as the study topic for this coming year "Cooperation." No better subject could have been selected. Beginning with the October lesson, we have cooperation discussed. Each month, for the next year, that will be the general theme, and we, being in the cooperative work, and members of the best farm organization should be well informed. Miss Mary Jo Weiler of North Dakota, who is the Junior leader of that state has compiled the October lesson, and a portion of it is being printed this week. We will print the balance as we have space.

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience

RILEY COUNTY JUNIORS ARE COMING TO McPHERSON

We sure are, Riley County Farmers Union thinks highly enough of the Junior work to dig down in the pocket book and finance a trip to the state convention.

We feel that one of the best ways in which to interest the young people and until real Farmers Union ideas is to send them to the state convention so that's what we propose doing.

Plans are being made to hire a truck with a responsible driver to take them down. McPherson is not so far but that they can go down and back the same day, and I'll bet a new dime there will be a truck load of fun.

Riley County Juniors plan to be both seen and heard. Watch out for us for we plan to be there and we challenge any and all other groups in the state to a bigger or better load of young people!

Leona S. Dobson.

SQUIRRELS, LIKE HUMAN BEINGS, MUST WORK OR WILL DEGENERATE

Squirrels are not unlike human beings and all other animals. Degeneration sets in when life is made too easy for them. This fact has been especially noted by scientists of the wild-life division of the National Park Service at Crater Lake, National Park in Southwest Oregon. There, for example, the golden-mantled squirrels have become gradually dependent year after year upon the nuts, cake, and popcorn supplied them by the admiring tourist.

As the result of not having to struggle for existence and being supplied with too much food, many of these beautiful species of rodents are now suffering from a complaint similar to that suffered by human beings, known as the gout. Some may say that since they brought it on themselves, they need no sympathy.

The National Park Service also tells a story about our bear problem from which our over-indulgent and well-meaning statesmen may draw a lesson. It points out that the long-established custom adopted by visitors to giving bears handouts has caused these clowning animals to regard all human beings as possible meal tickets. Instead of looking to their natural sources for a living many of the bears about the camping areas have become so pauperized that if the visitors do not feed them, they hold, not an international, but insist upon free eats, or down with the parks! Why free parks and free, be-
gging stunts by the cubs for the visitors, they query, and not free food for the whole bear family?

The bears actually cause traffic jams along the highways by holding up automobiles when they are ignored in their demands. Some of these more assertive ursine creatures break into cabins and destroy suitcases in search for food.

The cause of this bear problem for which the National Park Service is seeking a solution is the over-indulgence of our generous, if not curious, American people. So mote it not be to bears and our own species.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

It Can Be Done

By Richard C. Joyce
The cooperative system is a social and economic system. It is a social system because it is a way of living—an economic system because it is a way of doing business. Then, too, economic systems and social systems are inseparable. We must have the one if we are to have the other.

A cooperative social order must be built, however quietly, or unobtrusively it may be done, right beside a cooperative economic order. When we learn to do business together we become cooperative conscious and the results are shown in our every day living.

Building the cooperative order is a slow, hard process because in building it we must overcome some of the traditions and customs and witchery which we have been taught are necessary in the business of living. For

instance, we have to discard the idea by a process of education and understanding followed by a practical business demonstration, that competitive struggle is necessary; that property rights come before human rights; that initiative is inspired only by competition; that confidence will receive prosperity. There are many other business theories which block our progress. Education and understanding along with actual working business enterprises are the means we must use to overcome the obstacles in our path.

Cooperation has grown out of absolute economic need while private business fearfully waits for restored confidence, favorable cycles, the right party to come into power or some other favorable condition to return. The victims of the depression have done something about it. They organized as consumers and attacked the thing that caused their distress—exploitation for private profit.

We are well aware of the keen interest everywhere shown in the cooperative way. This has come about because the cooperators have made "a better mousetrap" so to speak, and their success has made the world curious. The results of cooperative effort are sufficient proof that "where there is a will there is a way."

We in the Farmers Union, as well as other groups of farmers and workers, who have started successful cooperatives and maintained them against greatest odds, are paving the way; we are showing the people of the United States that it can be done.

"COOPERATION IS OUR AIM"

(Tune: "There Is a Tavern in the Town")
Words by Norma Keil, Mont.

Cooperation is our aim. Is our aim, We know through that we'll surely gain, surely gain,
Our rights as men who till the fertile soil.

And feed the hungry of the land. So, come on farmers, don't you tarry. For we need Tom, Dick, and Harry To help us fight injustices we take, must take.

Organize, oh organize—the Juniors, too—
There's plenty work for all to do, all to do,
So start right in—there is no time to lose.
Organize! Organize! Organize!

THE NEW PATRIOT

By Frederick Lawrence Knowles
Who is the patriot? He who lights the torch of war from hill to hill? Or he who kindles on the heights The beacon of a world's good will?

