



THE KANSAS FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Credentials Continue To Arrive In Salina

Indications Are that Thirtieth Convention will Witness Gathering of Large Crowds from All Parts of the State

IOLA FOLKS GET BUSY

Several Periods on Program to Be Devoted to Open Discussion by Delegates and Members; Juniors to Have Important Place

Delegates' credentials continue to come to the office of the state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina, indicating a healthy interest in the thirtieth annual meeting of the state Union at Iola October 29, 30, 31 and November 1. Many Locals, County Unions, business organizations and other units entitled to representation at the annual meeting, which have not as yet attended to the matter of selecting delegates, are announcing meetings to be held for the purpose of selecting such delegates.

Iola Folks Are Busy

World comes from Iola that Harold F. Smith has been selected by the Iola Chamber of Commerce and other interests to head the committee in general charge of the convention. Mr. Smith is a member of Fairview Local in Allen County and is connected with the Iola Daily Register. He is a faithful attendant at Farmers Union meetings, and will do a good job of seeing that everything is in readiness for a great meeting at Iola.

Perry Abbott is president of the Allen County Farmers Union, and Mrs. John Page is county secretary. Both are faithful workers in the Farmers Union cause, and they, with the entire Allen County membership, are determined that this thirtieth annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union shall be remembered as one of the best in the history of the organization.

The Program

While the program is not quite ready for publication in its final form, it is possible to tell some of the outstanding features. As usual, the Farmers Union Managerial Association program will precede the regular official meeting. In fact, the Managerial Association meeting is a part of the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union. The managers, directors, members and all interested in the affairs of the Managerial Association will gather at the convention building at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, October 29, to listen to a period of music and entertainment offered by Iola talent. The meeting will be opened at 2:00 p. m. by C. B. Thove of Alma, president of the association.

A. M. Kinney, vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union, and known as the founder of the Managerial Association, will be the first speaker. Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, will also have a place on the afternoon program. Other speakers include Howard A. Cowden, president of the Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City; Roy Crawford, grain salesman for the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and O. C. Servis, vice president of the Managerial Association. Mr. Servis, in turn, will call on several managers for short talks. A speaker will be supplied for the Tuesday evening program.

Discussion Periods
According to the present tentative form of the program for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, several periods are set aside for discussion of Farmers Union problems and proposed policies. Heretofore, virtually all of the open discussion came on the last day, along with the reports of the resolutions and legislative committees. According to the program as it stands now, four open discussion periods are provided for during the Wednesday and Thursday programs, with

Uncle Sam As a Collector

(By William Lemke)

Farmers of this nation who, because of drought or other misfortune, have been compelled to deal in a financial way with Uncle Sam now find that some of his collectors are as hard-boiled and as greedy as Shylock of old. Some of these collectors, white-collared, and either Uncle Sam's automobile or changing mileage, and on a per diem salary, drive into a farmer's yard as if they owned the place. They immediately inform the farmer that they represent the Government of the United States, or some, a little bolder, that they are the Government of the United States, and that they are there to collect the amount due the Government and that they don't mean maybe. They insist that the farmer sell immediately, at their dictate, all of whatever farm produce he has, refusing to even permit him to keep enough for food and clothing for his family, and feed for his livestock and seed for the coming year.

The fact that because of rust in the State of North Dakota and other

states the farmer has nothing to sell that he does not need to maintain himself and family and provide feed for his livestock and seed makes no difference to some of these super-hard-boiled individuals. They are interested only in piling up the mileage and putting the per diem. They have become a nuisance and a burden upon society. Can any intelligent person tell us why these collectors should be allowed to pile up mileage and a per diem salary, when every man knows there is nothing to collect. Why should they be permitted to pester the farmer, whose burden is already beyond endurance? Doesn't he know that the taxpayers will not stand this racket much longer? I am confident that the next Congress will investigate this.

Right here I wish to inform the farmers of this nation that a Federal collector or employee is a hired-man of the Government—he is NOT the Government. His position is not that of a United States Marshal, sheriff,

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FARM MACHINERY AND LIVE STOCK CAUSE ACCIDENTS

Data Gathered by Kansas State Board of Agriculture, under Direction of J. C. Mohler, Brings Out Interesting Facts

WAGE A CAMPAIGN

Most Accidents on Kansas Farms Related to Live Stock and Farm Machinery, although Many Other Causes Show up

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, under the guidance of J. C. Mohler, secretary, has been conducting a campaign to reduce the number and severity of farm accidents in Kansas. The Kansas Farmers Union, principally through the official paper, The Kansas Union Farmer, has been glad to have a part in that campaign.

This week, the paper is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Mohler in which he expresses gratitude for the cooperation extended by the Farmers Union of Kansas. The letter is accompanied by a compilation of the data gathered in a recent farm accident survey carried on by Mr. Mohler's department.

The farm accident census of Kansas, taken by the State Board of Agriculture through township assessors, for the year 1934, shows some most interesting figures. Information was gathered in a house-to-house canvass at the time of listing property for taxation and recording agricultural and live stock information, as required by law.

Farm Accident Census
Tabulations of the returns were completed during the last week in September, for 104 of the state's 105 counties. Wyandotte county has not yet reported. The tabulation shows 3,255 farm accidents resulting in 112 deaths as shown by physicians' reports to the State Board of Health. Out of the total number of farm accidents in 1934, in Kansas, 127 were permanently crippled. Adding up the days of disability caused by the accidents, we find the total to be 132,934 days, or 350 years.

There was an accident for each fifty farms, the report shows, with an average of 4.7 persons injured for each 1,000 farm inhabitants. Mortality county is the only county reporting no farm accidents. Haskell county reports one, with reports from other counties ranging up to ninety-four in Marshall county.

Kind and Percentage
The report shows that nearly 60 per cent of all farm accidents were related to two principal factors—farm machinery and live stock. Farm machinery figured in 33 per cent of the accidents. Live stock played a part in 25 per cent of the 1934 Kansas farm accidents. In six per cent of the accidents, autos and trucks entered the picture, while falls came in for only 2 per cent. In the remaining 34 per cent of the accidents, the kinds or causes are not given.

The foregoing is a summary of the assessors' returns, and since this information does not go into detail, Secretary Mohler sought additional information by sending out double post cards to the 3,255 families reporting accidents to the assessors. The response, says the report, was disappointingly small, only 23 per cent replying, or a total of 744. A summary based on these 744 cases brings to light the following tabulated information:

Summary 744 Cases	
Farm machinery:	
Tractors	57
Threshers	14
Binders	11
Rakes	9
Wagons	22
Slage cutters	11
Stationary engines	24
Wood cutting	64
Other farm equipment	72
Total machinery	266

Animals:	
Horses	167
Cattle	25
Other farm animals	6
Total animals	198

Autos and trucks	95
Falls	85
Gasoline	12
Other explosions	8
Guns	12
Cave-ins	5
Play	9
Other accidents	58

Reasons Given for Accidents	
Carelessness—(29 per cent)	212
"Unavoidable"—(31 per cent)	230
Defective farm equipment	95
Vicious animals	78
Sleepiness from exhaustion	5
Drunkness	4
Not reported	119

Ages of the Injured	
Ages—No Injured	Per Ct. Total
1 to 5 years—13	1 per cent
6 to 14 years—62	8 per cent
15 to 24 years—152	21 per cent
25 to 34 years—282	38 per cent
35 to 44 years—193	27 per cent

(continued on page 2)

FILL UP THE CARS

Are you going to ride to the annual convention at Iola with some of your neighbors in a neighbor's car, or are you going to drive your car and make room for your neighbor or neighbors to go along with you?

