



# The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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## REMONETIZATION OF SILVER IS SUBJECT OF HOWARD'S SPEECH

Subject Closely Related to Beans, Bread and Bacon, Says Chairman of Board of Directors of National Farmers Union

### EXPLAINS MEANINGS

International Bankers Have Contracted Currency, Making Dollars Scarce, Too High in Value, and Crippling Buying Power

The Farmers Union hour over the National Broadcasting Company nationwide broadcast on Friday, August 27, was taken up with a far-reaching talk by T. F. Howard, chairman of the board of directors of the National Farmers Union, and secretary-treasurer of the Colorado Farmers Union. Mr. Howard's subject was "Remonetization of Silver" and his handling of the subject showed a deep and exhaustive study. Due to the length of the speech, the Kansas Union Farmer will publish about half of it this week, with the balance to follow next week. Mr. Howard's talk follows:

It is not a far cry from the subject of beans, bread and bacon to the subject of monetization of silver. The fact of the matter is, there is such a relationship, and they are so definitely woven together in the present economic chaos, that it becomes necessary to discuss them all in common.

I shall attempt to discuss them in an understandable way, to the end that those who are interested in such things as beans, bread and bacon, and also those who have produced the beans, bread and bacon may properly understand what monetization of silver means, and that these two groups have something very much in common.

This nation seems to be sold on the idea of a metallic base of our currency, or money system, as some call it, but instead of having a great, broad base of both gold and silver, we have allowed silver to be mined and to be on the market strictly as a commodity. If the business of the world could be conducted entirely with gold or the currency based on gold bullion, no one except silver miners would be interested in this subject. Silver might continue its downward slide, even to the value of lead, but under the single gold standard it would require a new discovery of gold equal to the Klondike, Cripple Creek, Comstock and Rand combined, to lower the present high priced dollar to an honest basis.

The Farmers Union, three years ago, sent a young man to Denmark to study the cooperative and economic system of that country, and was amazed to find a well-defined and pronounced philosophy of what money is. After traveling for two or three days in the rural sections, he asked his young interpreter how it happened that every farm house gleamed in its coat of new paint; that all the yards were surrounded by white and red fences, and that although land was extremely valuable, the yard was filled with shrubs, trees and flowers. He called attention to the fact that when the clock of the farm, on the front gate sounded at the house, a noisy faced housewife would appear in a white starched apron and bonnet with a smile on her face. He stated to his interpreter that such was not the condition in the United States, and asked his analysis of the difference. The reply held within it the key to the situation. The interpreter said, "Beh! You American people make me sick. You men your homes, farms, business and daily work, only on the basis of how much money you may receive. You men your plan on the basis of what our labor, our services, or our commodities will in turn purchase and secure for us. What they will obtain for us in commodities, pleasure, education or culture."

## Union Thirty Years Old

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America had a birthday Sunday, August 23. The organization is now thirty years old. In many localities, or have already arranged to have "birthday meetings." These meetings are to celebrate the founding of this militant farm organization, and to renew faith in cooperation and allegiance to the organization.

E. E. Kennedy, national secretary of the Farmers Union, recently said: "Never in the thirty years the Union has been alive, have the membership had so much reason to thankfulness. It is high, so much reason to thankfulness, and give the organization a flying start for a new year, as at this time. Never has the Union had so much responsibility put on its shoulders, responsibility for the nation, because it is the only healthy, strong, militant, real class organization farmers in this country have. "We are mighty fortunate that in these serious times, our Union is no longer a baby in swaddling clothes, but a full-grown man in his prime. The fact that it never was nursed by politicians and business interests, who "farm the farmer," the fact that right from the start, it has had to depend on itself for its sustenance, development and education, has given it a strength and self-reliance in its young manhood, that makes the Far-

This young Danish farmer has the true concept of what money is—that it is merely a medium of exchange and, under proper, efficient and honest government, is issued for the purpose of enabling the producer to exchange his extra products for the things he has to have or should have, also for Art, Culture and Study.

To make the matter clear, I would say the farmer must produce more of any given commodity than he needs. He must exchange his extra commodities for the things he desires. There is no other way for him, than to pay all bills with commodities. In the light of present-day business, however, the point man can not handle wheat, therefore, the farmer cannot exchange his extra bushels of wheat for paint, and in recognition of this need, whereby he could exchange his extra pounds, bushels or tons for the commodities he must have, money, or a medium of exchange, came into existence.

What Money Is Money is, in truth, merely a token or emblem of the extra pounds, bushels or tons of commodities. New wealth, if there are sufficient tokens or emblems to transact the business of a nation and carry on commerce, is money. If there are not sufficient tokens or emblems, business is dead and we have a depression. We must have a sufficient quantity of tokens or emblems or circulating currency, that they, or it, can be secured with the smallest amount of commodities or the smallest amount of productive labor.

This is not now the case. Viewing the matter from the farmers' standpoint, we submit to you that the farmers' purchasing power is being destroyed by the producers. He pays his debts; he pays his taxes; he buys his supplies and he feeds, clothes and educates his children with his commodities. Let us reverse our past teaching. Money represents our past production of new productive labor. We actually buy dollars with commodities or with labor and we do not as we have been taught, buy commodities or labor with dollars.

If in the regular order of business the farmer can, as he did in 1912, purchase two dollars with one bushel of wheat, or one dollar with two and one-half bushels of butter fat, or one dollar with three dozen eggs, by the same method he could pay a three-hundred-dollar tax bill with one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, or pay a three-thousand-dollar mortgage with fifteen hundred bushels of wheat.

Contracted the Currency Now, since the international bank crowd by the very power extended to them by Congress has contracted the currency of the nation, taking out of circulation so much of the circulating medium or tokens or emblems, they have thus not only made the dollars scarce, but too high in value. When the farmer now attempts to pay his three-hundred-dollar mortgage, he still has to take nine hundred bushels of wheat to ten for that purpose instead of fifteen hundred bushels. When he goes to the County Seat to pay his three-hundred-dollar tax bill, he has to take nine hundred bushels of wheat to have instead of one hundred and fifty bushels. If he wants a dollar to buy paint or some other commodity, he must take ten dozen eggs to town instead of three dozen, or eight pounds of butter fat instead of two. The high dollar has driven the commodities so high that a farm commodity in the United States today returns to the farmer the cost of its production. Thus we see, my friends, that the purchasing power of the American farmer has been destroyed by those who control the issuance of the currency of the nation, making the dollars scarce and high.

Now what happened when the farmers' purchasing power was thus destroyed? He could no longer trade at the local store except in the most limited way. Every third merchant went bankrupt. The rest of them fired their clerks and put their wives and children to work. The clerks started down the road to look for jobs. Thus an army of jobless men was in the midst of the country. When the local merchant could not sell goods, he could not buy from the wholesale house or factory. The wholesale houses, therefore, reduced their prices and many of them went out of business. (continued on page 4)

## ORGANIZATIONS OF KANSANS JOIN IN MAKING DEMANDS

Ask Two Parties to Endorse Income Tax and Tax Limitation Amendments, and to Work for Reduced Auto License Fee

### INFLATE CURRENCY

Immediate Investigation of Farm Board and Private Grain Trade Urged, to Offset False Opinions Released by Shannon

The Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations met in Topeka on Monday, August 29, and got into action immediately, looking to a complete investigation of the farm board and of the operations of the private grain trade in its fight against cooperative marketing. The committee also drafted a request to be submitted to both the Democratic and Republican party councils, meeting in Topeka the following day, asking for endorsement of the proposed graduated income tax amendment and the tax limitation amendment, and recommending a drastic reduction in motor car license fees.

Organizations represented at the conference were the Farmers' Union, Grange, Farm Bureau, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Cooperative Grain Commission Company, Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association, and the "Wheat Pool."

Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, is chairman of the committee. Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, represented his organization at the Topeka meeting. Some other present were L. E. Webb, president of the Cooperative Grain Dealers Assn.; Andrew Shearer, known as "Uncle Andy" and living at Frankfort, Kansas, closely identified with the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union; H. E. Witham of the Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.; Carl Cogswell, master of the State Grange; and E. G. Tharp of the Farmers Commission Company.