Who is the patriot? He who spends A boastful challenge o'er the seas? Or he who sows the earth with friends,
And reaps world-wide fraternity?

Who is the patriot? It is he Who knows no boundary, race, or creed; Whose countrymen all souls that need.

Whose first allegiance is vowed To the fair land that gave him birth,
Yet serves among the doubting crowd The broader interests of the earth.
—From "Social Action."

WHY NOT LIGHTER WEIGHT TRUCKS

Are we not due for a change in truck designs? At the present a two-ton truck weighs approximately two tons. In other words, for a useful two-ton load the truck operator has to pay for transporting two tons of truck. With all of our advances in automotive engineering and with the availability of lighter materials this does not seem to be in keeping with the possibilities of either metallurgy or good design.

The citizens of this country have poured billions of dollars into roads. We are using different methods of preventing wear and tear on the highways. Lighter trucks would certainly be a step in the preservation of the road. Charles B. Bohm, an authority on the use of aluminum, has pointed out tremendous savings of weight and increases in efficiency in other industries. Certainly the truck operators of the country particularly the large ones who work on a scientific basis would welcome trucks that did not weigh as much as their payload. It stands to reason that less gasoline, less oil, less tire wear and less road wear would result from the introduction of lighter weight trucks. This is a matter which should challenge the attention of our automotive engineers.

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FEED PROBLEM MOST SERIOUS ONE FOR THE BEEF PRODUCERS

A safe business ahead for beef producers, is indicated in an interview with President D. L. Mullendore of the Production Credit Corporation, just published in leading daily papers. "Feed, of course, is the biggest problem," Mr. Mullendore stated, "but advance in beef prices will help take care of the increase in cost of feeds. Always, however," he warned, "the tendency to higher beef prices will be affected by consumers' switching to other foods if the advance becomes too great."

Asked if the importation of Canadian cattle would not depress our beef prices, Mr. Mullendore replied in the negative. "The quota for Canadian importations at the reduced tariff is too small to be important in our markets," he said. "Cattle importations from Canada and Mexico (the only countries from which we import live cattle) were only 54,725 head more the first half year following the treaty, than for the corresponding period of 1935. This is less than one tenth of one per cent of our cattle population."

Mr. Mullendore further pointed out that whatever the effect of Canadian importations, it was past for this year, as nearly 90 per cent of the quota had been received by mid-summer. "Years before we had the reciprocal trade treaty with Canada, our country in a broad way, as was intended, cattle importations from Canada were running about as they are now; 283,486 in 1929. Our overage beef prices during those importations were about in line with prices now. On July 25, the Canadian quota about filled, the average price for all beef cattle on the Chicago market was \$8.19. But during the four years of greatly restricted Canadian importations under the Smoot-Hawley tariff, average prices here were, respectively, \$5.31, \$4.04, \$3.63 and \$3.88.

"Concerning this reciprocal treaty, a leading Canadian farm paper, last winter, said: 'In view of the large number of cattle and the large amounts of cream and potatoes, we have shipped to America in former years, the quotas (of the treaty) are not particularly generous.' 'I think this year's experience supports that paper's statement.'"

WILL DRAMATIZE HISTORY OF WHEAT IN BROADCAST AT KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

"The Story of Wheat" will be dramatized during the National Farm and Home Hour on Wednesday, October 21, as a feature of a special broadcast from the campus of Kansas State College, Manhattan, at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m., EST) over the NBC-Blue network. The dramatization will depict significant episodes in the history of the wheat industry in Kansas from the industry's beginning until Kansas became the producer of approximately one-fifth of the wheat grown in the United States, according to Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College and member of the Advisory Council of the National Broadcasting Company.

The program, tenth in a series of monthly Farm and Home Hour broadcasts originated on the campus of prominent Land Grant colleges and universities, will be a joint presentation of the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations, Kansas State College, Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE RAINBOW FLAG

All the glorious variety of colors in the rainbow are repeated in the rainbow flag, the official emblem of the international Cooperative Alliance. The symbolism of the rainbow colors is obvious. Cooperation embraces all races, all nations, and all colors. All flags, in the spirit of equity and justice. What more fitting symbol of its universality and its world-wide Brotherhood than the rainbow the Bridge of the Skies?

CHEESE BISCUITS

Make biscuits by your favorite recipe, or use the ready prepared mixture. Combine equal amounts of butter, cream cheese, cream. Drop by spoonfuls on top of biscuit rounds. Chill in refrigerator a few hours. Bake in quick oven, 425 to 450 degrees F.

MACARONI SALAD

Marinate 2 cups cooked macaroni in French dressing 1 hour. Chop one onion, 1 green pepper, cup celery, 1 pimiento, coarsely chop. Add macaroni and toss. Serve mayonnaise.