When neighbors cooperate in the use of their cars, it is made easier and more economical for Farmers Union members to attend the state Farmers Union convention. Now is a good time to begin making your plans.

FULL LINE OF STEEL AND WIRE OFFERED TO UNION DEALERS

Jobbing Association Keeps Up-to-date Line of Roofing, Fencing, Nails, Wire, Corrugated Sheets and Other Items for Dealers

STRIKE DELAYS COAL

Miners in Coal Fields of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Arkansas in Prolonged Strike, but Association Ready for Delivery Soon as Rest

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is unloading and storing a carload of corrugated sheets at the Kansas City warehouse, reports The Co-Operator in its current issue. It goes on with the statement that there will be an assortment of 26-28-29 gauge 11 in. corrugation. All prime quality in from 6-ft. to 12-ft. lengths inclusive. Any dealer who is handling merchandise should send your orders to the Jobbing Association. You will be assured of getting the best quality corrugated sheets on the market and a grade of merchandise that will give your customers 100 percent satisfaction. The Jobbing Association also carries a stock of ridge roll and leak proof roofing nails so that it will not be necessary for you to go elsewhere for any part of the order you have for a roofing job. When you buy corrugated sheets, buy the best. They cost very little more than "seconds" and will last several years longer.

The Jobbing Association also wishes to remind you that they carry American Glidden Hog and Cattle wire in both the 80-rod and 100-pound spools. They also carry hog and cattle wire in the Baker Perfect and American Special, and in addition to barbed wire, their stock of steel and wire goods consist of field fence, steel posts, snap wire, barbed wire, poultry netting, nails, staples, steel tanks, wagon tanks, hog troughs, grain bins, etc. They will appreciate your orders and inquiries and are equipped to handle your business in a satisfactory manner. If you do not have wire and steel goods, may we suggest that you order a few bundles of corrugated sheets, a roll of field fence, a few steel posts, a keg of staples, a couple kegs of nails and three or four spools of barbed wire, and a few bundles of bale ties. You can make an attractive display in your place of business and your customers will rather buy from you than to have to go elsewhere. Every farmer buys this merchandise and is a prospective customer. We will be glad to furnish you signs, etc., which will help you get some of this business.

Coal Miners' Strike Delays Shipments
At the present time most of the miners in the Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Colorado fields are out on a strike. No one in the industry seems to know definitely when this strike will be settled.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has connections with several mines in these states and is looking orders subject to strike conditions, wage increases and federal and state legislation. The Jobbing Association will be glad to make shipments as soon after the strike has been settled, as any other dealer in the business and can handle your orders subject to the same conditions.

At the present date the Jobbing Association has booked more orders for coal than they expected to order in the season and the shipments will far exceed that of any year for the past several seasons. Regardless of the kind of coal you may need, get in touch with Ted Belden, Merchandise Manager, as the Association can furnish you with coal from Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and numerous other fields. If every Farmers Union business association in Kansas, which is handling coal, would order at least a part of their requirements through their own business institution it would mean great profits to the Jobbing Association, which would result in a saving to the dealer. You can purchase coal through the Jobbing Association at competitive prices, which according to numerous users through the state, will meet your requirements and satisfy your customers.

At least order a trial shipment and be convinced. The Jobbing Association suggests that you send in orders immediately so that when operations begin again your order will receive immediate attention.

Barn doors that "flop" in the wind are not only dangerous but unhandy. A hook or a button may prevent bruised fingers or bumps on the head. Big doors that are off the rollers may all an injury a child. A little time used to fix the door now may prevent a serious injury.—E. D. Warner, extension rural engineering.

IS THIS COUNTRY TO BE INVOLVED IN ANOTHER WAR?

Dangerous Evil Forces will Get Us in if Possible, and these Forces are Already at Work, Editor Believes

NEED BIG ARMY

But that Army Must Be Army of Common People Lined Up to Fight for Own Rights; Country in Need of Farmers Union Legislation

(By the Editor)

The United States is today standing in serious need of legislation advocated by the Farmers Union. That legislation involves the taking of profit out of war, and it involves the matter of drafting, for war service, the dollars of the wealthy just as positively as the flower of manhood can be drafted from among our human population.

If the United States had such a law to fall back upon, then it would be in no particular danger of becoming involved in the war which now apparently involves Italy and Ethiopia. Without this law, we must not feel too secure.

Good sense has so far prevailed in this country, on the part of those in positions of political power and authority, since the Italo-Ethiopian fracas has bubbled up. The President's proclamation of neutrality has helped. The limited action taken by Congress at the last session with respect to embargo on war materials has also helped. But we have not made enough progress along these lines.

The fact remains that if this country becomes involved in war, the heartless corporations engaged in the manufacture of munitions and of other materials needed in war will become immensely more wealthy than now; the young men of the country will be sacrificed before cannons, machine guns, tanks, poison gas, and all the engines of destruction employed in modern warfare, and concentrated wealth will be able to duck behind the convenient hiding places, there to bide their time and fatten during the struggle, main and bitter during the struggle, and the amazing disclosures brought out in the Nye investigation of war profiteers, carried on during the recent session of Congress, are still fresh in our minds. Surely no one, remembering how the munition racketeers have made money during the present war, will forget that object lesson for many years. Surely no one will be stampeded into supporting a frenzied demand that this nation go to war.

Yet we must remember that forces—evil forces—must be at work this minute in a subtle campaign to involve the United States in another great war. These evil forces, when they come out in the open, will be camouflaged to appear as exponents of patriotism. They will wave flags and shout patriotic nothings. They will point dramatic fingers at the "enemy." If they succeed in getting the United States into the war, they will then proceed to collect—mercilessly.

Paid writers are at work paving the way for a moulding of public opinion in such a way that a popular demand will force the country into war. These same writers are those, of course, who have upheld the heartless money powers in all conflicts with the honest opinions of the masses of common people. These writers have no love for the Farmers Union. Here is a paragraph from the pen of David Lawrence, a writer whose ideas and observations are copied extensively by the press of the nation, a writer who never lined up with the common herd:

"The question then turns on what would be the attitude of the American people if barbarism were revived on the high seas. Would they sit supinely by and in timid or indifferent fashion give up their rights to use the oceans and seas in which no nation has a proprietary right?"

While this paragraph is embodied in an article which, in itself, perhaps could not be identified as an argument for war, yet it shows what the writers are going to be throwing before our eyes. They know that Americans do not like to be accused of sitting supinely by while something important is going on. They know we don't like the adjective "timid" to be applied to us. They know the phrase "give up their rights" is one designed to inflame us.

Undoubtedly the United States needs a great army—a great army of farmers and other common people banded together for our own good and for the good of our country. The United States needs a stronger Farmers Union.