One result of the meeting was a resolution which was directed to Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the

## REX LEAR ON WIBW

Rex Lear, Kansas manager for the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be the speaker over the Topeka radio station, WIBW, on Friday evening of this week. The Farmers Union half-hour period will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Lear has been in Iowa recently studying developments relating to the Holiday movement. His manuscript has not yet been submitted, but it is understood that some of his remarks will bear on this subject. Mr. Lear has filled several speaking engagements lately in Kansas, and has been heard over this radio station several times. He is a good speaker, and his message will be listened to with keen interest by all who have an opportunity to tune in.

## OTHER RAIL ROADS ADOPTING SCHEDULE FOR BETTER RATES

Manager Hobbs Advises Union Pacific and Santa Fe have Announced Sept. 15 as Date more Favorable Rate Go into Effect

### MISSOURI PACIFIC, TOO

All Live Stock Shipping Associations have been Advised of the Favorable Change; Is Opportunity to Revive Associations

Effective on September 15, the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific will adopt the schedule calling for a 10,000 pound minimum at reduced rates on live stock moving into Kansas City, according to word received from G. W. Hobbs, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City. Mr. Hobbs received his information from W. H. Weeks, vice president of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company.

The Missouri Pacific has definitely announced that they, too, are adopting the new schedule, but have not announced the date upon which it will become effective.

Mr. Hobbs has written all shipping associations advising them of the new schedules. This will give the associations an opportunity to revive their activities, and to become a real marketing force again.

Last week, in these columns, a preliminary announcement was made to the effect that certain lines had asked authority from the public service commission to establish lower rates on short haul live stock shipments. Authority was sought to amend individual line tariffs, effective October 1, by publication of a new schedule of rates on all live stock excepting hogs and mules, in straight or mixed car loads on a 10,000 pound minimum weight basis.

The proposed new tariff is to provide a 10,000 pound shipment over a 100 mile distance for \$25, whereas the corresponding present rate is \$30. For a 200 mile haul, the rate asked for is \$34.40, as compared with the present rate of \$45.

## A WARNING

AND A MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERSHIP AND TO THOSE WHO SHOULD JOIN OR WHO SHOULD PAY UP TO DATE IN THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

1. The Kansas Farmers Union must have more members.
2. The State Officers and the County and Local Officers cannot bring the membership up to what it should be without YOUR help.
3. Let's not kid ourselves. \$2.75 IS hard to get in times like this, and the fact that a farmer has to count his pennies is no reflection on him.
4. The FARMERS UNION, however, is as necessary for the farmers' advancement and well being as are repairs on farm buildings, farm machinery, or as new equipment or anything the farmers must invest in.
5. Without implements and power to draw or operate implements and equipment, you cannot go ahead and farm.
6. Without the Farmers Union to represent the farmers and to keep them working together for the things they deserve and must have, Agriculture will drop back 25 years. Without organization, farmers will lose all the group influence they ever had, and will be absolutely overrun by other groups of people, and by other industries which are organized.
7. With organization, and further developments in organization which are yet to come, farmers in Kansas will be able to dictate, through the Farmers Union, what legislation shall be passed, and what marketing policies shall be adopted.
8. Without the Kansas Farmers Union existing as a state-wide organization of farmers, the present Farmers Union marketing machinery would lose its principal support, and the results would be tragic.
9. Without paid up membership, the state organization cannot exist; and the KANSAS UNION FARMER, without support, could not continue.
10. The State Farmers Union Convention will soon be held in Clay Center.
11. Now is the time for the various locals and county organizations, and business organizations connected with the Farmers Union to be thinking of representation at this meeting.
12. Now is the time to bring the membership up to standard, in order that each community or each unit may be represented properly.
13. The National Farmers Union Convention will be held November 15. If we as a state organization are to be properly represented at this convention, we must have a revival of membership soon.
14. It is not a question of what the state officers or local officers are going to do about it.
15. It is a question of what YOU are going to do about it—NOW.

With the larger roads going in for these more favorable rates, no doubt as a means of combating the tendency to ship by truck, cooperative shipping associations handling live stock for the farmer who does not have a full load of cattle, hogs or sheep ready at one time to go to market, will find themselves in an excellent position to become active again. Many such associations located within a hundred miles or so of Kansas City have found it difficult, in late years, to drum up enough business to keep going. Farmers who at one time could be counted on to bring in their live stock on shipping days began sending it by truck, so that the shipping association manager was having a hard time to get enough to handle. The railroads have apparently seen the light and are going after that business again by doing the sensible thing—reducing minimums and tariffs. Readers are urged to investigate local conditions and to find out whether or not the local shipping associations can be put back into service.

It has often been said that there is no substitute for the shipping association. Therefore, if there is any chance whatever of bringing these back to life, which have been allowed to become inactive, it will stand each farmer in hand to go ahead and see that something is done to take advantage of the new and favorable rate schedules. It will no doubt be discovered that the greatest savings to the farmers will not result directly from the reduced rates, but will come from the opportunity to market cooperatively, through the local association and through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. on the terminal market.

### MR. EMMERT IS DEAD

Another pioneer in cooperative marketing has passed on to his reward. Mr. C. F. Emmert, former manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Mo., died at a St. Joseph hospital Thursday, August 25. No particulars of his passing have been received, other than a wire from the Farmers Union firm addressed to C. A. Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. The message was: "Mr. Emmert died this morning (August 25) local hospital. Funeral Saturday afternoon."

Mr. Emmert was manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission until about a year and a half ago, when, due to failing health, he was given a leave of absence, with C. F. Schwab in active charge. Mr. Schwab was later elected manager. To Mr. Emmert is due much credit for the development of this great cooperative marketing institution. His passing will be mourned by the farmers of several midwestern states. He was a real cooperater, and with his passing, the Farmers Union has lost a leader who pioneered in the movement.

### WILL NOT REBUILD MILLS

The feed mills of the Success Mills, Inc., recently destroyed by fire in Kansas City, Kansas, will not be rebuilt at present, according to an announcement made August 27 by Sam H. Ray, manager. "We have tried hard to figure out a way whereby we can continue with our many friends in the middle-west on the mixed feed line. So far we have not been able to work out a plan that would be satisfactory. We will not rebuild the mill under present conditions. It may be that sometime in the future we may make a partial line of feed," said Mr. Ray.

Mr. Ray goes on to say that the company will continue to manufacture and sell Success tankage and meat scraps. That part of their business was not affected by the fire, and they can continue to make prompt shipments along that line. They will probably continue to job Nopco cod liver oil.

### NEW FARM BOARD MEMBER

President Hoover has appointed Ernest B. Thomas, of Rushville, Ind., to be a member of the Federal Farm Board. It was announced orally August 9 at the White House. Mr. Thomas will take the place left vacant by the resignation of Samuel R. McKelvie, it was explained.

### Production Cost Schedules

Mr. E. E. Kennedy, Kankakee, Illinois, secretary of the National Farmers Union, has compiled a set of statistics, figures and schedules which show the cost of production on Kansas farms, using an average farm as a unit. This set of tables, which has been carefully worked out, is worthy of intensive study, and represents a great deal of research work on the part of Mr. Kennedy. These figures were submitted to the Kansas Union Farmer by Mr. Kennedy, and no doubt the readers will find them of value. It will be well worth while to clip them out and preserve them. They were compiled for August, 1932.

We have heard so much about "cost of production" of late months, that it is interesting to find that a study has been made to determine just what such a cost is. Readers of the Kansas Union Farmer will be indebted to Mr. Kennedy for this service. Following is Mr. Kennedy's material:

### Kansas Cost of Production, 1930 General Statement

These figures are submitted as being the average price per unit, Kansas farmers should receive for the products of the farm—at 1/2 farm. The farm is an average of the state. It is considered as a business unit. The costs are computed on a basis that will give a return of 5 per cent on the investment in real estate and 8 per cent on the investment in equip-

## PEOPLE INFORMED ON TAX QUESTIONS BECAUSE OF STUDY

Kansas Has 2,501 Sets of Thirteen Lessons, and Newspapers Have Assisted in Getting Facts Before Voters

### SHOW NEED OF CHANGE

Kansas Voters Will Go to Polls in November with Definite Knowledge of what They are Asked to Vote on

One thing which will have been definitely accomplished by the action of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, cooperating with the Farmers Union, Farm Bureau, Grange and other institutions, in the course of lessons on tax problems, will be the better understanding by people generally of the apparently mysterious subject of taxation.