Corn Muffins—Sift, measure 1-1/4 cups bread flour. Resift with 3-4 cup corn meal, 1-4 cup sugar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 5 teaspoons baking powder. Add mixing well, 1 cup milk, 1 beaten egg, 1 tablespoon melted fat. Bake 30 minutes at 400 degrees F.

Cabbage Salad—Moisten shredded crisp cabbage with mayonnaise. Add 1 teaspoon grated onion, 1 tablespoon sugar and 2 tablespoons mild white vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Mix. For variety add chopped celery and minced green pepper.

:: Of Interest To Women ::

VEGETABLE GARDEN NEEDS Fall Attention

Plant Spinach, Asparagus and Rhubarb Now. Prepare Ground for the Spring Seed Sowing.

Vegetables which may be planted in the fall, in regions of cold winters, are few compared with the many flowers and flowering bulbs which can be put in.

The perennial vegetables, including asparagus and rhubarb may be planted now. A crop too seldom grown by amateurs is winter or perennial onions grown from sets which if planted now will give green onions for the table before the ground can be spaded for spring planting.

And many amateurs get their first crop of spinach in the spring from fall sown seed. The perennial vegetables, including asparagus and rhubarb may be planted now. A crop too seldom grown by amateurs is winter or perennial onions grown from sets which if planted now will give green onions for the table before the ground can be spaded for spring planting.

Spinach should be sown late, but before the ground freezes. It is not intended that the seed shall germinate this fall; but that it shall lie in the ground through the winter and sprout in the first favorable weather of spring.

Spinach is a cool weather crop, usually the first to be sown by market growers in the spring. It must be grown and harvested before hot weather arrives and fall planting often gives it a start of several weeks.

Select the modern heavy-leaved types to sow. The old-time thin leaf varieties produce fewer leaves of less quality. The new types are more resistant to heat and less likely to run up to seed at the slightest suspicion of warm weather.

Multipier, or potato onions as they are sometimes called give the first young onions in spring. A few bulbs put in this fall will give you a crop before the onion sets can get into action. They are perfectly hardy.

The asparagus bed may be set this fall, getting roots from dealers. The main requisite is deep rich soil for asparagus and ample room for each hill, giving the plants 3 feet of space each way. Rhubarb roots should be set out now. A dozen plants will be sufficient to prove an ample supply for the average family, and they will last a lifetime, with little care. New varieties of rhubarb which are characterized by pronounced red coloring in the stalk, are now popular. They show improvement in tenderness and flavor over older types.

When seed is sown, or plants set out in the fall in ground which has been newly spaded a mulch put over the soil after it has frozen to keep the frost in, is usually advisable. It helps prevent winter thaws which might heave the plants out of the ground, or uncover the seed.

SPICE ISLANDERS USE CLOVE TREES TO RECORD BIRTHS

The custom of sucking on a clove in the third century B. C. among the Chinese. These Oriental people probably traded with the natives of the Spice Islands, where the clove tree is profuse, long before Europe was conscious of their existence.

The Portuguese were the first European nation to deal in cloves, but a century later the Dutch got possession of the East Indies and monopolized the trade, even going so far as to limit the growth of the clove tree to a single large island. This regulation had to be withdrawn quickly, for it was native custom throughout the islands to plant a clove tree at the birth of each child as a sort of record of its age. The Dutch edict to destroy existing trees and forbidding the planting of new ones stirred the Dutch capitalists, and the clove tree still flourishes in the East Indian group, Zanzibar and Pemba, however, islands off the coast of Africa, now yield about 90 per cent of the world's supply of this spice.

MY AUNT HANNAH SAYS

The popular housewife is one who knows how to make good sandwiches. They should be tasty and Laverne especially if beer, highballs or ginger ale are served with them.

Meat or Cheese—Cream a little dry mustard with salt and pepper and spread this on the bread.

Baked Beans—Mash cold baked beans and season with 3 tablespoons chili sauce or 1 teaspoon prepared mustard. Good on any kind of bread.

Toasted Cheese—Apply sweet paprika liberally. A strip of bacon blends well with this.

Egg—Combined chopped hard boiled eggs with mayonnaise and paprika.

Tomato—Season thoroughly with salt and black pepper. Spiced meats and bologna are smappy additions.

FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25c) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address: Pattern Department—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

RAISIN CAKE

Two cups seedless raisins, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup water, 1-3 cup shortening, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon soda, 1-2 teaspoon baking powder, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

You can use hard or any shortening you prefer.

