THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ********** *Education* ********** *Co-operation*

VOLUME XXX — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938 — NUMBER 31

Farmers Union Builds Co-op Business

Farmers for Fair Trade Agreements

John Vesecky Asks Square Deal for Farmers in Protective Tariff Problems

John Vesecky, national Farmers Union president, cautioned that Reciprocal Trade Agreements be made that additional burdens should not be placed on an already overloaded industry in exchange for further privileges for some manufacturers who have long been beneficiaries of our protective tariff system, March 24. He spoke before the Conference on World Economic Co-operation in Washington, D. C.

"I am sure that the vast majority of our farmers are willing to go with the administration as far as they want to go in reducing trade barriers so long as we get a square deal," he said. "If, in making the trade agreement care is taken that all concessions made on agricultural products are balanced by reductions of equal value to American farmers in duties on things that go into the cost of producing their crops or that are used in their homes, most of the farmers and their leaders will be found supporting the reciprocal treaties."

American farmers are historically opposed to high protective tariffs, Mr. Vesecky reminded. The South, as long as it was preponderantly agricultural, was the stronghold of free trade democracy. The agricultural Middle West was until quite recently also in favor of reducing all tariff duties. The farmers have long ago realized that it is not a sound economic policy to try to produce on their farms or in this country the things which their farm or their country cannot produce economically.

An Open Policy

"It is due to that understanding of the advantage of commercial interchange of products over uneconomic production that we have the production of most of our major crops localized in certain areas or districts. The farmers also have long objected to the high prides they had to pay for most of their manufactured supplies because of the ever-mounting tariff duties.

"We farmers knew for a long time that buying in a protected market and selling on a world market was sapping the substance out of agriculture," he continued. "We knew that if permitted to continue, this system of protection for some and none for other would, as soon as all new lands were exhausted, either lead to peonage or revolution. So, since we became convinced that against the opposition of organized and interwoven industrial and financial interest we would not be able to reverse the tariff policy of our country, we decided to try and get some protection for ourselves and see if the rule also works in reverse.

"The Farmers Union has from its inception 35 years ago worked to increase the understanding of the farming class in farm economics, production methods, and their privileges and duties as citizens of their country and members of society."

GAIN OF $20,900

Pauline Elevator Association Has Great Development Since 1929

How the Pauline Co-operative Elevator Association recovered from a deficit of $6,900 in 1929 to gain a surplus of $14,000 by 1937 was told 74 Topeka and North Topeka members of the Kiwanis club at a meeting March 22 by Clark Witwer, member of the board of the elevator association.

Mr. Witwer told the Kiwanians of the progress the Pauline association has made since 1929 when the depression struck. At that time, Louis Vernon became manager, and has continued in this capacity during these years.

Glen Talbott

Discuss Problems at Nat'l Meeting

Organization's Membership Must Develop With Business Activity---All Should Share in Work for Betterment of American Agriculture

Build co-operative business and Farmers Union membership one along with the other and the Farmers Union program will develop with the greatest possible speed and soundness. This was agreed at the Farmers Union National Co-operative Conference held in Salina, April 4. The program included discussions on co-operative grain marketing, co-operative insurance, power alcohol (agrol-fluid), and Farmers Union membership.

"How to get it and how to keep it---this is our membership problem," said John Vesecky, national Farmers Union president. "We must have worthwhile objectives and worthwhile activities."

He reviewed activities of the Union. In Kansas it was the Farmers Union that forced the enactment of a state co-operative law making possible the operation of business co-operatives. Through the years everywhere the Farmers Union organization has led in the fight for the interests of the farmer and the farm co-operative.

The farm organization is of the highest importance, he explained, for legislative action, and mentioned recent activity in holding the railroads' freight increases to approximately five per cent for farm products when they asked 15 per cent. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission included opinions in the same wording as given at hearings by Farmers Union representatives.

What could the Farmers Union do with more money? he asked. "We ought to have a research bureau in Washington, D. C., as other interests have, so we could appear before Congressional Hearings and show to better advantage how a tariff bill would affect agriculture. We need preparation of more factual statistics."