Kansas newspapers have assisted greatly with this matter of education. The fact that it was sponsored or endorsed by the farm organizations gave many farmers and other citizens added confidence in the nonpartisan nature of the study. When stories or reviews of the lessons were published in the various newspapers over the state, they were given more than passing interest. In many communities, tax study clubs were formed, and the information given in newspaper stories was studied in conjunction with the lessons themselves.

The state chamber of commerce reports the course has become so popular, with its dependability established, that eighty-three cities outside Kansas are now using it. And there is a tax study club in Honolulu using the same text books Kansas citizens are using.

In Kansas there are now 2,501 sets of the thirteen lessons—each lesson is a book—in use as club study material. The club idea has extended to 87 counties and has become firmly established in 185 cities in the state.

Kansas voters will go to the polls in November, fortified with a real knowledge of taxation, and will vote intelligently on the two amendments which deal with the subject. The study of taxation has undoubtedly brought out the fact that the present system, which is a carry-over from other days when conditions were far different from present conditions, is entirely out of date and needs some kind of a change or correction.

A study of the tax situation brings out the fact that intangibles are not paying their just share of taxes, and that tangible property (and farm property comes under that head) is paying much more than its share. People will know that the proposed amendment which will place a graduated tax on incomes is the thing that will help to distribute the load so that all sources of wealth will be taxed, in accordance with ability to pay.

It does not require a deep study to learn that many farmers are unable to pay taxes. People are coming to know generally that this condition exists not only because taxes are too high, but also because certain classes are being required, under the present system, to carry the brunt of the burden.

Undoubtedly, the trend in public opinion is for a needed change in the tax system, and the trend, therefore, is for the adoption of the proposed income tax amendment. This is no more than an opinion of the writer, of course, but it is based on the facts, and conversations with leaders and the rank and file of voters in many different sections of the state; so the opinion is ventured that the amendment which lost two years ago, because of lack of knowledge of the true facts, will carry in the coming election. It will carry because people have had an opportunity to study the situation out for themselves.

### Production Cost Schedules

For the farm and give the farm operator a salary of \$103.46 a month, also the fixed and necessary items of cost, including depreciation. The cost is also computed on a basis that the farm operator pays home rent and pays for all dairy, poultry and other farm products used or consumed by his family. The year 1930 was the latest year for which all data were available on a comparable basis. It must be noted however, that INCOME FIGURES on a basis of farm prices as of May 15th, 1932, show a decline of 58 per cent from the five year average 1926-1930 used here and on a basis of June 15th, 1932 prices, a decline of more than 63 per cent. While on the other hand, according to Government statistics, production costs, computed on the basis of June 15th, 1932 prices, would be only 10 per cent less than on the 1930 basis used here. It is the minimum of justice to Agriculture, that values of land and equipment for farms, be computed at values, not less than for the year 1930, until mortgage debts and other fixed charges, contracted prior to then, shall have been liquidated. E. E. Kennedy, Secretary National Farmers Union, Kankakee, Illinois, August 1932. (continued on page 2)



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

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1932

### IN DEPRESSION OR PROSPERITY WE MUST BE ORGANIZED

Some one, several months ago, when asked the question, "When will the depression end?" replied that it would end several weeks before any one realized it.

Have we reached that point now?

The writer does not think the depression has ended, but he is willing to admit that "things" do look better. So it may be that we are at least definitely on the road to recovery. It may be that the fever has broken, and if that is the case, then recovery, or definite signs of it, should begin to be evident very soon.

We are told by experts that the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar has made a definite advance during the past few weeks. Such a thing undoubtedly will herald the real return to prosperity.

However, even if that is true, our fight as a farm organization has only begun. We must not lose sight of the real cause of the depression, for any recovery which does not remove the cause of the present depression will be but an invitation for a recurrence of the same tragic experience.

We must not lose sight of the fact that organization is the only thing which will place agriculture in a position to protect its rights. Organization is the only thing that will place us in a position to enforce cost of production.

We know that a bitter fight is being waged against cooperative marketing. Much of the force of the attack is being directed apparently at the farm board and the agricultural marketing act. The real target which the speculators are shooting at, however, is cooperative marketing. The speculators would rather prolong the depression and eliminate the cooperatives, than to see it end and see prosperity return immediately with cooperative marketing still in existence.

Cooperative marketing, together with the encouragement it has received from the government, is blamed by the private dealers and speculators, for the depression. You will see, after prosperity does return, that cooperative marketing and agricultural organizations will not be given any credit for better times—by the private dealers and speculators. They will take all the credit for themselves. They will say, "See what we did." Now they point to cooperative marketing, and speaking of the depression, say, "See what you did."

Let us hope that people will remember that the Farmers Union, together with other farm organizations, led the fight for an inflation of the currency, as a means by which times could be restored to normalcy. The big banking interests have never ad-

mitted that our arguments contained a speck of merit. Yet we are gratified to note that there is now a tendency to allow an expansion of the currency and of credit—and that is being reflected in the easing of the general situation.

Yet, if we do not watch the whole thing very closely, the international bankers will take advantage of our complacency, brought on by a return of better prices, and will be allowed to retain control of the currency or of the medium of exchange. They will not willingly allow that control to revert to the government where it belongs.

In fact, as has been pointed out repeatedly, the international bankers play a definite game whereby they make credit easily obtainable in times of prosperity. They allow more currency to flow among the people, make it easy for people to borrow and become indebted to them, and encourage spending beyond our means.

Prices of farm products naturally increase. Farmers, encouraged by their own prosperity, become over a period of a few years, deeply indebted to the source of money—which, unfortunately, is the international bankers. Then, without warning, the currency is contracted, dollars become scarce and correspondingly high in value as compared with commodities, and the farmers are asked to pay their debts. Debts which represented a certain amount of commodities when contracted, have to be paid off in commodities, or their changing money equivalent, representing twice or three times the amount involved when the money was borrowed.

And we have another depression. So let us keep up the fight. We must keep up the fight whether prosperity returns now or not. The fight is partly, if not chiefly, with ourselves. Let us fight off that false sense of security which is prone to possess us in times of prosperity. Let us not be fooled by the enemy of organized agriculture.

We must also fight discouragement among ourselves, which is likely to engulf us in times of depression. Let us not give up, but rather buckle into the fight with more vigor and determination than ever.

In any event, we must keep up our organization. Without it, we are entirely at the mercy of those who find that organized agriculture cuts down their chances to become wealthy at the expense of the farmers. With it, we are in a position to fight back effectively, and to keep those rights and privileges which should be ours.

The approximate size of silo needed for any herd may easily be estimated by figuring 30 to 40 pounds of silage for each cow per day. Silage weighs 50 to 40 pounds per cubic foot, depending on the height of the silo.

### HAVE YOU READ THE WARNING?

On the front page of this issue, and on the front page of last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer you will have noticed "A Warning and a Message to the Membership and to Those Who Should Join or Pay up to Date in The Kansas Farmers Union."

This is not placed in this prominent position and given to you in large type just in order to scare you into support of the Farmers Union. It is offered as a statement of fact designed to let the membership and others know just what is going on. It is hoped that those who believe in the Farmers Union and who want it to continue as a vital force for the good of Kansas agriculture will take a cue from this warning, and lend their active support to building the organization up to its full fighting strength.

We want you to study this warning or this message, and then we want you to act decisively. An effort is made to let you know that the future success of the Kansas Farmers Union rests upon each of its friends. The burden cannot be shifted. If you are a friend of the Kansas Farmers Union, and do not agree with the statement contained in this message, we want you to write to your state secretary and tell him your views. In any event, your suggestions will be welcomed.

### PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD  
President Kansas Farmers Union

"I am very much disappointed that I did not get to send you copy to fill The President's Column, for this week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer," wrote Cal. Ward from Topeka on Monday of this week. Mr. Ward, in his short letter, explained that he reached Topeka to attend the meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, and immediately became so busy in the affairs attendant thereto that he had no time to prepare his copy.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report of the proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. Ward reports that the session lasted all afternoon. He had been out of the whirl of Farmers Union and farm organization affairs since in April, and he says he enjoyed every minute of the strenuous session at Topeka. He says it feels great to be back in the thick of the fight again.