Put sugar, water, raisins, shortening and salt in sauce pan. Bring to the boiling point and boil three minutes. Cool. When cool add soda dissolved in 2 teaspoons hot water. Beat well and add flour mixed and sifted with spices and baking powder. Mix thoroughly and add vanilla. Turn into an oiled and floured loaf pan and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

The following icing uses no eggs and is soft and creamy. One cup confectioners' sugar, 2 teaspoons powdered cocoa, 2 dessertspoons cold coffee infusion, 2 tablespoons butter, 1-4 teaspoon vanilla. Mix and sift sugar and cocoa. Cream butter and gradually beat in part of sugar. Add one spoonful of coffee, vanilla and remaining sugar. Mix thoroughly, adding coffee to make a spreading consistency. Spread the cake while it is slightly warm.

BUTTERSCOTCH PUDDING

1-1/2 cups milk
1 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
2 eggs
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
Heat 1 cup of milk with the sugar until the sugar is free from lumps. Mix the cornstarch, 1-2 cup milk and egg yolks and add to the hot mixture slowly. Cook in a double boiler until thick, stirring constantly; then continue to cook for ten minutes longer stirring occasionally. Remove from fire and add butter.

BAKED LIMA BEANS

2-slices bacon
1 pint lima beans
2 teaspoons salt
1 cup strained tomato
2 tablespoons butter
1-2 teaspoon mustard
1 chopped green pepper
1 chopped onion
Soak beans over night. Cook until skins burst. Add salt, pepper, sugar, mustard and onion. Cover with shredded bacon. Bake in a covered dish about 4 hours and rest. Drain off the liquid. Mix tomato sauce of butter, flour, and tomatoes and pour over the beans just before serving.

PEACH PUDDING

2 cups cooked sweetened dried peaches.
1 cup grapefruit
12 marshmallows
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
2 tablespoons butter
1-1/4 cups peach juice or water (If water, add 3 tablespoons sugar.)
Place peaches in a baking pan, add juice, then the grapefruit. Sprinkle on the grated lemon rind and dot with butter. Cut marshmallows in halves and cover pudding. Bake in oven 350 degrees F. one hour.

CABBAGE SALAD SANDWICHES

1 cup shredded cabbage
1-2 teaspoon sugar
2 teaspoons thick taste sweet cream.
1 teaspoon vinegar
Prepared mustard
Salt and pepper to taste
Combine ingredients. Spread one slice of bread with butter and this mixture, and one slice with butter and prepared mustard. Put slices together. Chopped onion or celery may be substituted for part of the cabbage.

SHRIMP SALAD

1 small can shrimp
6 sweet pickles
Salad dressing
Salt and pepper
1 cup shredded cabbage
1 cup cooked macaroni
Cut shrimp in small pieces. Boil macaroni and let stand until cold. Add to the shrimp and macaroni the cabbage and diced pickles. Season to taste. Mix with the salad dressing and sprinkle a little paprika on top.

NECTAR CAKELETTES

1-2 cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup flour
1-2 cup raisins
1-2 cup shortening
1-3 cup milk
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon lemon extract
Plump and chop raisins. Cream sugar with shortening, and add beaten egg and milk. Combine with raisins, flavoring and flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Beat thoroughly, pour into muffin tins and bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) When cakes are cool remove the insides. Refill their cavities with raisin custard.

PICKLED EGGS AND BEETS

Eggs are cheap at best pickling time. Nearly everyone is fond of eggs pickled in beet juice, but few know they can be boiled, peeled and canned with the beet pickles. I wash and boil the beets, leaving about an inch of the tops on so the red color will not escape. When they are tender, I drop them in cold water to cool. While they are cooling, I prepare 1-2 cups sugar, 2 cups vinegar, 2 cups water and 2 rounding tablespoons mixer-dried pickling spices. While this is heating, I peel three beets, cut them in convenient sized pieces and put them

DAYTIME FROCKS



8829. A Tempting Tunic Frock
Designed in Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 39 inch material. With long sleeves 2-3/4 yards plus 1-3/4 yard of contrast. Price 15c.

8823. A Crisp Frock for Young Moderns.
Designed in Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 with short sleeves requires 2-1/8 yards of 35 inch material. With long sleeves 2-3/4 yards plus 1-3/4 yard of contrast. Price 15c.

send order to
Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

in the vinegar. Then I put in the hard cooked eggs hot. When they are boiling, pack in hot sterilized jars, add enough of the vinegar solution, boiling hot, to cover and seal. These are ready to use in a few days.

BAKED ARTICHOKE

Boil six artichokes in salted water until tender, then gently push back tubers so as to make a hollow in the center.

Fill with mixture of a cup of flaked salmon, shrimp or crab meat, scant cup bread crumbs, two grated very small onions, or several scallions chopped fine, sprig of parsley minced, salt, pepper, and one-half cup sliced, stuffed olives, all mixed together and moistened with three of four tablespoons olive oil or melted butter.

Bake in a moderate oven for an hour, or until tubers are easily removed.