Need Farmers Union

H. G. Keeney, Nebraska Farmers Union president, and vice president of the National, said the farmer could solve his economic problems through two mediums: his organization; and co-operative businesses. "As a farmer," he said, "I would not be much interested in a co-op if it didn't build a farm organization."

H. G. Keeney

Commenting on the increase in the organization of consumer co-operatives in recent years, he said farmers must be organized too, or the farmers will be handicapped.

He touched on the U. S. Reciprocal Trade Agreements. The agreements should not discriminate between different American groups in benefits, he said. "We should have free trade for all; or protection for all."

The Local is the birthplace of national Farmers Union planning, he said. The Farmers Union Local is the cornerstone of the organization.

Morris Erickson, Jamestown, N. D., a director of the National Farmers Union, told how a hundred years of co-operative business development had been wiped out with a sweep of the hand when Hitler took control of Austria. "We should have all those who benefit in Farmers Union legislative work and its other activities to share in support of the Farmers Union," he said. "No business should wear the Farmers Union mantle unless it requires its members to be members of the Farmers Union."

Need Educational Work

George Nelson, Milltown, Wis., member of the National board, thought getting members not so difficult as keeping them. "No check-off system will outweigh the value of an educational policy," he said, "but if we lack a little here, a check-off system comes in mighty handy. But it isn't so nice if the member isn't sure what he is checked off for, or checked into."

Membership is a most pertinent topic for discussion," agreed Emil Loriks, president of the South Dakato Farmers Union. The Farmers Union includes only about two per cent of the American farmers, he advised, leaving 98 per cent to enjoy a "free ride"; a greater percentage in the Grain Belt.

James G. Patton, secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union and member of the National board, called attention to the fact that too many Locals had programs with "courses all roast beef. The need is a balanced diet to attract new members. We hold confirmation meetings but need recruiting meetings, if we would make the Farmers Union the biggest thing in a community."

The Farmers Union grows in activity with the needs of the different members of the farm family, he said. The Farmers Union program should include informational speeches, but entertainment too. It should interest all members of the family.

Small Share of Income

M. R. Miller, secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union, believed farmers needed factual information for an awakening of Farmers Union enthusiasm. He pointed out that farmers made up a fourth of America's population but received only a tenth of the national income of 80 billion dollars. He described the condition of the farmer today and how his problems were being attacked by the Farmers Union.

"Every member," he said, "should put forth effort to develop a greater membership."

Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, explained the mechanics of the membership drive planned in his state beginning the first Monday in June. With a present membership of 7,400, it is planned to increase this to 15,000 by the end of the year. The membership has been as high as 39,000.

A school for organizers is planned with state officials as instructors in Farmers Union information and sales appeal, in order to secure the North Dakota dues of $3.50. Young leaders developed in Farmers Union junior work would be the students, aged from 27 to 33. Canvassing by these state organizers is expected to gain about 2,000 members.

Membership Quotas

A second approach is through county membership quotas. Based on the present leadership, membership, co-op business activity, and other pertinent facts, President Talbott will set a membership quota for each county in the state. If the county makes its quota, the state organization will refund one half its share of current dues. This plan makes income enough so that the county organization can afford to send out an organization crew.

H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, believed an informed Farmers Union member was ordinarily the highest type Farmers Union booster.

"When we can keep our members informed, they will bring in new ones. We should keep them informed about what their—rather than our—organization is doing. They are the people who make our jobs for us."

John Frost, Kansas state president, and Walter Ott, president in Colorado, spoke also on membership promotion.

C. E. Huff, former national Farmers Union president, and also formerly head of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, foresaw that this is the eve of the greatest rejuvenation of the Farmers Union in the history of the organization.

Now would be the ideal time to let the Communists take control of the country—to see how they would divide up the deficit, cracks George Wood in the Eureka Herald.

WESTERN UNION
Senator B. K. Wheeler
Senate Office Building
Washingon, D. C.

We assume that congress passthe 1938 farm bill in good faith funds in addition to t soil conand fully intended to provide servation fund to carry out its provisions. As wheat growers we raised qu estion when congress appropriated 130 million dollars out of the impounded customs receipts to cotton farmers. With present crop prospects wheat farmers face cixty cent wheat or our half of parity, this harvest. We implore you to use your best efforts to secure the passage of a tariff equalization tax so wheat farmers may receive the parity payments which the bill provides.