President Ward returned from Topeka to Excelsior Springs in order to continue his treatments for at least another week. After that time, he expects to return permanently to his work here in Salina. The fact that Mr. Ward is able to take part in Farmers Union and farm organization affairs again will be welcome news to his thousands of friends who read this paper.

### TAX RELIEF DEPARTMENT

By John Frost  
Blue Rapids, Kansas

No. 50

### EXEMPTING IMPROVEMENTS FROM TAXATION

Two young married men living in rented houses in the outskirts of a city and each clerking in a store, each inherit \$5,000. One of these young men builds a nice house with convenient outbuildings with his \$5,000, making a fine home for his family. The other young man, with his \$5,000, buys 10 acres of good land without improvements close by, and makes it into a truck farm, buying implements and a team and prepares to raise vegetables and fruits to be sold in the city or elsewhere. Should the \$5,000 house and other improvements be exempted from taxation? Some folks say, "Yes," so as to encourage people to make improvements, and not penalize people for improving their premises. Should the \$5,000 invested in the truck farm and equipment be taxed? "Sure," says everybody. "Whoever heard of a farm being exempted from taxation?"

This year the truck farm raises potatoes, cabbages, beans, tomatoes, peas, onions, melons, cantaloupes, pumpkins, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, turnips, apples, cherries, pears, peaches. New wealth of production, not the transferred wealth of the middleman, is created from this farm. During part of the time extra labor is employed. Some of the products are sold to the stores and retailed, giving employment and profits to other people. Some are shipped or trucked abroad giving further employment. Because of the proximity of the truck farm, fresher and cheaper vegetables and fruits are supplied to the residents of the city. Next year and every succeeding year this productive truck farm keeps adding to the wealth and convenience of the community. But the fine new house, once built, is latent. It creates no new wealth. The investment of the \$5,000 lies dormant. It begins to depreciate

and becomes an expense, requiring repairs, paint, insurance, and an additional outlay for upkeep. And yet some folks want to "encourage" improvements by giving tax exemption to them, and thus saddle extra taxes on and discourage productive property, the only kind of property by which people may create new wealth.

Investing \$5,000 in a truck farm, and raising 3,000 bushels of potatoes each year adds new wealth each year to the community. But investing \$5,000 in a fine residence, and living in it year after year, does not add any new wealth to the community.

Of course some improvements are of a productive nature. The building of a granary, hay shed, crib, or an implement shed is a part of a productive farm enterprise. The building of a dairy barn, milk house, cattle shed, or a hog house is a part of a productive stock enterprise. But to separate the barn from the farm or the milk

house from the stock, and say that the improvement alone, should be encouraged by tax exemption, is to make a distinction without a difference.

The whole theory of tax exemption for this or that sacred piece of property is farcical and unfair. There is no real reason why one man's investment in something which he wants, and in which he thinks there is value, should be given preference over some other man's investment in something else that he wants, and in which he thinks there is value. So long as we have the property tax (which should not be much longer), and so long as we measure, or try to measure, ability to pay taxes by the amount of property which a citizen possesses, we should treat all investments in property alike and tax each alike. In a republic all men should be treated uniformly and equally.

### PRODUCTION COST SCHEDULES

(continued from page 1)

#### TABLE NO. I NUMBER OF ACRES IN VARIOUS CROPS IN THE STATE AND AVERAGE FARM

	State	Average Farm
Corn (Grain)	5,648,934 Acres	34.02 Acres
Corn (Silage and fodder)	993,567 Acres	5.98 Acres
Wheat (All)	12,081,021 Acres	72.75 Acres
Oats	1,129,227 Acres	6.80 Acres
Barley	578,223 Acres	3.48 Acres
Rye	14,429 Acres	.09 Acres
Flax	19,766 Acres	.12 Acres
Kafir and Milo	1,036,263 Acres	6.24 Acres
Sorghum (Grain)	727,517 Acres	4.38 Acres
Sorghum (Silage)	816,732 Acres	4.92 Acres
Sugar Beets	6,149 Acres	.04 Acres
Potatoes	42,319 Acres	.25 Acres
Broom Corn	49,872 Acres	.30 Acres
Clover Seed (All)	42,320 Acres	.25 Acres
Alfalfa Seed	47,162 Acres	.28 Acres
Hay (Tame)	304,065 Acres	1.83 Acres
Alfalfa Hay	729,622 Acres	4.39 Acres
Hay (Wild)	918,914 Acres	5.53 Acres
Other Miscellaneous Crops	90,339 Acres	.54 Acres
Pasture land	18,087,425 Acres	112.55 Acres
Wood Land	328,216 Acres	1.98 Acres
Building lots and roads	1,424,952 Acres	8.58 Acres
Idle or waste land	1,258,932 Acres	7.58 Acres
TOTAL FOR STATE	46,975,647 Acres	282.88 Acres
Number of acres in farm land in Kansas	46,975,647	
Number of farms in Kansas	163,042	
Average size of farm (acres)	282.9	
Per cent of farms operated by tenants	42.4	

The right hand column in the table above, shows the number of acres in the average farm and if each farm had the same proportion of acres occupied in crop, or otherwise utilized as does the state as a whole.

Tables II, III, IV, V and VI below, give the necessary items of cost in the operation of an average Kansas farm in the year 1932.

#### TABLE NO. II REAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND DEPRECIATIONS:

1—282.9 Acres @ \$13.56	\$3,838.00 Int. 5%	\$193.20
2—Dwelling	1,271.00 Dep. 4%	50.84
3—Other buildings	1,058.00 Dep. 5%	52.90
4—Fences	400.00 Dep. 1%	4.00
5—Water System	300.00 Dep. 5%	15.00
Total		\$345.94

#### TABLE NO. III EQUIPMENT FOR FARM, INTEREST AND DEPRECIATION:

6—Machinery and Equipment	\$1,010.00 Dep. 10% Int. 8%	\$151.80
7—Horses and mules, 5 @ \$51	255.00 Dep. 8% Int. 8%	43.80
8—Milk Cows, 6 @ \$74.00	444.00 Dep. 8% Int. 8%	71.04
9—Brood Sows 2 @ \$20.00	40.00 Dep. 8% Int. 8%	6.40
10—Breeding ewes 2 @ \$5.00	10.00 Dep. 8% Int. 8%	2.58
11—Chickens 115 @ \$0.80	92.00 Dep. 8% Int. 8%	14.72
12—Male stock, Int. Dep. and maintenance		123.50
TOTAL		\$449.14

#### TABLE NO. IV MANAGEMENT AND LABOR:

13—Operator's salary 12 months @ \$103.46 a month	\$1,241.52
14—Hired Labor 60 days per farm	281.10
TOTAL	\$1,522.62

#### TABLE NO. V SPECIAL FIXED CHARGES:

15—Taxes, real and personal, \$0.886 per acre	\$250.65
16—Insurance buildings \$2,329.00 3.1% rate, 5 yr., Annually	14.44
17—Commercial Fertilizer @ 28c an acre crop land	29.17
TOTAL	\$304.26

#### TABLE NO. VI OTHER ITEMS OF OPERATING COST:

18—Insurance personal property, feed, etc., 3.1 rate on \$2,359 an.	14.63
19—Insurance crops \$2,181.43 @ 2% annually	43.63
20—Seeds purchased for 140.5 acres @ \$1.18 an acre	165.79
21—Commercial feeds purchased	211.48
22—Binder twine for 98 acres, 2 lb. to acre @ 12c lb.	23.52
23—Threshing 1418 bushels at 9c	127.62
24—Other machine work hired	25.00
25—Blacksmith work	20.00
26—Veterinary work	20.00
27—Fuel, Oil, etc.	45.00
28—Automobile \$500.00, 20% Dep. 8% Int. 4% charged to farm	105.00
29—Organization fees and dues	10.00
30—Miscellaneous expenses	30.00
TOTAL	\$841.67

TOTAL FIXED CHARGES AND OPERATING COST \$3,954.33

Tables VII, VIII and IX show the gross income from Grain and Hay, after deducting feed—and from Livestock and Produce, also house rent.

Yields and farm prices received are computed for the years 1926-1930 inclusive—weighted.