STUFFED VEAL CHOPS

4 rib chops
3 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 cup water
2 tablespoons fat
Select chops cut one inch thick and have slits made to hold the stuffing. Carefully stuff chops, holding together with wood picks. Sprinkle with flour and seasonings. Fit into shallow baking pan. Add rest of ingredients.

Flash

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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week ending October 2nd, 1936	
N. F. Thomas—Douglas County, Kansas—9 steers 1107	9.75
Oberle Bros.—Osage County, Kansas—31 steers 979	8.50
W. R. Mochamer—Osage County, Kansas—28 heifers 623	8.25
Walter Ellis—Osage County, Kansas—28 steers 876	8.25
Emmett Magath—Lyon County, Kansas—26 steers 926	8.00
Claid Inloes—Harrison County, Kansas—20 steers and heifers 527	7.50
A. B. Duncan—Osage County, Kansas—10 calves 378	6.00
Owen Standfield—Coffey County, Kansas—15 heifers 680	7.25
Ross and Son—Clay County, Missouri—10 calves 197	6.00
H. J. Johnson—Ray County, Missouri—16 heifers 561	6.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—11 cows 1318	5.50
J. R. Smith—Osage County, Kansas—12 cows 1218	5.35
R. A. Franks—Jackson County, Kansas—18 heifers 587	5.25
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—14 calves 314	5.00
Wm. Solomon—Rooks County, Kansas—15 calves 690	5.00
Loggreen & F.—Norton County, Kansas—17 steers 590	5.00
Ross & Son—Clay County, Missouri—17 steers 590	5.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—15 heifers 575	5.00
Wm. Solomon—Rooks County, Kansas—23 steers 680	5.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—14 heifers 507	4.50
Wm. Solomon—Rooks County, Kansas—15 calves 328	4.35
C. T. Pritchard—Ray County, Missouri—16 cows 917	3.70
L. J. Wells—Johnson County, Kansas—22 cows 901	3.60
C. T. Pritchard—Ray County, Missouri—19 cows 748	3.50
Wm. Solomon—Rooks County, Kansas—16 cows 781	3.40
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—15 cows 708	3.25
Wm. Solomon—Rooks County, Kansas—27 cows 807	3.25

HOGS	
C. E. Koger—Cedar County, Missouri—5 238	10.15
M. L. Owens—Nemaha County, Kansas—22 254	10.00
W. M. Oles—Chase County, Kansas—235	10.00
Arthur Walker—Lafayette County, Missouri—7 224	10.00
Ed. Stoll—Saline County, Missouri—12 200	10.00
B. O. Hoover—Osage County, Kansas—14 187	9.85
O. L. Taylor—Cedar County, Kansas—13 185	9.85
Farmers Coop. Exchange—Sullivan County, Missouri—9 185	9.85
Jake Englehart—Henry County, Missouri—21 191	9.85
J. F. Brennenstuhl—Grundy County, Kansas—5 194	9.75
O. C. Johnson—Bates County, Missouri—5 224	9.75
Elmer Strickler—Anderson County, Missouri—7 192	9.75
Glen Small—Coffey County, Kansas—21 185	9.75
P. A. Story—Greenwood County, Kansas—7 175	9.65
C. D. Morgan—Linn County, Kansas—9 203	9.65
M. L. Owens—Nemaha County, Kansas—20 179	9.65
Hunter and Asher—Jefferson County, Kansas—7 194	9.60
Luther Sartin—Johnson County, Missouri—5 170	9.50
H. H. Hobson—Douglas County, Kansas—6 178	9.50
Albert Potter—Jackson County, Missouri—11 199	9.50
Farmers Coop. Exchange—Sullivan County, Missouri—7 185	9.50
W. L. McIntire—Bates County, Missouri—11 200	9.50
R. W. Weldon—Gentry County, Missouri—9 177	9.50
W. W. Parks and Son—Henry County, Missouri—9 177	9.50
H. E. Doverspike—Chase County, Kansas—16 183	9.40
Russell Shoaf—Osage County, Kansas—17 170	9.25
Farmers Coop. Exchange—Sullivan County, Missouri—6 180	9.25
Chas. E. Filley—Lafayette County, Missouri—10 189	9.25
Farmers Coop. Exchange—Sullivan County, Missouri—10 174	9.00
R. D. Potter—Chariton County, Missouri—9 181	9.00