National Farmers Union Co-operativ- conferen-- assembled in Sali- April 4, 1938 and attended by Farmers Union leaders from the following states: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Oklaloma and Wisconsin.

Alcohol Now Offers Hope for Future

Power Fuel Made From Agricultural Products Opens Great Farm Market

Power alcohol made from agricultural products offers Agriculture a bright future in the vision of Dr. Leo M. Christensen, general manager of the Atchison Agrol Company, Inc., Atchison, Kan. Agrol mixed with gasoline gives many improvements: is an anti-knock fluid; is a gum solvent: lowers the flame temperature, conserving oil consumption, giving pistons longer life; gives gasoline fuel a more complete combustion, adding to mileage; gives motor better performance generally, especially accelerating ability.

"And other markets are being opened up," he continued.

Dr. Leo M. Christensen

Back of the Atchison plant is the Chemical Foundation of New York City and its Farm Chemurgic Council, made up of farm leaders, business leaders, and others. The Foundation has spent $275,000 on experments at Atchison. Iti asnno-profi tinstitution.

Farmers Union support of these alcohol plant was commented on by Dr. Christensen. "The Farmers Union associations are the only ones who give us support that don't have to be watched all the time," he said.

Now In Use

Gasoline refineries in Arkansas City and Wichita, in Kansas, are using Agrol in blending gasoline. There are three grades in mixture: Agrol 5, Agrol 10, and Agrol 15, corresponding generally with regular gasoline, premium and aviation gasoline, but superior in certain respects, said Dr. Christensen.

About 50,000 acres of farm land is needed to supply an Agrol plant the size of the one at Atchinson, said Dr. Chrisensen. If all stations in Kansas

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Farmers Elevator to World Market

Union Program of Grain Marketing Depends on Loyalty of Local Members---Would Eliminate Price Gambling on Boards of Trade

Farmers have the power of patronage in the marketing of their grain, and this power can re-make the marketing set-up, it was pointed out at the Conference in Salina, April 4. Gambling in grains was soundly condemned as the greatest evil in the present picture.

"As it is now conducted, the futures market is not operated for the benefit of either the seller or buyer," Dan L. O'Connor, president of the Farmers Union Terminal Association. St. Paul, Minn., said. "As long as we have markets operated as playthings for people who have money and like to gamble, we will continue to have this situation."

Moreover, Mr. O'Connor declared the farmer who has been chiseled against is forced to get out his own chisel and sharpen it. He cannot continue to buy products protected by the tariff, yet sell his own commodities on the world market.

Must Change Rules

"All we can do now is operate under the existing laws and rules and get enough for sandwiches while we are establishing a sales department to operate for Agriculture. We all want gambling out of the picture, but how? We must change the rules of the game."

"Either give the farmer a free market with no tariff on the products he buys or give him the benefit of a protective tariff on agricultural commodities," he said.

John Vesecky, national president of the Farmers Union, gave an interesti talk on the need for better coordination and greater organization in marketing. He urged farmers to lend strength to the co-operative movement through their patronage an' advvised farmers' elevators to co-operate with the 1938 AAA crop insurance program and use their elevators for storage in this program.

Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Unon, said there has been almost a complete lack of coordination in the past of Farmers Union state marketing agencies in spite of the fact that this group of states has a great similiarity in economic problems.

Have Made Progress

He told of the fight started in 1931 and 1932 to put the Commodity Exchange act on the statutes, characterizing it as the "first coordinated effort of farmers to eliminate gambling." That fight, he said, "cost the farmers a half million dollars but we have made a little bit of progress."

"No matter how financially insolvent the farmer becomes, he still has the powerful weapon of patronage. Yet in the past he has dissipated this by delivering grain to the other fellow's elevator."

Turning to farm legislation Mr. Talbott said the 1938 farm act is good as far as it goes, but lacks financing for the program. "The farmer gets the parity payment, if, as and when a political congress makes the money available."

C. E. Huff, former head of Farmers National Grain Corporation, was questioned about the Chicago "corn squeeze." "I believe it was a grave mistake for the corporation to carry a short position in futures, even though it probably owned an equivalent number of bushels in an open

Dan L. O'Connor

though not in a delivery position on the Chicago market."