A MUTUAL NEED

No matter how "bumper" your crops may be, how chuck full of quality your live stock, or how well your dairy cows produce, if you leave the marketing on your live stock or your grain, or other farm products to some other class of people—the speculators or the old line, outfits—you cannot expect to "come out" on your farming operations. You need your cooperatives—and they need your patronage and support if they are to be kept up to where they can be of most service to you.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

By the authority of the Constitution and By-Laws and the approval of the National Board, I hereby call the regular annual convention of the "National Union" Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, beginning at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 19th, 1935, in the city of Kankakee, Illinois.

The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers, formulate plans and policies for the coming year and transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It will remain in session until all business is completed.

E. H. Everson, President.
Attest: Edward E. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated, September 26, 1935.

BIG INCREASE IN PER HEAD PRICE OF LIVE STOCK

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City Offers Interesting Comparative Figures on Year's Business

FEWER IN COUNTRY

Shortage Due to Drouth and Government Production Control Programs; Prices Apparently in Line with Feeding Costs

Figures applying to business handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City always reveal some interesting comparisons, regardless of prevailing conditions, says the September 26 issue of The Co-Operator, published at Kansas City and covering the cooperative activities of the commission company and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The Co-Operator article continues:

In checking over the business of the first eight months of 1934 and 1935, the effects of last year's drouth and the Government reduction programs are perhaps the most outstanding. The comparative number of head handled by the Farmers Union in the eight month periods for the two years, clearly indicates the shortage of live stock on farms—this being particularly true of hogs. The most interesting figures are those which show the average price per head received by the Farmers Union customers for their cattle, hogs and sheep during the first eight months of the current year, as compared with the average of a like period in 1934. These figures naturally include the different classes of all species of live stock, but over a period of eight months, the average will even up pretty well.

In the cattle alleys, the average price received for all classes of cattle and calves during the eight months of 1935 was \$43.90 per head. This is an increase of \$13.28 per head over the same period during 1934. In the hog yards, the increase amounts to real money, there being a difference of \$11.09 per head in the two years. In 1935 the average realized per head was \$18.74, as compared with \$7.65 in 1934.

In the sheep alleys the difference is not so great, this year's average being \$5.86 against a \$5.42 average in 1934. This slight difference can be explained by the fact that sheep and lambs were the highest sellers during 1934, and there was not the room for advance, as in the case of cattle and hogs.

These figures are encouraging, and would be even more so if production had been in a position to take advantage of higher prices realized this year. But live stock of all kinds was scarce and comparatively few benefited. The big job now on our mind is to hold these prices, and at the same time increase production.

This year's higher prices were brought about by contracted production, and the scarcity of feed, and not by increased consumption. In fact, the present prices of dressed meat are prohibitive to many city people, and have decreased consumption. However, prevailing prices on live animals are not out of line with feeding levels, and should be kept at the present level for feeders to realize a profit. It, therefore, reverts back to the old problem of increasing the average city income to meet higher living costs.

"I would like to make it clear that the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 is composed of three distinct divisions that apparently have very little relation to each other. I am making this statement because of the fact that in speaking of the Agricultural Adjustment Act we are apt to think only of the adjustment feature as referred to as separate laws. The other two features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are the Farm Credit Administration and the Monetary reform program. While the three operate separately and usually are referred to as separate laws, they passed Congress and were signed by the President as one bill," said Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, in a recent talk over KFBH, Abilene. Mr. Snyder continued:

"The debacle of 1929 seemingly came on suddenly. In reality it did not. It was the direct and logical result of an uneconomic economic system that had been growing on this country for a generation; that was accentuated and precipitated by the financial frenzy following the world war and that found expression in the total collapse of the business and financial structures of the nation. If there was ever needed a demonstration of the futility of attempting to maintain business prosperity and stability under a system whose practice is in violation of the fundamental principle of business, namely an equitable exchange of goods and services, we had that demonstration in the years of 1929 to 1933. At the close of this period the purchasing power of farm products was but 49 per cent as much as the average during the years 1900-1914.

"It was in an effort to correct this inequality and to thus insure business prosperity and public welfare, that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was conceived. I cannot emphasize

CONTRIBUTORS TO TRUST FUND GET ALL MONEY BACK

Checks in Mails This Week from T. B. Dunn, Trustee, Repaying in Full All Contributions to Fund of Closed Bank

CLOSES A CHAPTER

Fund Totaled \$37,175.56 and Materially Assisted in Orderly Liquidation of the Bank; 80 Per Cent Back to Depositors

With checks going out in the mails this week from T. B. Dunn, trustee, to all who contributed to the trust fund in connection with the Kansas Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, another chapter is closed in the history of the Kansas Farmers Union. This chapter involves actions that were regrettable but which could have been much worse, for the final results show that the depositors in the bank were paid 80 per cent of their deposits, and the individual contributors to the trust fund, with the present payment, are receiving back every cent that went into the fund.

The amount handled by Mr. Dunn, the trustee, was \$37,175.56. Because of this sum of money, contributed voluntarily by members of the Farmers Union, Farmers Union cooperatives, Locals, county Unions and others, the orderly liquidation of the bank was made possible. As is to be expected in cases of this kind, some loss was suffered by the bank through the taking over of worthless papers; but that loss was absorbed by the state-wide Farmers Union activities which were interested in the fund, making it possible to pay 100 per cent to the individual members and others who contributed to the fund. The checks going out this week represent a considerable amount of money, and those who are the recipients are to be congratulated. Undoubtedly, in most cases, this money coming back to them now means more than it meant when it was contributed. It justifies their faith in the administration of the fund, and writes in a happy ending to what could have been a dismal picture.

Following is the body of the letter, dated October 8, which was signed and sent out by the trustee accompanying all checks to trust fund contributors:

Trust Fund

"I have extreme pleasure in sending you herewith my check for the second payment of 80 per cent of the amount which you so graciously contributed to the above trust fund. This payment, which returns to you 100 per cent of the amount contributed by you, completes your interest in this trust fund which is now closed. "I wish to thank you, at this time, for your loyalty to the Farmers Union principles which prompted you to contribute to this fund in the hour of need, one of the darkest hours in the Kansas Farmers Union has experienced, and to assure you that your timely assistance greatly helped in the orderly liquidation of the bank which was finally closed eighteen months ago and paid 80 per cent to its depositors.

"The trust fund has been in operation for seven years, and for your information I wish to state that no individual connected with the management of the fund has received compensation in money or in kind for services rendered.

Mr. Dunn, the trustee, is also secretary-manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

In purchasing western or range ewes for a farm flock, particular attention should be given to mouths and udders. The ewes culled from range flocks are set to market often have poor teeth or spoiled udders. If young, properly selected ewes are obtained, it should be possible to raise two crops of lambs before it is necessary to market the ewes.

Public Welfare and A. A. A.

"I would like to make it clear that the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 is composed of three distinct divisions that apparently have very little relation to each other. I am making this statement because of the fact that in speaking of the Agricultural Adjustment Act we are apt to think only of the adjustment feature as referred to as separate laws. The other two features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are the Farm Credit Administration and the Monetary reform program. While the three operate separately and usually are referred to as separate laws, they passed Congress and were signed by the President as one bill," said Ralph Snyder, president of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, in a recent talk over KFBH, Abilene. Mr. Snyder continued:

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Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Floyd H. Lynn, Kansas Junior Leader

Here's Chance to Study the Subject of Taxation

JOHN SIMPSON'S IDEAS TO FORM BASIS OF STUDY

Juniors Given Opportunity to Study Speeches and Writings of Great Farm Leader, Whose Thoughts are Preserved in Book

MORE COMING LATER

"Lesson" is Taken from "The Militant Voice of Agriculture" which is for Sale and Which Should be in Every Library

One thing necessary in order to make a four-minute talk or any other kind of a talk is subject matter with which speaker is familiar and which is of interest to the hearers. Another good thing to do is to study the manner in which others express thoughts. With this idea in mind, there could be no more valuable or effective effort spent than in a study of some of the speeches and writings of the late John A. Simpson, former president of the National Farmers Union. John Simpson stood out as one of the foremost speakers on farm subjects, and the book, "Militant Voice of Agriculture," preserves for us a number of his speeches and thoughts.