#### TABLE NO. VII INCOME FROM GRAIN, HAY, PASTURE AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS:

	Acres	5 yr. Av. Yield	Net Am't	5 yr. Av. Marketed Farm-Price INCOME
31—Corn (Grain)	34.02	19.5 Bu.	\$204.00	\$6.90 \$ 140.76
32—Corn (Sil. & Fod.)	5.98	19.5 Bu.	Feed	
33—Wheat	72.75	13.7 Bu.	997.00	1.02 1,016.94
34—Oats	6.80	25.0 Bu.	75.00	.42 31.50
35—Barley	3.48	19.1 Bu.	66.00	.50 Feed
36—Rye	.09	13.0 Bu.	1.20	.83 1.00
37—Flax	.12	6.5 Bu.	.80	2.00 1.60
38—Kafir and Milo	6.24	17.8 Bu.	111.00	.62 68.82
39—Sorghum (Grain)	4.38	17.8 Bu.	78.00	.75 55.50
40—Sorghum (Silage)	4.92			Feed
41—Sugar Beets	.04	8.7 ton	.34 ton	5.90 2.05
42—Potatoes	.25	108.8 Bu.	27.00	1.02 27.54

43—Broom Corn	.30	355.00 lb.	.0535 ton	94.40	5.05
44—Clover Seed	.25	1.6 Bu.	.4 Bu.	13.53	5.41
45—Alfalfa Seed	.28	2.7 Bu.	.8 Bu.	10.48	8.38
46—Hay (Tame)	1.82	2.1 ton	1.0 ton	11.03	11.03
47—Hay (Alfalfa)	4.39	2.6 ton	6.0 ton	11.53	69.18
48—Hay (Wild)	5.53	1.1 ton	2.0 ton	6.59	13.18
49—Other crops	.54				113.85
50—Pasture	112.55	@ \$2.44 an acre			274.62

TOTAL INCOME FROM 264.73 acres TOTAL \$1,849.41  
(\*) Deductions made for feed.

TABLE NO. VIII					
51—Hogs	13	224 lbs.	2012 lbs.	\$ 8.54	\$ 248.68
52—Veal	6	140 lbs.	840 lbs.	10.27	86.27
53—Lambs	2	80 lbs.	160 lbs.	10.85	17.36
54—Chickens	209	4 lbs.	836 lbs.	.18	150.48
55—Other Poultry	4				2.33
56—Wool	fleeces 2	7.3 lbs.	14.6 lbs.	.28	4.09
TOTAL					\$ 509.21

TABLE NO. IX			
57—Milk produced by 6 cows	16,894.7 lbs.		
Marketed as whole milk	2,733.0 lbs.	\$ 2.33	\$ 63.67
Marketed as butterfat	14,161.7 lbs., which at 3.6% butterfat is	509.7 lbs.	198.82
58—Eggs produced 815 doz.; used for setting 32 doz. 784 doz. 20			156.80
TOTAL			\$ 419.29

59—House rent 15% of value of dwelling (\$1,271.00) 190.65  
GRAND TOTAL OF GROSS INCOME AS PER ABOVE \$2,968.56  
Tables X, XI and XII shown below represent the AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCTION of Farm Products in the State of Kansas.

#### TABLE NO. X 5 Yr. Ave. Farm Price Per Cent Cost Unit Cost of

	Price Weighted	is of Income	Production
60—Corn	.40	135	\$ .93
61—Wheat	1.02	135	1.37
62—Oats	.42	135	.56
63—Barley	.50	135	.67
64—Rye	.83	135	1.12
65—Flax	2.00	135	2.70
66—Kafir & Milo	.62	135	.83
67—Sorghum (grain)	.75	135	1.01
68—Sugar beets	5.90	135	7.96
69—Potatoes	1.02	135	1.37
70—Broom corn	94.40 (ton)	135	127.44
71—Clover seed	13.53	135	18.26
72—Alfalfa seed	10.48	135	14.14
73—Hay (Tame)	11.03	135	14.89
74—Hay (Alfalfa)	11.53	135	15.56
75—Hay (Wild)	6.59	135	8.89

#### TABLE NO. XI

res	76—Hogs .....	\$ 8.54	135	\$ 11.52
res	77—Veal .....	10.25	135	13.83
res	78—Beef .....	8.42	135	11.37
res	79—Lambs .....	10.85	135	14.75
	80—Chickens .....	.18	135	.24
res	81—Turkeys .....	.25	135	.34
7 *	82—Wool .....	.28	135	.38





## Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

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

Cawker City, Kansas, July 21, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I at last got to get at writing my lesson after waiting so long.  
I have not found my twin yet, but I have hopes I will. My birthday is June 21, and I am 12 years old. It is very hot and dry here and things are just drying up. Will have to close now.  
Your niece,  
Dorothy Vesser.

Dear Dorothy:  
I was glad to get your letter and lesson, and I hope you will find your twin soon. Until you do I think it would be nice if you would write one of our new members. I know your letter would be appreciated. I'll keep you in mind and when I find your twin, I'll let you know.—Aunt Patience.

Gove, Kansas, July 22, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. Will you please send me a book and pin. I will try to send my lesson in every month. My sister, Marzelina, asked me to join, so I did. I enjoy reading the letters every week. My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. My birthday is October 18. Have I a twin? I go to Gove grade school. We have a mile to go to school. I will close for this time, so goodbye.  
Your niece,  
Margaret Malsom.

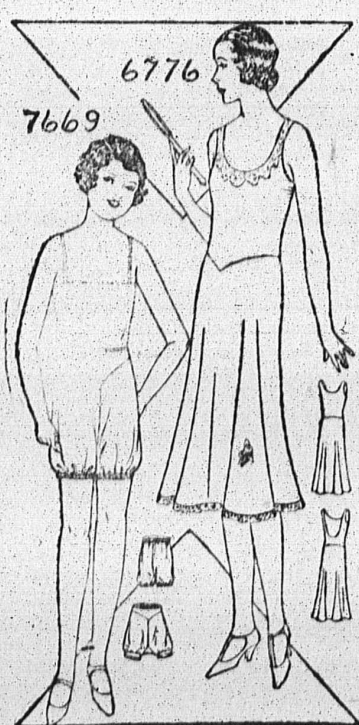
Dear Margaret:  
I'll be very glad to have you in our club. Your book and pin will be sent at once. Tell Marzelina that I want to congratulate her on earning two stars. We have a great many October birthdays and I am sure we'll find a twin for you. Please write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Gove, Kansas, July 21, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am just fine, and hope you are the same. My sister, Marzelina, asked me to join your club. I am 13 years old and my birthday is February 22. Have I a twin? My father is a member of the Farmers' Union. How is the weather down there? It is so hot and dry out here. We didn't have a rain for a long time—since the 4th of July. Well this is all the news I know for this time.  
Please send me a book and pin. My sister, Marzelina's book and pin sure are pretty.  
Yours truly,  
Theresa Malsom.

Dear Theresa:  
I am fine, too, and the weather has been about as you describe it where you live. I am glad you like Marzelina's book and pin. I'll send yours very soon. Yes, I think we will find a twin for you. Remember, I'll be expecting another letter from you soon.—Aunt Patience.

Bison, Kansas, July 19, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am just fine. I have found my twin, Mary H. Arnold. I like my book and pin very much. I will get my lessons in.  
Yours truly,  
Wanda Shank.

Dear Wanda:  
I was so glad to know that you had found your twin. I wish all our Juniors could tell me the same thing. I think the books and pins are pretty, too, and I know you will send your lessons in. Watch the paper for our next one.—Aunt Patience.



6776. Girls' Bloomers  
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1 1/4 yard of 35 inch material. Price 15c.  
6776. Ladies' Slip  
Designed in Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.  
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE BOOK OF FASHIONS FOR THE FALL OF 1932  
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 44, Salina, Kansas.

Axtel, Kansas, July 19, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I thought I would write you a line as I am sending in my lesson.  
It sure is hot here today. What kind of weather are you having in Salina?  
How are you? I am all right and I sure hope that you are the same.  
I have a dog named King, and a kitten named Inky.  
Well I better close for this time, so goodbye,  
Leo Olson.

Dear Leo:  
I have not heard from you for quite a long time. What have you been doing this summer? Your letter must be back—am I right? Be sure and write again soon.—Aunt Patience.

Axtel, Kansas, July 19, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am ok, and hope you are the same. What have you been doing these hot days? It sure has been hot here the last few days.  
My birthday is March 26th. I'm 7 years old. I will be in the third grade next term.  
Well, as I don't know any news to tell you, I will close for this time. I hope that I will find a twin soon.  
Yours truly,  
Wilma Olson.