LIGHT LIGHTS 140 TO 160 POUND AVERAGES	
C. D. Hull—Henry County, Missouri—9 163	9.25
Victor McCulley—Grundy County, Missouri—9 151	9.15
G. E. McCulley—Grundy County, Missouri—6 156	9.15
F. C. Atwood—Linn County, Kansas—7 157	9.00
J. W. Teague—Cedar County, Missouri—14 150	9.00
R. W. Wilkinson—Washington County, Kansas—14 158	9.00
A. Replogle—St. Clair County, Missouri—9 148	9.00
J. F. Brennenstuhl—Grundy County, Missouri—5 156	9.00
Ed. C. Whitton—Henry County, Missouri—18 152	8.75
Farmers Coop. Exchange—Sullivan County, Missouri—5 142	8.50
Tone Durnell—Lafayette County, Missouri—8 135	8.00
Chas. Christian—Henry County, Mo.—16 155	8.00
H. E. Doverspike—Chase County, Kansas—10 189	8.00
Merle Smith—Clay County, Kansas—22 146	8.00

PIGS	
J. F. Brennenstuhl—Grundy County, Missouri—9 127	8.25
Albert Potter—Jackson County, Missouri—6 135	8.00
Jake Storrier—Greenwood County, Kansas—5 122	8.00
E. H. King—Henry County, Missouri—5 118	7.50
Merle Smith—Clay County, Kansas—13 118	7.00

SOWS	
Ralph Myers—Nemaha County, Kansas—15 268	9.40
Myers Bros.—Nemaha County, Kansas—4 271	9.35
John J. Anderson—Coffey County, Kansas—8 223	9.35
Leroy Becker—Pottawatomie County, Kansas—8 330	9.10
John Plentie—Nemaha County, Kansas—5 340	9.00
Mrs. John Walters—Nemaha County, Kansas—5 236	9.00
S. J. Lohr—Franklin County, Kansas—5 308	8.85
F. B. Graham—Jackson County, Missouri—10 341	8.60

SHEEP	
Mat Martin—Washington County, Kansas—10 81	9.00
Lee Kaff—Osage County, Kansas—18 84	9.00
Heaton Pierce—Osage County, Kansas—18 84	9.00
Everett Miller—Platte County, Missouri—12 106	8.75
Everett Fine—Osage County, Kansas—16 73	8.75
George Peet—Coffey County, Kansas—12 70	8.75
Roy C. Marker—Osage County, Kansas—12 94	8.75
F. C. Atwood—Linn County, Kansas—13 46	8.50
I. N. Hart—Wyandotte County, Kansas—7 64	8.50
O. R. Barker—Ray County, Missouri—5 58	8.00
F. C. Atwood—Linn County, Kansas—19 60	8.00
Everett Miller—Platte County, Missouri—6 66	8.00
Edwin Eigenbaum—Lafayette County, Missouri—10 69	8.00
I. N. Hart—Wyandotte County, Kansas—7 52	8.00

HELD CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, ILL.

(Continued from page one)

purchase power at least equal to that of the 1909-1914 period.

Crop Insurance. Whereas experience has shown the necessity of some form of Crop Insurance in order to safeguard the farmers against the effects of drought, insects, floods, and other crop hazards over which the farmer himself has no control, and

Whereas such insurance would serve to stabilize not only agriculture but other business dependent upon agriculture and would serve to protect both producer and consumer.

Therefore, be it resolved that we favor a federal Crop Insurance program and that we instruct our legislative representatives to initiate and press for the passage of a Crop Insurance bill in the next succeeding session of congress and to continue to press for passage of such legislation in the same manner in which we successfully brought about the passage of the Commodity Exchange Bill after four years of effort.

Distribution of Surplus Grains

The year 1936 finds us with no surplus of basic farm commodities other than cotton. The two disastrous droughts of 1934 and 1935 have left us with vast deficit areas in which there is livestock without adequate feed. In the corn hog belt there are large numbers of pigs without corn or other adequate feeds. Practically the only surplus of grain in the United States is in the Pacific Northwest where there are large quantities of soft varieties of wheat well adapted as a substitute for corn as a stock feed. Long freight hauls and high transportation costs make it impracticable to the Midwest farmer to

purchase this wheat as a substitute for corn in the production of pork. We therefore recommend that the Surplus Commodities Corporation institute a program whereby portions of such wheat may be brought into drought areas, to the end that the wheat may be held at a price which will make it available for use as a substitute for corn.

Seed Corn Purchase

Whereas, much of the important corn producing section of this country is facing a serious shortage of seed corn, because of the complete failure of the 1935 crop and rapidly diminishing reserves of old corn of satisfactory germinating standards, and

Whereas, the present open market price of corn is causing the rapid absorption into commercial channels of much corn which should be held back in the country for seed purposes, and

Whereas, the seed corn program as announced by Secretary Wallace in the press release of September 10, 1936, is inadequate to meet the situation and impracticable of operation; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon Secretary Wallace the necessity of immediate purchase, at prevailing market prices, or at a reasonable premium over the cash market, and the impounding of sufficient available stocks of old corn of climatic adaptability for such areas, and

We further recommend that farmers in such areas who are applicants for sustenance grants and relief work be employed in the selection and preparation of such stocks so purchased for distribution at cost.