For the benefit of those Juniors and Junior Leaders who may be casting around for study material or for material to form the basis of short talks, we are publishing on the Junior page in this issue some paragraphs from "The Militant Voice of Agriculture." This, of course, will be interesting reading for the older folks as well. In later issues we shall take up the publication and study of more of John Simpson's writings. The "Lesson" this week is on the subject of Taxation. This book, by the way, should be in every farm library.

TAXATION

(By John A. Simpson)
It has been said, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." This old saying is only partially true. The proper system of taxation does not contain the power to destroy. Taxation destroys when it confiscates capital investment. Every system of taxation that may take the capital investment from the taxpayer in order to meet the requirements of the tax collector is unjust, unscientific, unequitable, and brings destruction. All such systems of taxation should be abolished as rapidly as more just, scientific, and equitable ones can be established.

Two Systems

In this country for a century and a half, two methods have been used. In recent years states with their various subdivisions have added a variety of revenue raising measures. The federal government during the war periods and in the last few years has employed a number of new taxing schemes.

However, in the main, the states with their subdivisions have depended largely upon the ad valorem system of taxation. The federal government except in emergencies has relied in the main upon what is known as consumption taxes.

Ad Valorem Tax System

The ad valorem tax system as you all know, is a system under which property is taxed according to an assessed valuation placed upon it. It is the contention of the Farmers Union that any system of taxation should be based upon ability to pay. Under the ad valorem system there is no test of ability to pay. Under the ad valorem system a farmer pays as much tax to assist in running his school district, his township, his country, and his state government the year his crops are a total failure as he did the year before when he had a good crop of every kind. It is easy to see that such a system is just, unequitable, and unscientific. Under the ad valorem system of taxation, the man in town who owns a large office and store building pays just as much towards running the schools, the town, the county, and the state the year

that building is empty from the basement to the top floor as he did the year before when every foot of space was occupied, and he collected every penny of rent each month.

For these reasons, the Farmers Union in every state has sought such legislation as will finally, completely eliminate the ad valorem system of taxation. In most states we have sought to do this a step at a time. Our first efforts have been to abolish and ad valorem method for raising state taxes. We have been successful in accomplishing this in a number of states. After abolishing ad valorem taxes for state purposes, we next seek the abolishment of ad valorem taxes for county purposes. After doing that we shall endeavor to complete the work by abolishing all ad valorem taxes from the one-room-school district up to the state itself.

Consumption Taxes
It has been the policy of the federal government since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States to raise funds to pay government expenses by means of revenues known as consumption taxes.

A consumption tax is one in which our citizens pay according as they use or consume.

For illustration, under the consumption tax system, the federal government collects one dollar and ten cents per pound on cigarette tobacco. It collects taxes on the coffee you drink. It collects taxes when you consume railroad service, or when you buy a ticket into a place of amusement.

This method and system of raising revenues is just as antiquated as is the ad valorem system. It is as completely unjust, unequitable, and unscientific as the ad valorem system. It is in no way based on ability to pay. Under this system poverty is taxes. Under this system the poorest paid laborer working for Andy Mellon pays as much tax when he has smoked a pound of cigarette tobacco as does Andy Mellon himself when he has smoked a pound.

Under this system the poorest washer woman in Michigan pays as much to run this government when she drinks a cup of coffee as Mrs. Henry Ford does when she drinks a cup.

For these reasons the National Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to every form of tax based on the consumption of our citizens.

The Ultra-Rich vs The Common Poor
In taxation as in many other things, the conflict is always between the few ultra-rich and the great mass of common people.

The ultra-rich support the ad valorem system in state taxation and the consumption taxation system for the federal government. They do this and at the same time whine out the old saying, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." They are inconsistent for the very systems of taxation they recommend are the ones that destroy. They destroy because they confiscate the property of the common people. They destroy because they take from the common people all their purchasing and paying power. They destroy the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, the barber the painter and the plumber; in fact, all small business men, professional men and laboring men.

When taxes take from the farmer at the end of the year all the farmer has produced that year, the farmers purchasing and paying power has been destroyed which means the banker cannot collect what the farmer owes the bank; the doctor cannot collect; the lawyer, the merchant and the laboring man are all destroyed by this unjust system.

The ultra-rich with their cruel, murderous, unjust systems of taxation even destroy human life. My justification for this statement will be found in Government Publication No. 162, Childrens Bureau, Department of Labor, page 48. It is a table of infant mortality. This government report shows that 167 of every thousand live babies born to fathers with an income of less than \$400 per year die before they are 12 months old. This table further shows that only 59 babies of every thousand born alive in homes where the fathers have an income

of as much as \$1,200 per year die before they are 12 months old. The difference in the death rate is 108 babies. This means exactly 108 murders committed by those who reduce the paying and purchasing power of the citizens of this nation through taxation and other methods to the extent that they are unable to protect the lives of their children.

Mr. Rich-man, if you are listening in and you have advocated and supported a system of taxation that destroys 108 babies of each thousand born in the homes where the father receives less than \$400 per year income, for God's sake, man, get on your knees and pray to Jehovah to forgive you and not send you to hell.

In Mississippi alone, a little over a year ago one-seventh of the farm lands of the state was auctioned off for taxes in one week. There are other states with records equally as bad.

Those who have advocated the ad valorem system for raising state revenues have committed the greatest crime on earth, the destruction of a home. Home is the foundation of all government, even the foundation of civilization itself. The greatest work that can engage the mind and heart is the establishing, protecting, and preserving of homes. The most dastardly work in which a man can be engaged is the destruction of homes. He who does anything to destroy a home is guilty of treason to the government. There will come a time when all such will be avoided like leper. Think of a man calling himself respectable and at the same time advocating the taxing of a home. For every home destroyed by taxation, some rich man adds a few dollars to his millions.

These cruel ultra-rich also advocate the unjust, unequitable, and unscientific system of taxing the people on what they consume for revenues to pay the expenses of the federal government. They advocate these taxes with full knowledge that such a system deprives thirty million children of medical care, deprives them of dental care, deprives the mothers of the poor people of this nation of proper medical care. Such taxes are largely responsible for the 108 deaths just cited.

If all the money necessary to run this government were raised by consumption taxes, the average each family would pay the United States would be more than \$200 per annum.

Think of a man with his name on the church books claiming to be a Christian, advocating that a father whose income is more than \$400 per year should pay \$20 of it to support the government.

The ultra-rich devilishly say that everybody should be made to pay his share of running the government. These rich make such a thing impossible by taking the share of everybody's share and leaving them nothing with which to pay. If at the end of the year the new national wealth were equally distributed, then every one under a just system of taxation would pay exactly the same amount.