Dear Wilma:  
It has been hot here too, but it is almost time for cooler weather now, thank goodness. I will be glad to help you find your twin, but you must not forget to watch the letters for one too, in case I should overlook it. I have so very many to watch for, you know.—Aunt Patience.

Axtel, Kansas, July 19, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I thought that I would write you a few lines as I'm sending in my lesson.  
I received a letter from my twin today. Her name is Esther Sim.  
We are going to have our Sunday School picnic tomorrow. When will you have the membership roll in the paper? Well, I will close as it is bedtime.  
Your Junior,  
Vernie Olson.

Dear Vernie:  
I think it fine that you and Esther write to each other, and I hope you have answered her last letter. Did you have a good time at the picnic? There are always so many good things to eat. I wish we could have a Junior picnic, don't you?—Aunt Patience.

Kincaid, Kansas, July 20, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am just fine. I am sending in my June lesson and that I would write to you. This is the second or third lesson I have sent in. It sure is not here. Is it hot in Salina? My last letter hasn't been published that I know of. I read the letters in the papers. Would Mary Arnold be considered my twin? Her birthday is March the second and mine is March the fifth.  
You said the letter box was about empty. I hope it will fill up when the Juniors go to sending in their lessons. My letters is getting long.  
Yours truly,  
Nadine Foster.

Dear Nadine:  
I'm fine, too, thank you. Yes, indeed it has been hot here. You must have overlooked your letter, for it was in the paper. I think you and Mary could be twins, although Wanda Shank of Bison has written that Mary is her twin too. Perhaps you had all better be triplets. The letter box is piling up again, but there is lots of room in it. So don't forget to write.—Aunt Patience.

Naloma, Kansas, July 6, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I am just sending in my lesson, and a little late. It is new to me so I did not think of it. I am writing a short letter.  
When are you going to put your picture in the paper?  
Louise Cole wrote me a letter and I wrote back. My daddy is harvesting today. How is the weather over there? I have a little brother two months old. He was two months old July 4th. I forgot to tell you in the other letter I wrote. This is all—Goodbye,  
Wanda Reese.

Dear Wanda:  
I was glad to get your letter and lesson, and to know that you and Louise have written to each other. I hope that you will both write often. When I have a picture taken I promise I'll put it in the paper. Tell me how you imagine I look. I'd love to see your little brother. I know he is sweet. You are lucky to have one. I never had a brother and always wanted one. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Council Grove, Kansas, July 19, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. Please send me a pin and yellow book. My birthday is November 28. Have I a twin?  
Your new member,  
Clifford Leighton.

Dear Clifford:  
We are awfully glad that you are joining the club, and I will try to send the sort of book you wish. We will find a twin soon for you and I will expect another letter too.—Aunt Patience.

Conway Springs, Kansas  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
Well, how are you? I am ok. Gee, but we are having hot weather here. It seems like we are near the equator, only of course, that is just my imagination. This is my first lesson that I have sent in, so please tell me if I got it like it ought to be.  
Well, I must close.  
With love and remember me as a Junior.  
Jessie Wycoff.

Dear Jessie:  
I don't see how it could be much hotter than it is here, even on the Equator, but I suppose it is. I have sent your lesson on to Mrs. Mary Campbell, our Junior Instructor. I thought it was done very well. Indeed I do remember you. Please write when you can.—Aunt Patience.

Hill City, Kansas, July 15, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
Please send me a book and pin. I am ten years old and my birthday is September 4. I would like to have a yellow book. I will try to send in the lessons.  
Yours truly,  
Edna Gill.

Dear Edna:  
I'll be glad to send your book and pin and to add your name to the membership roll. The lessons are very important and I know you will study them and send them to me. Be sure to let me know how you like your new pin.—Aunt Patience.

Antonio, Kans., July 14, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I received my book and pin. I am ten years old. My birthday is September 3. I am with my grandmother during vacation. She has two little canary birds. The birds sing so sweet.  
Yours friend,  
Barbara Dreher.

Dear Barbara:  
I think you and Edna Gill of Hill City, can be twins for you are the same age and your birthday's are only one day apart. I hope you will write to each other. I imagine you are having fun visiting your grandmother. I always have a good time when I visit mine. I love to hear canaries sing. Please write again.—Aunt Patience.

Scott City, Kans., July 7, 1932  
The Kansas Farmers Union,  
Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sirs:  
Would you please send me a pin and note book, or if you send more than one book to a family, please send my two sisters one. My age is 13 years old. I walk one mile and a quarter every day. I have a cat named Santa Claus and a pony named Midge. My hobby is sewing. I think your pins and note books are very pretty, and we would thank you very much if you would send each one of us one.  
Yours truly,  
Dorothy Stacy.

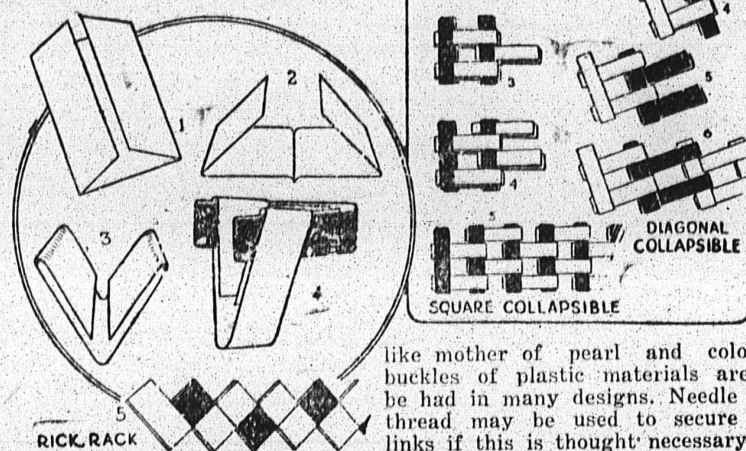
P. S. My sisters' names are Pearl Stacy and Edna Stacy.

Dear Dorothy:  
I will be glad to send your pin and book, but I'm sorry that the rules of

## HOW TO MAKE BELTS OF CELLEOPHANE

Smart, colorful, shimmery belts, made from the transparent coverings of cigarettes, cigars, cakes, candy and other packages, are the season's craze both in New York and Hollywood, the movie folk sometimes making their belts on the lot between shots. Cellophane has taken its place as a material for the practice of another home art easily acquired in these practical times. It is used, not only for belt making in various woven and braided versions so lovely with afternoon and sports clothes, but for matching hand bags and hats as well.

Unusual color combinations and patterns are achieved through various methods of weaving the strips. One of the simplest is the rickrack shown in the circle at the left. This requires strips three-and-a-quarter by four-and-a-quarter inches. These are folded twice lengthwise and then the ends turned in, bringing the outer edges to within one-eighth of an inch of the center fold. The link is completed by folding the ends together. Then the links are hooked together.



like mother of pearl and colorful buckles of plastic materials are to be had in many designs. Needle and thread may be used to secure the links if this is thought necessary.

Blue Mound, Kans., July 13, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
We have our paper and the lesson but we do not know what we are supposed to do. Just as soon as we find what we are supposed to do, we will send our lesson.  
Yours truly,  
Myra Emmons.

Dear Myra:  
I'm sorry you didn't understand about the lesson. You are to answer the questions given in that part of the lesson which corresponds to your age and grade. Then you should send the completed lesson to me and I will send it on to our Junior Instructor to be graded. I hope this explains what you didn't understand. If it doesn't, let me know.—Aunt Patience.

Timken, Kans., July 28, 1932  
Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. My

## TIN KEEPS THINGS PURE



SHOULD you chance to be awake between four and five o'clock one of these spring mornings and take a peep out of your window, you may happen upon an interesting sight. In the dim light of dawn you will probably see making its way slowly down your street, either a motor wagon or a horse-drawn vehicle which is the center of much interesting activity.

If the wagon is horse-drawn its propelling power acts without human direction. From a distance you will observe the horse linger before one house and then plod steadily past two or three others. Sometimes he varies the monotony by rearing a hoof on the curb and peering expectantly up and down the street in the vain hope that some early rising passerby may be induced by this maneuver to give his cool nose the rubbing he would so obviously like.