Commodity Exchange Act

Within the week, and for the first time in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade, a federal warehouse receipt was delivered in satisfaction of a futures contract by a grain coop-

erative. Prior to the passage of the Commodity Exchange Act, and its becoming effective September 13, this year, only state warehouse receipts were so deliverable. It was necessary prior to September 13, for a cooperative operating a federally-licensed terminal in this market, if it made deliveries against a futures contract to go to the expense of lading out the grain in cars and paying switching charges across town, if sold to some factor within this market. That put the cooperative to considerable expense and inconvenience, all of which is no longer necessary since passage of the Commodity Exchange Act. Moreover, by making federal warehouse receipts deliverable, it broadens the delivery base in this market and tends by that much to make more difficult for operators to engineer a "squeeze" in any option month. That fact, coupled with other corrective influences of the law, makes it an instrument of real value not alone to the farmer but to the public generally. It is an outstanding accomplishment to the record of organized agriculture.

Farm Credit Administration

BE IT RESOLVED by the stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation that the constructive and fundamentally sound policy of Farm Credit Administration in its support and financing of cooperative be recommended; that it has established a system of farm credit that is of far reaching value to both agricultural production and marketing; that the sound and liberal terms of the agreement entered into between Farm Credit Administration and Farmers National Grain Corporation provide the basis for building thereon a national agency for the marketing of grain of financial strength and efficiency well designed to meet the necessities of the grain producers of the nation.

Economy

BE IT RESOLVED by the stockholders of Farmers National Grain Corporation that the substantial economies effected by the organization during the past year in its cost of operation are commended. To meet the competition of the numerous agencies in farm marketing seeking to destroy and supplant farmers cooperatives, it is recommended that Farmers National and all its affiliates, except serious attempts to every possibility for reducing costs of operation, not only that competition may be met on even terms, but also in the interest of the most economical marketing of the farmers' grain consistently for the savings of the consumer.

General Farm Organization

WHEREAS the general farm organizations, through a well defined and well directed educational and legislative program have blazed the trail for cooperative endeavor and

WHEREAS these general farm organizations set up to do this specific type of work, through the state, county and township units can most effectively carry back to individual members, information concerning the progress and problems of cooperatives and

WHEREAS, the sound thinking of individual producer members through their local units may be molded into definite policies, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Farmers National Grain Corporation and all its regional stockholders, lend every assistance to promote and to maintain a militant and virile farm organization in the respective territory, and to protect the best interests of all phases of agriculture that all cooperatives unite in a general movement to strengthen and to support the national, state and local units of the general farm organization.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

IN MEMORIAM

We pause in honor of the memory of three cooperators, former members of the board of directors of Farmers National Grain Corporation, who have passed on since the last annual meeting of the stockholders. These men are John R. Maddock, Maddock, North Dakota; M. L. Henderson, Randall, Ia., and A. L. Berg, Baltic, South Dakota. Each in his own way has contributed much of worth to the up-building of the movement in a local, regional and national way. They were leaders in their respective communities, and their communities and the cooperative movement in general are losers because of their death, but their good works live on.

INCOME TAX IS ONLY FAIR TAX, SAYS FROST

(Continued from page one)

all net taxable income over \$1,000, 000 would have to pay a 65 per cent tax. How absurdly impossible is the charge that the income tax is passed on.

A large part of individual income is from salaries. The salary of a Judge of our State Supreme Court is \$6,000 per year, and the state income tax thereon is \$102.50. Maybe Brother Shepherd could tell us how such a Judge could pass this \$102.50 on, by persuading a majority of the 165 members of the Legislature to increase the poor Judge's salary that much. Suppose a high powered manager of a big corporation having a salary of \$50,000, and a combined federal and state income tax of \$10,510, wanted to pass this income tax on to the consumer. What luck would he have persuading his Board of Directors to raise his salary to \$60,510 without also raising the salaries of the other officers, and without also persuading their competitor companies to do the same?

6. Brother Shepherd "proves" that the income tax is shifted on to the consumer by supposing that the International Harvester Co. officers would increase the price of their implements by the amount of the income tax. In as much as said officers could not foresee the amount of the tax, they would have to equal Brother Shepherd in the absurdity of their guesses. Does Brother Shepherd think that the International Harvester Co., or any other company does not follow the age old rule of business and buy as low as possible and sell as high as possible?

Attention! Please!

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

It is not necessary that this scrap book be expensive. You can purchase a composition book or note book, and paste into it this material. I think I should prefer a loose leaf book, where pages can be added, as they are needed. The way I do mine is to clip and paste all the poems in one section. In another section have all the playlets. In yet another place I paste suggestions on the different subjects. I believe these can be kept so they are very useful.