In my testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in the special session I made the statement that the propaganda for promoting the beer bill through Congress and for promoting it through the various legislatures was completely the contribution of the ultra-rich. It was for the purpose of further taxing the poor people of the nation thus reducing the taxes of the rich. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, one of the wettest Senators, agreed my statement was absolutely true. The ultra-rich in order to reduce their income taxes, have one hundred and fifty million dollars to the federal government and a like sum to the various state governments advocated the beer bill. It was not because they were thirsty for beer. It was because they were greedy to pile millions on top of the millions they now have. They are advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment for the very same reason. It will further reduce their income taxes. They are not thirsty for liquor of any kind; their cellars are full of it.

(In the next installment of this series, we will take up the discussion of the sales tax and the income tax. The book, "Militant Voice of Agriculture" is advertised in this paper under the heading, "Local Supplies."

MARKETING SPRING LAMBS
It seems advisable to market spring lambs weighing 90 pounds.

With the rapid advance in price, which is opposite to seasonal levels and to a point above the spring peak, it seems impossible that such a level can be maintained for any period of time, says Vance M. Rucker of the Kansas State College.

December appears to be the best time for the purchase of feeders, for the forecast seems to indicate weaker prices at that time as compared to the present trend. Although the price for feeders may not be lower by December, the odds are better for an improved market in April. The purchase of feeders at this time, at the immediate high level, would necessitate selling them next spring before the spring advance is made.

The 12 cooperative turkey pools in Colorado have developed a specialized industry in their State and last year shipped 190 cars of turkeys, or 90 percent of all out-of-State shipments.

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SALINA - KANSAS

GRANDPA GUS LETTERS

Allen, Kansas, October 7, 1935
Dear Grandpa Gus:
How are you by now? I am not well, myself. I have been sick yesterday.

It will not be long until Halloween. It is the thirty-first of this month. I will have a lot of fun then.

We finished up cutting corn Friday. We started cutting Kafir corn today. I have an old car body off a Studebaker. I saw some of the windows and I have not got them fixed yet. Cold weather is coming on. I will not have them finished if I don't hurry.

Your friend,
Edward Frederikson.

Dear Edward:
Your letter was mighty welcome, but I am sorry to hear that you haven't been feeling so well. Perhaps you are going strong again by now. Yes, Halloween is nearly here. I can remember how much fun I used to be when I was a boy. I was long ago and I like to see the kids have a good time now. I don't think I'd better tell you what tricks we used to play. Did you have a lot of corn and Kafir to cut. Sounds as though you're going to have some good feed for your stock this winter. I don't just "get" you about your old car body. Did you sell the windows to some other Studebaker owner, and agree to put them in his car for him? Anyhow, it looks as though you are getting to be quite a business man. I'm waiting for your next letter.

Grandpa Gus.

Waverly, Kansas, October 7, 1935

Dear Grandpa Gus:
I have been so busy since school started I haven't had time to write. I like my teacher this year. I have been wondering if you are still giving the juvenile lessons. I haven't seen any since the July Juvenile Lesson. Who won the prize for it? I don't have any photograph to send you. I will send one as soon as possible. Will you send me one of yours?

Your Cooperator,
Irene Cox.

Dear Irene:
School keeps a person busy, I know, and I am sure that is why I have not been getting so many letters lately from you youngsters. But that's all right, just so you don't forget me. I am sure that in a week or two the other young folks will find time to write.

No, we have not put in a lesson for quite a while, but I hope we can start up again soon. Those who run the paper and the state office think we should wait until more of the youngsters seem interested in the contents. We did not have many answers to the last few lessons—at least not as many as we should have had. However, I think I can talk them into another lesson and contest soon. What do you say—do you want me to? If I remember correctly, Irene, you got the prize for the last contest or lesson. I remember you wrote Mr. Lynn, the state secretary, on July 21, acknowledging the prize check. I don't believe we have had any lesson since then.

I am anxiously waiting for your photograph. I like to see what you youngsters look like. I'll send you a picture of me when I get one of you. Is that fair enough?

Grandpa Gus.

Willis, Kansas, Sept. 21, 1935.

Dear Grandpa Gus:
It has been a long time since I wrote to your department. I have been too busy paying taxes, interest, debts, and lots more of them yet to pay. I have seen you and Aunt Patience. You are both good looking but she is lots the best looking. I wear the honorary Junior pin on my best coat. It is the same coat that I had when I wrote the other letter. I like to hoe down the sunflower but it is the prettiest flower that turns its face to the sun.

I have a new pet since writing and she calls me "Grandpa." I have paid dues in Claytonville Local 1052 22 times. My three boys paid National dues when they were young. At the time the county seat bank broke had to call the last two boys home from college and we worked for 5 per day when we could not get an, more. We kept business stirring. A

DAYTIME FROCKS



8623. Graceful and Charming. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch fabric plus 7-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.
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KANSAS FARMERS UNION
Salina, Kansas

last I got the bank receiver paid and the boys have good jobs.

If I had not been speculating in land I would now be sifting pretty. We are asking advice from neighbors but not from political farmers in Washington D. C. I am glad you are having lessons for Juniors. I hope you will have corrections on some of them. If you would have some one write a lesson on coining money according to the Constitution and issuing substitutes according to the greenbackers and have a teacher who don't believe the federal reserve system deflated the farmer, tell us what did it. Suppose some one goes to a library in Salina to records showing the number of persons in the U. S. who have on deposit or own shares in banks, corporations, cooperatives, building and loan, insurance companies, of less than \$500.00 each, would the concentrated-wealth talkers get a jolt? Don't you think these questions ought to be settled right?

Fraternaly your grandson,
Charles A. Babbitt,
73 next Nov. 14.

Dear Charles:
Your letter is extremely welcome. I notice you are "Grandpa" too, so I just want to say that we Grandpas have got to stick together. I had heard about you, and knew that you have an honorary Junior pin. I am sure the youngsters like to hear from you and would welcome more letters from you. Thanks for the compliment. I have admitted for a long time that Aunt Patience is much better looking than I. All Grandpas have to face those facts sooner or later.

You have established a good membership record, and I hope that lots of the youngsters who read your letter will try to do as well when they get older. You bring up some interesting subjects in your letter. These questions certainly deserve a lot of study. As I understand it, that's part of the job of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union. We must study these things as an organization, and must be in a position, because of adequate membership to act in the interests of our own class when we reach our conclusions.

But, here; you and I mustn't get to talking over our back yard fence like two old Grandpas are likely to do, and forget all about these youngsters. If we can make them see the

importance of keeping the old Farmers Union going after we are gone, we will be doing a good job. I'm not worried about what will happen if our children and grandchildren will just keep the old Farmers Union going strong, with a strong membership.

Grandpa Gus.

Manhattan, Kansas, Sept. 27, 1935
Dear Grandpa Gus:
Well, how are you? I hope your rheumatism doesn't bother you much.

Say, Grandpa, did you get back from visiting your grandchildren? We saw Mr. Lynn at the Jamboree and he said that you were visiting your grandchildren.

Our school played ball with Hunters Island school. We got beat, but we are looking forward to next Friday when they play with us. I wish you were here to play with us. I bet you are a good ball player, even if you are an old crab.