**A Busy Man**  
Whether the wagon is horse or motor-drawn, its driver is a busy man—back and forth he darts bearing his burden of shining bottles into doorways and arcways, flashing his electric torch on house numbers and illuminating with its revealing glow dark passages and treacherous staircases lest he stumble with his precious load. This is the morning milk delivered to your door, pure and fresh for the family's use.

Probably, Mrs. Housewife, as you look at the gleaming bottles

on your kitchen table, you picture the milk traveling the fifty to one hundred miles from the dairy to your home in its present glass containers. If you do, you are much mistaken, for the receptacle in which the milk was whisked through the night was not of glass but of tin—yes tin, just like the tin in which were packed the delicious peas which you had for dinner last evening, the shrimp which you have purchased for luncheon today and the slices of golden apricots which will ornament the birthday cake for Anne's party this afternoon.

**Tin Does the Trick**  
If one had to decide what individual agency had most to do with preserving the purity of the milk which is the chief nutriment of sturdy little children and so important an article of adult diet, the conclusion would inevitably be—tin.

Beginning with the sanitary barns in which the cows are kept—tin or galvanized iron ventilators admit the current of fresh purifying air upon which the Board of Health is so insistent.

In preparation for milking in the best dairies, the cows are cleaned and brushed. Then enter the milkers in their white uniforms and the milk is drawn into pails of block tin and transferred to tin containers to cool. These containers, the pails and the strainers as well as scrupulously cleaned and sterilized each time they are used.

The great ten-gallon containers are next taken by trucks and put on the trains. If the distance to go is short the tins, packed in ice, travel by freight, if long, refrigerator cars are used. Instead of tin containers, insulated tanks of steel, copper or tinned copper, glass-lined, are sometimes employed.

**In the City**  
In the city the milk is poured into large tanks and pumped to the top floor of the plant, or conveyed there in the original containers. It is run through the clarifier which removes all visible dirt, pasteurized, and run into a cooler. When cold, it is transferred to the filling machine and then into the bottles which are delivered at your door.

The safe and sanitary cleanliness of tin is emphasized by the following quotation from "The Principles and Practice of Milk Hygiene," by Louis A. Klein: "All surfaces with which the milk comes in contact should be covered with tin."

In caring for the tin receptacles the same method as that adopted by the great canneries is observed—rinsing with cold water, then washing with soapy water, then rinsing and sterilization by live steam. In this way the milk arrives at its destination as pure and uncontaminated as do the delicious peaches of California, or the luscious slices of ripe Hawaiian pineapple that travel countless miles over sea and land safe from all the elements of deterioration in their sealed containers of hygienic tin.

## IT'S YOUR OWN LIVE STOCK—

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

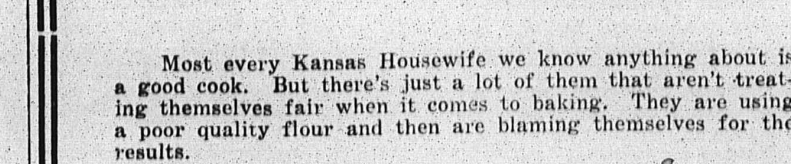
**MARKET AT COST through YOUR OWN FIRM**  
**Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co.**  
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.  
G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

## Rules for Securing High Quality Cream and Best Returns

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

## Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas Wakeeney, Kansas



## KANSAS Housewives Give Yourself a "Break"

Most every Kansas Housewife we know anything about is a good cook. But there's just a lot of them that aren't treating themselves fair when it comes to baking. They are using a poor quality flour and then are blaming themselves for the results.

You housewives who want to really bake fine bread and pastries, try baking with either UNION GOLD or UNION STANDARD FLOUR. You'll find that each day's baking will be the same—always a success—always delicious.

Go to any Farmer's Union Store and get a sack of these, two fine flours. Their cost is very reasonable.

**The Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
1140 Board of Trade Phone L. D. 64  
—Members of—  
Kansas City Board of Trade—K. C. Hay Dealers Assn.—St. Joseph Board of Trade—Salina Board of Trade  
Branch Offices—Salina, Kan., and St. Joseph, Mo.



## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a list of representative sales of live stock handled during the week of August 22 to 26 by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City.

Henry Wichman, Nemaha Co., Kans., 42 steers	1193	\$8.50
Boone Brothers, Woodson Co., Kans., 40 steers	1332	8.00
Gaughan Brothers, Lyon Co., Kans., 26 steers	1066	7.50
E. T. Siler, Lafayette Co., Mo., 12 steers	990	7.00
Art Gregory, Henry Co., Mo., 18 steers	1069	6.85
J. T. Griffith, Coffey Co., Kans., 27 steers	841	6.50
Art Gregory, Henry Co., Mo., 14 steers	555	6.00
Fred Rensmyer, Trego Co., Kans., 12 yearlings	405	5.85
Ed. Mauch, Mgr., Ness Co., Kans., 20 calves	558	5.75
Fred Livingston, Rice Co., Kans., 17 steers	444	5.75
C. A. Ebert, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 27 steers	384	5.00
Homer Terpening, Trego Co., Kans., 11 steers	456	5.00
C. A. Ebert, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 13 heifers	405	5.00
C. H. Erickson, Pottawatomie Co., Kans., 22 steers	827	5.00
Ed. Mauch, Mgr., Ness Co., Kans., 23 calves	999	4.75
A. J. Snyder, Osage Co., Kans., 22 steers	648	4.60
M. H. Caddie, Chase Co., Kans., 10 steers	375	4.50
Herb Heath, Geary Co., Kans., 10 steers	932	4.75
Carl F. Chotz, Ellsworth Co., Kans., 11 steers	792	4.50
H. B. Robinson, Cowley Co., Kans., 55 steers	830	4.35
Mrs. Joe Meyers, Ottawa Co., Kans., 69 steers	637	4.25
W. H. Haneke, Ellis Co., Kans., 11 steers	582	4.25
Fred Livingston, Rice Co., Kans., 12 heifers	653	4.25
Ed. Vague, Johnson Co., Mo., 17 steers	779	4.00
Oliver Laidlaw, Lawrence Co., Mo., 17 steers	755	4.00
Wm. H. Blomkamp, Dickinson Co., Kans., 10 heifers	554	4.00
A. J. Burton, Morton Co., Kans., 10 steers	827	4.00
P. N. Schmitt, Russell Co., Kans., 10 steers	481	4.00
Anton Kafka, Rice Co., Kans., 12 steers	1068	3.50
O. P. Peterson, Ottawa Co., Kans., 10 steers	715	3.50
Oliver Laidlaw, Lawrence Co., Mo., 13 heifers	855	3.00
Veit Jilka, Ellsworth Co., Kans., 12 cows	910	3.00
M. F. Wright, Barber Co., Kans., 20 cows	854	2.75
L. L. Sams, Ottawa Co., Kans., 13 steers	473	2.00
Anton Kafka, Rice Co., Kans., 13 heifers	1083	2.35
Wm. Heidmann, Wabunsee Co., Kans., 13 cows		