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

What does demand determine prices, and not taxes or other expenses. Some firms have low taxes and low expenses, and others high taxes and high expenses, and yet all firms must charge practically the same level of prices for the same articles, or competition will eliminate them from business.

What does recognized economists and financial authorities say as to whether the income tax is passed on to the consumer?

7. Economist Chas. J. Bullock of Harvard University says on Pg. 579 of his Introduction to Study of Economics: "An income tax upon all forms of income cannot be easily shifted."

8. Economist Richard T. Ely of Wisconsin University says on Pg. 722 of his lines of Economics: "Except when collected at source (the income tax) is subject to little or no shifting."

9. Guiteau's Government and Politics in the United States, a former text in Kansas high schools, on Pg. 352, says: "The income tax cannot be easily shifted, but is generally borne by the persons on whom it is assessed."

10. A Report on Double Taxation by a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives published under date of Dec. 30, 1933, on Pg. 75, says: "The corporate income tax is not passed on to the consumer, but is really borne by the stockholder."

11. In 1929 the Kansas Legislature created, and the Governor appointed a Tax Code Commission, composed of 5 practical men, tax experts, of which Harold Chase, editor of the Topeka Capital, was one. This Commission held hearings, and made an extensive study of tax problems, and published a very valuable report. On the question of whether an individual or a corporation can pass on the income tax on to the consumer, their report was very conclusive, as follows, found on Pgs. 26 and 27: "Taxes on land, including farm lands, is least capable of being shifted of any tax. The only other tax which cannot be passed on, in full or in part, is the income tax, on personal and corporate, including excess profits tax. An investigation in England, designed to study the influence of taxes upon prices, led to the conclusion, in the so-called Colwyn committee report, that income taxes were not shifted. The National Industrial conference Board, in March 1928, submitted a report based upon statistical study of 4,644 corporations. It led to the conclusion that federal corporate income taxes cannot be shifted to the consumer and do not affect prices, nor the movement of investment capital, except in unusual circumstances. The aforementioned study of the Conference

Board is the most comprehensive ever carried on. Its conclusions should be trustworthy, for any bias the Board might have would certainly not favor the conclusion arrived at."

12. John Simpson (See Pg. 168 of The Militant Voice of Agriculture), and the National Farmers Union Convention of 1935, declared for the one tax, the income tax, as the only tax based on ability to pay—to be supplemented by an inheritance tax and a gift tax. The other farm organizations and the labor organizations are in general accord. Our leaders are the keenest students of agriculture, and are not hoobs to declare for an income tax that the rich and the great corporations can shift on to the common people. Why did not Brother Shepherd do a little studying before he attempted to undermine a fundamental doctrine of the Farmers Union? Why not substitute facts for guesses?

100 PER CENT LOCALS

ALLEN COUNTY—	581
Dumb Bell	2154
FAIRVIEW COUNTY—	1052
BROWN COUNTY—	942
Claytonville	1833
CHASE COUNTY—	1906
Cottonwood Valley	431
Middle Creek	487
CRAWFORD COUNTY—	1124
Slifer	1082
Salem	1120
CLAY COUNTY—	1946
Ross	2136
Wheeler	1301
Columbia	1001
COWLEY COUNTY—	2131
Science Valley	1233
DOUGLAS COUNTY—	1656
Cary	1075
ELLSWORTH COUNTY—	1255
Franklin	2165
Trivoli	1662
ELLIS COUNTY—	1689
Sunny	1075
FRANKLIN COUNTY—	1255
Columbia	2165
JACKSON COUNTY—	1662
Cedar Valley	1689
LYON COUNTY—	1075
Allen	1255
Admiral	2165
LABETTE COUNTY—	1662
Labette	1689
LOGAN COUNTY—	1061
Oakley	882
MCPHERSON COUNTY—	1567
Groveland	492
Northside	1689
Smoky Hill	1689
Diamond	492
MITCHELL COUNTY—	1689
Huldsie	1689
MIAMI COUNTY—	1689
Highland	1689

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Feb. 50c	
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c	
Business Manual	5c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson)	each
	75c

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Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

The Aladdin Hotel

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is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—A Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Washington 1680

MARSHALL COUNTY—

Murdoch 972

NEMAH COUNTY—

Downey 1127

Kelley 1253

Sunny Knoll 1377

NORTON COUNTY—

Square Deal 928

NEOSHO COUNTY—

South Mound 619

OSBORNE COUNTY—

Alton 1375

Corinth 261

Covert 316

Eagle 800

Mayflower 287

Osborne 298

Portis 346

Rosedale 1014

OTTAWA COUNTY—

Culver 2170

Grover 108

Mt. Pleasant 79

OSAGE COUNTY—

Kinneyville 1522

Union 1412

Vass 1779

RUSSELL COUNTY—

Center 766