I think some of the pictures that the juveniles drew of you look like you. I haven't a picture of myself now, but maybe I will have one later. I think I will go up to Walsburg some time soon. Well, goodbye, Grandpa. What are your grandchildren's names?

Yours truly,
Ruth Dobson.

Dear Ruth:
Nope, I don't have any rheumatism at all in my old joints. I used to be quite a ball player—at least I thought so. I would rather get to play with your team than to play in the World Series—and I expect I have a better chance to play on your team than with the big league teams.

Yes, I finished my visit with my grandchildren, but hope to have another visit soon. The names of the grandchildren I think you are referring to are Augustine and Gustave. Named after me, don't you see? I hope you get that picture of yourself, for I want it in my collection. Send one to me whenever you can.—Grandpa Gus.

Information received by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration thus far indicates that the business of the farmer cooperatives for 1934-35 will total about \$1,745,000,000, or roughly 25 percent more than last year's volume.

Of Interest to Women

TOMATO RELISH

3 cups prepared tomatoes, 6 1/2 cups sugar, 1 bottle fruit pectin.
To prepare tomatoes scald, peel and crush about 2 1/2 pounds ripe tomatoes, or use canned tomatoes. Boil 4 cups crushed tomatoes 10 minutes. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 2 minutes. Remove kettle from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 9 glasses (8 fluid ounces each).

OLIVE OIL PICKLES

24 four-inch pickles. 2 cups sliced onions. 1 cup white mustard seed. 2 tablespoons celery seed. 1 cup salt. 1 cup oil. 3 cups vinegar.
Wipe off picks with damp cloth. Cut in thin crossway slices. Mix pickles, onions and salt. Let stand 30 minutes. Drain well and add rest of ingredients. Pour into jar and seal.
There should be sufficient vinegar to cover pickles when placed in jar, so if 3 cups are not enough add more.

SPICED PEARS

7 pounds pears, 5 pounds sugar, 1 cup water, 1 pint vinegar, 3/4 cup stick cinnamon, 1-3 cup whole cloves.
Wash sugar, water, vinegar and spices to boiling. Scald, peel, halve and core the pears. Put in a stone crock. Pour over them the boiling liquid. Let stand. Repeat three mornings. On the fourth day seal in sterilized jars.

The Greatest Need Today of the

Farmers Union

is

More Members

The greatest need of farmers today is

MORE ORGANIZATION

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

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

Keep up your membership in the

Kansas Farmers Union

IF—

—every member of the Kansas Farmers Union who reads this would voluntarily make himself personally responsible for just

One More Member

THEN OUR 1935 MEMBERSHIP PROBLEM WOULD BE SOLVED

When our membership problem is solved, most of our other problems will just about solve themselves.

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 4th, 1935	
Henry Oltjen—Brown Co Ks—22 str 1108	11.50
Henry Oltjen—Brown Co Ks—20 str 1028	10.95
Virgil Schwartz—Douglas Co Ks—21 str 1185	10.50
Henry Wichman—Nemaha Co Ks—18 str 1123	10.00
A. B. Speck—Grundy Co Mo—6 yrls 598	9.65
A. Lamberton—Brown Co Ks—29 yrls 755	9.00
Pete Bocquin—Lyon Co Ks—21 str 973	9.00
John Bright—Alexandria, Nebr—29 str 881	9.00
H. H. Edwards—Coffey Co Ks—51 str 1065	9.00
Horace Thompson—Osage Co Ks—28 str 962	8.75
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—30 str 910	8.60
J. W. Falk—Wabaunsee Co Ks—44 str 915	8.15
Lee C. Barker—Marion Co Ks—48 str 866	7.75
S. E. Menter—Jackson Co Mo—40 str 875	7.25
J. R. Hannah—Wyandotte Co Ks—30 str 830	7.25
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—30 str 800	7.25
Fred A. Bangs—Greenwood Co Ks—13 str 1051	7.25
A. H. Light—Woodson Co Ks—20 str 1070	7.00
R. F. Tevis—Johnson Co Mo—9 hf clvs 332	7.00
Fred Nace—Morris Co Ks—17 str 1074	6.75
Wm. Heideman—Wabaunsee Co Ks—14 str 680	6.75
S. E. Menter—Jackson Co Mo—52 str 627	6.60
H. G. Manning—Harvey Co Ks—66 str 700	6.60
Ralph Perkins—Elk Co Ks—21 str 895	6.50
R. A. Robinson—Harvey Co Ks—24 str 860	6.50
Chris Beck—Coffey Co Ks—14 str 1025	6.50
H. M. Davis—Hamilton Co Ks—14 str 284	6.50
C. E. McCain—Osage Co Ks—6 str 660	6.00
Wm. Heideman—Wabaunsee Co Ks—9 hf str 576	5.75
J. F. Main—Crawford Co Ks—10 str 503	5.50
W. O. Cain—Osage Co Ks—8 hf str 611	5.50
Walter Bearden—Grundy Co Mo—5 hf str 595	5.50
Clinton S. A.—Henry Co Mo—10 hf str 587	5.00
L. T. Ferring—St. Clair Co Mo—27 cows 1019	5.00
J. F. Young—Greenwood Co Ks—11 hf str 658	5.00
Fred A. Bangs—Greenwood Co Ks—5 cows 870	4.75
A. A. Charity—Coffey Co Ks—10 hf str 412	4.75
Joe Grother—Miami Co Ks—7 cows 898	4.65
L. E. Waldo—Johnson Co Ks—14 cows 890	4.50
J. E. Cowden—Osage Co Ks—21 cows 876	3.50

SHEEP

E. D. Long—Linn Co Ks—8 73	8.75
Forrest Henness—Miami Co Ks—7 80	8.75
L. G. Weber—Lafayette Co Mo—5 82	8.75
B. A. Case—Carroll Co Mo—10 75	8.60
Heine Bros—Shawnee Co Ks—9 82	8.60
Charley Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—5 80	8.60
Carl F. Greer—Bates Co Mo—6 83	8.60
Frank Hatcher—Sullivan Co Mo—5 86	8.60
K. D. McKenzie—Greenwood Co Ks—5 96	8.60
Herman Windler—Miami Co Ks—14 85	8.50
F. W. Robbins—Cass Co Mo—6 73	8.35
Leo Wisner—St. Clair Co Mo—7 88	8.35
L. H. Nickel—St. Clair Co Mo—10 99	8.25
W. H. Wehmeyer—Cass Co Mo—11 90	8.25
H. J. Scott—Lafayette Co Mo—18 70	8.00
Claud Carpenter—Hickory County Mo—5 88	8.00
W. A. Fishburn—Osage Co Ks—5 70	7.75
B. A. Case—Carroll Co Mo—5 62	6.00
Heine Bros—Shawnee Co Ks—5 68	6.00
Roy L. Lee—Miami Co Ks—19 115	4.50
Roy L. Lee—Miami Co Ks—5 110	3.00

Official Notice To Members

Official call for the THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA, which will be held at Iola, Kansas, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1935.

The Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America will convene at Iola, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 30, at 10 a. m., and with a few necessary intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The Kansas Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting on Tuesday, October 29, 1935, at 1:00 p. m.

Thursday morning, the annual meeting will proceed to nominate candidates for officers and directors, including one director each for the Fourth and Fifth Districts, and a director to serve for one year to complete the unexpired term for the Second District.