G. E. McKay, Sullivan Co., Mo., 14 sheep	67	\$5.15
S. L. Jewitt, Grundy Co., Mo., 13 sheep	64	5.15
A. Knapp, Lyon Co., Kans., 19 sheep	75	5.15
John C. Blacklinger, Cloud Co., Kans., 28 sheep	96	5.15
Herman Windler, Miami Co., Mo., 15 sheep	67	5.15
P. E. Ford, Lafayette Co., Mo., 15 sheep	81	5.00
Geo. Meyers, Osage Co., Kans., 17 sheep	89	5.00
Oscar Hein, Douglas Co., Kans., 15 sheep	76	5.00
Geo. Latter, Osage Co., Kans., 26 sheep	73	5.00
Norton McCulley, Grundy Co., Mo., 10 sheep	70	4.50
Will Jefferies, Cooper Co., Mo., 12 sheep	66	4.00
H. L. Burnett, Bates Co., Mo., 12 sheep	110	2.50
A. A. Nickelson, Linn Co., Kans., 16 ewes	98	1.25
C. A. Nickelson, Linn Co., Kans., 10 ewes		
E. C. Adams, Rooks Co., Kans., 10 hogs	185	\$4.40
Ed. Piegdenbaum, Lafayette Co., Mo., 16 hogs	173	4.30
Eldon Harden, Nemaha Co., Kans., 24 hogs	212	4.25
Arthur Clark, Osage Co., Kans., 14 hogs	195	4.25
Joe Koopman, Miami Co., Kans., 10 hogs	211	4.25
D. J. Wertz, Gove Co., Kans., 21 hogs	165	4.25
Arch Uhl, Greenwood Co., Kans., 11 hogs	215	4.25
Jacob Engelhart, Henry Co., Mo., 19 hogs	188	4.25
Al Sump, Clay Co., Kans., 10 hogs	235	4.30
Ruben Neal, Crawford Co., Kans., 10 hogs	173	4.30
O. Wm. Jones, Marshall Co., Kans., 68 hogs	208	4.30
W. A. Carlie, Clay Co., Kans., 11 hogs	226	4.30
B. J. Taylor, Dickinson Co., Kans., 10 hogs	235	4.30
Herman Schmidt, Miami Co., Kans., 55 hogs	168	4.30
Loren Long, Dickinson Co., Kans., 10 hogs	177	4.30
A. E. French, Osage Co., Kans., 14 hogs	218	4.30
R. M. Small, Lafayette Co., Mo., 28 hogs	174	4.25
Paul Schubert, Barton Co., Mo., 13 hogs	219	4.25
H. K. Graves, Franklin Co., Kans., 10 hogs	196	4.25
Richard E. Nelson, Marshall Co., Kans., 23 hogs	201	4.25
C. D. Cook, Geary Co., Kans., 32 hogs	197	4.25
Frankfort F. U. Ship, Assn., Marshall Co., Kans., 34 hogs	196	4.25
A. H. Gibbons, Miami Co., Kans., 12 hogs	203	4.25
Henry Weber, Marshall Co., Kans., 12 hogs	224	4.25
Gilbert Wolfe, Grundy Co., Mo., 10 hogs	210	4.25
Joe Goetz, Lafayette Co., Mo., 25 hogs	220	4.25
J. A. Honeycutt, Miami Co., Kans., 11 hogs	173	4.20
Will H. Grieves, Anderson Co., Kans., 34 hogs	271	4.20
D. P. Donahue, Nemaha Co., Kans., 30 hogs	177	4.20
Geo. Poesel, Lafayette Co., Mo., 10 hogs	183	4.20
Freeschie Brothers, Lafayette Co., Mo., 15 hogs	192	4.20
Fred Gardner, Washington Co., Kans., 14 hogs	269	4.20
M. A. Kelley, Miami Co., Kans., 14 hogs	214	4.20
C. R. Bradley, Osborne Co., Kans., 41 hogs	194	4.20
L. Smith, Johnson Co., Kans., 25 hogs	249	4.20
Jim Bryson, Osage Co., Kans., 14 hogs	191	4.20
C. E. Wilson, Washington Co., Kans., 11 hogs	181	4.15
Frankfort F. U. Ship, Assn., Marshall Co., Kans., 11 hogs	264	4.15
Orin Holt, Grundy Co., Mo., 22 hogs	183	4.10
B. P. McCue, Osage Co., Kans., 12 hogs	322	3.50
Will W. Grieves, Anderson Co., Kans., 48 hogs	132	4.15
Arthur Sutherland, Osage Co., Kans., 30 hogs	104	4.00
Emil Samuelson, Mgr., Riley Co., Kans., 31 hogs	337	3.65
Frankfort F. U. Ship, Assn., Marshall Co., Kans., 15 hogs	329	3.50
C. C. Speck, Grundy Co., Mo., 15 hogs	441	3.25
Emil Samuelson, Mgr., Riley Co., Kans., 10 hogs	413	3.25

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## BLANCHVILLE-MARYSVILLE MEETING

Conflicting dates and previous engagements cheated several Marysville men and women out of a good time and lots of fine things to eat Friday night.

Upon the occasion members of the Blanchville Farmers Union and their wives extended hospitality to visitors from this city at a fellowship meeting that has been the talk of the town ever since.

Following a ball game and a horse-shoe tournament, dinner was served at the school house, and after that the visitors were entertained with a sparkling program. The numbers included:

**Several Fine Numbers**  
A vocal duet, by Mrs. Andrew Peterson and Mrs. William Griffie; a reading, by Velma Peterson; a vocal duet, by Alice and Milton Olson; a dialogue, "Their First Quarrel," by Janice Griffie and Frank Griffie, Jr., and music by Floyd Ham and Myron Meyer.

C. M. Belknap, president of the Chamber of Commerce, did the best he could to apologize for the absence, but this did not wholly allay the disappointment. This is the first time Marysville and Blanchville have broken bread together this summer—Advocate-Democrat, Marysville.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY (Woodson County)

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst, Mr. Michael Bux, mother

## CLASSIFIED

TOBACCO—Postpaid. Aged in bulk. Good, sweet chewing, 10 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.10.—MARVIN STOKER, Dresden, Tenn.

FOR SALE: No. 1 Irish Cobbler potatoes, 25 and 50c per hundred.—George Hammarlund, Rt. 2, St. Marys, Kansas. Phone St. Marys 8F25.

22 Volt A-B radio powerizes \$1.00, up.—T. S. Harris, Waverly, Ill.

## GREENWOOD CO. MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held at the Lena Valley M. E. church on Thursday, Sept. 8 with an all day meeting. Basket dinner at noon. This is an open meeting. All farmers are invited to attend. Come and enjoy the day.

Chas. A. Roberts, Greenwood Co. Sec.-Treas.

**ADOPT TAX RESOLUTIONS**  
Island Local No. 2193, at a recent meeting, adopted some strong resolutions bearing on the present and proposed tax laws. Island Local is in Cloud county. These resolutions are worthy of study. They follow:

**Tax Resolutions**  
We, the members of Island Local No. 2193, realize that the intangible tax laws are the most unjust laws ever enacted by the State of Kansas.

Intangible property provides the greatest returns of any investment available today, so why should it not pay its just share of the burden? When one class of property is under-taxed, some other class must suffer.

Real estate and personal property are taxed in some instances at more than what the land will rent for, and in this way the taxes will eventually confiscate the land.

This must reduce the price, which has already been done, to 50 per cent of its value. In view of this fact we

wish to ask the state organization to bring this matter before every local in the state, asking that each local organize to fight the law and not let up until it is taken off the statutes—Island Local No. 2193.

According to experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture the best way of watering is all the time so that they can drink when they want it. This is more important in warm weather than in cold weather.

## LEGAL NOTICES

## HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24. (L. 1931, Ch. 301.)

A proposal to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

**SECTION 1.** The following position is amended the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection: That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto, following section 8, which new section shall be numbered section 9, and shall read as follows: "Sec. 9. No property, taxed according to value, shall be so taxed in excess of two per centum of its true value in money for all state and local purposes where lying within the limits of any city or area lies within the limits of any school district of which more than one-half per centum, when lying without the limits of such city or school district, shall be levied in excess of said limitation, however, for the payment of indebtedness which shall have been contracted prior to July 1, 1933, and interest thereon and for the payment of the cost of improvements by special assessments. The legislature shall prescribe the manner by which the rate of taxation shall be prorated to the several taxing units.

"Emergency levies for two years period may be authorized by the vote of a majority of the qualified electors of any taxing district."

**SEC. 2.** This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Tax Limitation Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

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

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

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State

(SEAL)

**HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24. (L. 1931, Ch. 155.)**

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

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

**SECTION 1.** The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of said state for their approval or rejection, to wit:

Amend article 4, section 2, so as to read as follows, to wit: "Sec. 2. General elections and township elections shall be held biennially on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers. All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified. Provided, One county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts, numbered 1, 2 and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall fix the time of election of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of office to exceed six years. All officers whose successors would, under the law as it existed at the time of their election, be elected in an odd-numbered year shall hold office for an additional year and until their successors are qualified."

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

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

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

E. A. CORNELL, Secretary of State

(SEAL)

**HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 21. (L. 1931, Ch. 300.)**

A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a section thereto. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house of Representatives and two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate concurring therein:

**SECTION 1.** The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection:

That article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto, following section 2, which new section shall be numbered section 3, and shall read as follows: "Sec. 3. The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, which taxes may be graduated and progressive."

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

**SEC. 3.** This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1932 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the ballot by the following title: "The Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution," and shall be voted for or against as provided by law under such title.

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

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

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