Election of officers will be held Friday morning, November 1, 1935. Selection of the 1936 convention city will be made at the same time.

Delegates to the annual meeting are asked to mail their credentials to state secretary Floyd H. Lynn, Salina, Kansas, and have them in his hands at least five days before the date of the annual meeting. This is for the purpose of assisting the credentials committee, and avoiding a last-minute rush. However, credentials may be filed with the credentials committee, at the annual meeting, as late as six o'clock p. m. on Thursday, October 31.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

- One delegate for each Local Union in good standing in the State Union, with five or more paid-up members.
- One delegate for each County Union in good standing.
- 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, or containing, several units, each such unit is entitled to a delegate.
- One delegate for each state-wide business or marketing organization affiliated with the Kansas Farmers Union.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the annual meeting. Each delegate must have credentials of the organization he claims to represent, and these credentials must be issued in the order or manner prescribed by Section 2, Article I, Division B, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. (Published in the Kansas Union Farmer).

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division

This is to certify that..... (Delegate)

P. O. Address..... (Alternate)

P. O. Address.....

are members in good standing of.....

Union No., and were elected as delegates to the Thirtieth

Annual Meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union which meets at Iola, Kansas

on October 30, 1935, representing.....

HOGS

Medium and Heavy Butchers 230 lb. Avgs Up	
Hugo Schreiber—St. Clair Co Mo—10 241	10.50
L. G. Whinney—Cedar Co Mo—5 288	10.25
John H. Myers—Nemaha Co Ks—16 256	10.25
Willard King—Harrison Co Mo—73 280	10.25
L. W. Wright—Woodson Co Ks—5 256	10.15
J. D. Sargent—Henry Co Mo—5 294	10.00
W. T. Reynolds—Bates Co Mo—13 234	9.50
Henry Starns—Leavenworth Co Ks—14 240	9.50

Light Butcher 170 to 230 lb. Avgs

Geo. Kether—Lafayette County, Mo.—14 185	10.90
Neil Armstrong—Lafayette County, Mo.—30 203	10.60
Eldon Teague—Cedar County, Mo.—15 186	10.50
S. F. Driskill—Cedar County, Mo.—5 226	10.50
Carl Reikher—Lafayette Co., Mo.—16 193	10.40
J. W. Heffern—Woodson County, Kans.—15 181	10.40
Caude Medearis—Cedar County, Mo.—5 194	10.40
W. O. Teague—Cedar County, Mo.—15 187	10.40
Forrest Henness—Miami County, Kans.—5 218	10.25
Paul Fishburn—Osage County, Kans.—18 218	10.25
E. Hillebrand—Henry County, Mo.—6 201	10.25
John Donaldson—Clay Co Mo—10 218	10.15

Light Butchers 170 to 230 lb. Average

Leo Stroppe—Henry County, Mo.—7 202	10.00
Arthur Hase—Osage County, Kans.—14 225	10.00
J. W. Riley—Lafayette County, Mo.—8 198	10.00
H. F. Horton—Greenwood County, Kans.—8 206	10.00
Elmer Strickler—Anderson Co., Kans.—5 216	10.00
A. T. Raymer—Franklin Co., Kans.—8 193	9.85
Henry Dyer—Lafayette Co., Mo.—11 200	9.75
W. E. Shilling—Anderson Co., Kans.—20 225	9.75
E. W. McHenry—Jefferson Co., Kans.—6 196	9.75
J. T. Farrar—St. Clair Co., Mo.—8 226	9.75
C. E. Gutshall—Bates County, Mo.—12 210	9.75
Ed Miller—Leavenworth Co., Kans.—12 195	9.75
A. W. Cameron—Osage County, Kans.—14 167	9.25
R. H. Stoker—Miami County, Kans.—15 201	9.50
Frank Carnes—Anderson Co., Kans.—12 198	9.50
Clyde Gutshall—Bates County, Mo.—8 181	9.50
Edward L. Doll—Henry County, Mo.—8 215	9.50
Edd Armstrong—Sullivan Co., Mo.—5 226	9.35
L. S. Everhart—Miami County, Kans.—10 205	9.25
T. H. Good—Pottawatomie Co., Kans.—28 199	9.25
Fred Dorham—Lafayette Co., Mo.—8 181	9.00

Light Lights and Pigs

B. G. Westernman—Woodson Co., Kans.—15 161	10.00
Ernest Morrison—Carroll Co., Mo.—7 165	9.55
A. L. Pulliom—Bates County, Mo.—8 155	9.50
Geo. Kether—Lafayette Co., Mo.—5 142	9.50
Jake Strobel—Franklin Co., Kans.—6 166	9.40
C. E. McCain—Osage County, Kans.—14 167	9.25
J. T. Farrar—St. Clair County, Mo.—7 160	9.25
F. H. Prothe—Miami Co., Kans.—9 155	9.25
Otis Warrenburg—Nemaha Co., Kans.—5 138	9.00
Dan Jorgensen—Lafayette Co., Mo.—10 111	9.00
Geo. Votaw—Douglas County, Kans.—12 134	9.00
E. T. Bulling—Bates County, Mo.—11 124	9.00
Danny Johns—Lafayette Co., Mo.—8 70	8.75
Dee Johns—Lafayette Co., Mo.—14 80	8.75
John G. Holmes—Coffey Co., Kans.—6 43	5.00

Sows

Paul Fishburn—Osage County, Kans.—4 397	9.15
W. A. O'Neill—Pottawatomie Co., Kans.—6 295	9.00
Wm. Roehrs—Lafayette Co., Mo.—5 300	8.90
H. F. Bergman—Marshall Co., K.Kans.—4 327	8.85
Lewis Schwartz—Riley County, Kans.—8 272	8.75
Ira Boone—Lafayette Co., Mo.—5 430	8.60
Harry A. Toburen—Riley County, Kans.—7 321	8.00
Henry Starns—Leavenworth Co., Kans.—7 514	8.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending September 25, 1935

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market at Chicago was somewhat erratic during the week under review. Creamery Extras opened at 25 1-2 cents, sold down to 25 cents on three days, coming back and closing at 25 11-32 cents. Standards opened at 25 cents, advanced to 25 1-4 cents, then lost ground again to 25 cents, further to 24 3-4 cents for two days, coming back and closing at 25 cents. 88 score cars opened at 24 1-2, advanced to 24 1-4, receded again to 24 1-8, then to 24c for two days, closing at 24 1-8. 88 score cars were 23 1-2 throughout the entire week.

NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

The New York market has shown slight advances and firmer tendencies. Extras opened at 25 1-2 and gradually advanced to 26 1-2 for the close. Firsts opened at 24 1-2, 25 1-2 advanced to 24 1-2 and 26 1-2. There has been very little change in the general situation during the week reviewed. While changes in the quotations have been only fractional, the market has not been what could be termed "active". Had it not have been for the butter purchases made during the week by your organization for the AAA we believe the market would have worked to lower levels. From Monday, September 9th, to the

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Here is Section 2, Article I, Division B, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division. Read it, and see that your Local, County Union, Farmers Union cooperative, or other units mentioned, elect or select delegates for the Thirtieth Annual Convention at Iola, October 30 and 31, and November 1:

"Each Local, County and District Union in good standing on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union and each local and county organization of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Kansas Farmers Union in good standing on the books of the Auxiliary shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Union, who shall be elected each year prior to the annual State Convention. Each chartered Cooperative Business Association conducted in the name of the Farmers Union and in conformity with regulations and conditions prescribed by the Board of Directors of the State Union shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Union, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association eligible to representation. The Managerial Association and the Ladies Auxiliary shall be entitled to one vote and one delegate each, to be selected by those organizations. The expenses of delegates representing Local, County and District Unions, Ladies Auxiliaries, the Managerial Association and chartered cooperative associations shall be determined and paid by the organizations the delegates represent. All delegates to the State Union shall be furnished with credentials by the president and secretary of the organization represented. All delegates' credentials must be mailed to the State Secretary-Treasurer, or filed with the Credentials Committee serving at the Annual State Convention. Provided that all credentials must be filed with the Credentials Committee prior to six o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the day preceding election of State Union Officers. Provided further that each regularly elected or appointed delegate shall present a valid Kansas Farmers Union membership card to the convention before being permitted to participate in the proceedings of the State Union. Alternates for each delegate shall be elected or appointed at the same time and in the same manner as the delegates are elected or appointed."

close of Tuesday, the 24th, Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. had purchased on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange approximately 870,000 lbs. of various grades of butter. The Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. of New York made their first purchase or approximately 1200 tubs on the New York market for the AAA on Monday, the 23rd.

There appears to be little change in the production figures with the reports from practically all sources showing under both last year and the previous week. There is considerable speculation as to what production will be during the balance of the season. During the latter part of the summer it was not as heavy as anticipated, although it seems to be the general opinion that fall and winter production will be heavier. Just what the outcome will be and what influence the result will have on the market remains to be seen.

CHICAGO EGG MARKET

There has been no change in the egg market during the week. The least carlot quotation on Extra Firsts is 26 1-4 cents, Firsts 25 3-4, Current Receipts 25 1-4 cents, Dirties 23 1-2 cents, and Checks 21 1-2 cents.

NEW YORK EGG MARKET

Standards 29 1-2 higher. Firsts 26 1-4 to 27 1-4 a 1c lower to 1c higher.

Egg receipts have been showing decided increases from several quarters. However, consumption has been holding exceedingly well and because of this good movement, the egg market has held steady. However, there is a general feeling in the trade that the market is likely to work some lower if the receipts continue to show increase. Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, Inc. A. W. Seamans, Asst. Manager.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND AAA

(continued from page 1)

too strongly the point that the Public Welfare, rather than merely agricultural welfare, was in the mind of the sponsors of this act. I know what I am talking about because I sat in many of the conferences and had some part in shaping the policies."

Mr. Snyder here outlined the operations of the money reform program and of the Farm Credit Administration. Concerning the services of the latter, he continued:

"The lower interest rate (although in many cases less than one-third of what the borrower previously paid) is not the only benefit derived, and in honest opinion, far from the principal one. Our commercial financing system was not designed for the purpose of furnishing credit to agriculture. Short time, liquid paper never did fit the needs, and could not fit the needs of an industry that does not move so quickly. Ninety day paper is usually of benefit to the farmer only on the chance that he could renew it on date of expiration. Even our mortgage loans made on a five year or ten year basis were hazardous for the borrower, even when approved by the lender. This was emphasized in the experience of the past five years, when, had it not been for the Land Bank activities, not only farmers but most mortgage companies, and possibly many insurance companies would have been forced to the wall. The Production Credit Corporation stepped into the breach two years ago, saved many a stockman and wheat grower from bankruptcy and at the same time saved many a bank from the same fate. That this agency has been able to do this in the face of the adverse farming conditions which have faced us during the past two years, and at the same time has been able to keep loans in a reasonably current condition, is to me a remarkable achievement."

AAA Savings

"My time will not permit me to go into detail in regard to this much criticized and discussed Triple A plan under which we are working, and which you and I know has virtually saved, not only the agriculture but all the industries in the State of Kansas from a complete collapse. I would like to discuss, however, a few of the criticisms that have been made, most of which are not constructive."

"The question as to constitutional-

ity of the Act is a legitimate question and one which the Supreme Court will soon decide. There has, to the political arena due to propaganda on the part of the opponents of this act, the question as to loyalty to the constitution. Even such a suggestion is absolutely silly. No man, or no group of men, or no party has any monopoly on loyalty, to the constitution or to our government. No one is trying, or has even suggested jacking its authority, or of questioning its authority. Many of us do believe, however, as has been evidenced by 21 amendments to the constitution, that changed conditions may call for amendments to the constitution. It is my opinion that different conditions may call for different interpretations of the intent of the framers of the constitution. I think there is nothing out of the way in that suggestion. If there is, certainly 90 per cent of the ministers of the Gospel subject themselves to criticism in interpreting the scripture, because practically everyone of them would have been burned at the stake one hundred years ago had they interpreted the scriptures then as they are interpreting them now.

"A story I read a few days ago, I think illustrates this situation: A certain preacher was in the habit of riding to church in an automobile. One of his stand-pat members wrote him a letter criticizing him for it and calling his attention to the fact that Christ did not ride into Jerusalem in an automobile. The Minister read the letter the next morning in church and commented on it in this way: He said 'If the dear brother will call properly accounted in saddle and bridle, at my house next Sabbath, I will endeavor to ride to church as Christ rode in Jerusalem.'"

PERSIMMONS FIT TO EAT BEFORE FROST APPEARS

Green persimmons pucker the mouth—but a heavy frost is not necessary to make them edible. Much of the ripe fruit is lost because of the belief that persimmons are unfit to eat until they have been touched by frost, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Early varieties may ripen in August, while the fruit of very late varieties may hang on the trees until February. Freezing injures the quality of persimmons, as it does that of most other fruits.

Ripe persimmons are soft, the flesh usually yellowish in color. Tannin causes the strong astringent taste of unripe persimmons. On ripening biochemical changes take place which result in the disappearance of the astringency. "If it be not ripe, it will draw a man's mouth awrie with much torment," wrote John Smith in the seventeenth century in describing "the plum with the flavor of an apricot" as one of the resources of the New World. If it is ripe, the housewife can use it for making puddings, cakes, sherbets, and custards. Before the advent of the white man, the Indians mixed the pulp of persimmons with crushed corn and made it into a bread.

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

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FARM MACHINERY

AND LIVESTOCK CAUSE ACCIDENTS

(continued from page 1)

70 years and over—25, 3 per cent	
Age not shown—17	2 per cent

SEX

Males	621
Females	62
Not given	61

Note: Accidents appear to occur with greatest frequency among those who are in their best years and full vigor of manhood.

Families, Dependents and Loss of Labor

Size of family average	5, 3 adults, 2 children.
Dependents, total	1,630
Loss of labor, total	39,754 days or 109 years
Loss of labor, average per	accident 54.4 days

CREDITS CONTINUE

TO ARRIVE IN SALINA

(continued from page 1)

tion, some sessions will be held for members only. In these sessions it will be necessary for members and delegates to show their 1935 membership cards. Therefore, it will be well for each member to see that he has his membership card along with him. In the cases of women delegates, the membership records of members will be present; and if a lady member's husband or other male member of the family is paid up for 1935, she will, of course, be recognized as a member according to the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

BITING FLY OUTBREAK CENTER OF ATTENTION