H. E. Witham, manager of the Kansas Farmers Union Jobbing Association, gave the address of welcome. He reviewed the work of the Kansas Farmers Union which has founded more than 675 co-operative business associations including 325 elevators, 200 cream stations and numerous stores.

C. McCarthy who is state manager of the Farmers Union Exchange, Omaha, was chairman of the entire Conference proceedings.

BUYS ELEVATOR

Install New Scales—Coal Bins Are Being Rebuilt—Harold Bender Is Manager

The Burns, Kans., Farmers Union Co-operative Association has recently purchased a local elevator having a 9,000 bushel capacity. A new set of scales is being installed, the elevator will be painted, and the business is in first class order to give the farmers of the Burns territory real service.

Coal bins in connection with the grain elevator were also purchased which are being rebuilt to have four good coal bins for next season's business.

Seven years ago the Farmers Union co-operative, managed by Harold Bender, began buying grain Equipment consisted of a 1,000 bushel steel bin, and grain blowers. Grain was weighed in over rented scales. A short while later an old box car was bought for additional storage space.

With these few physical assets, the organization has developed steadily with the powerful asset of stockholder loyalty, assuring a good volume of business.

Co-operatives offer the "most human" solution of farm storage and marketing problems, Harry Hensley, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Commission Company, Dodge City, told an annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Co-operative Association, March 15, during its two-day convention in Wichita.

Mutual Plan Insurance to Co-op Farmer

Is Well Adapted to Farmers Union Set-Up and Ideals---Consider Protection Problems

Mutual insurance is fundamentally "to help a brother in time of need," while ordinary stock insurance has for its primary purpose the making of profits for its owners and management, said W. O. Lawson, vice president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union at the Salina Conference, April 4.

The insurance program of the Oklahoma Farmers Union is built on the fraternal plan, with the Farmers Union Local, serving as the cornerstone. The local secretaries serve as the agents. The program was started in 1922. Membership in the Farmers Union is necessary for participation in the insurance.

James G. Patton, secretary of the Colorado Farmers Union and leader in the insurance program, spoke in favor of this close affiliation with the state organization. Sales expense is the greatest cost in insurance agency work, he said, and this can be coordinated to educational work to promote the Farmers Union.

Young People Active

Young people have a part in the program of the Union insurance program of Colorado, he said. After a young person has done considerable study and work in the Junior departtain promotional work with a busintss co-operative, he is eligible for an award of Certification as a Co-op LLeader.

Then the state Farmers Union makes efforts to find a job for this person.

H. G. Kenney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, said that it is useless to plan great powerful organizations unless the small Local serves with as an integral part.

"It isn't how big, how great are the reserves—but how well an insurance company serves that really counts. And if the policy premiums bring great reserves, we should cut down the cost of the policy to benefit the policy holder," he said.

"We need to get better acquainted with each other," he said. "We need broaden our organization as we develop. We need to federate our power to use it to the advvantage of Agriculture.

"If a co-operativve is founded on sound principles and if it builds up its reserves, it will be successful.

"We hear so much about iberty and our great democratic institutions. We need something more—the principles in business of Farmers Union co-operation. The Farmers Union program is worthwhile to every farmer."

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James G. Patton

The Wakeeney Elevator and Warehouse

Pictured above is the warehouse and 23,000 bushel elevator at Wakeeney recently purchased by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. It is here that a feed plant is being installed to grind and mix KFU feeds for distribution over a wide territory. The plant will also make feed pellets, as well as do grinding and mixing. The plant will be in operation probably within the next 30 days.

"We handle all KFU and US feeds, twine, oil and grease, and steel and wire products," comments M. M. Gardner, manager. "We have truck routes extending in each direction over our territory and can give good service on all orders." Formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Voda, Mr. Gardner is developing a strong Farmers Union association.

The elevator, formerly owned by the old Wheat Pool association, was built in 1930 by the Trego county Farmers Union association. It is in good condition. Elevating equipment can carry 40 bushels of grain a minute.

As many as five trucks can dock at the warehouse at one time. Weather is of little concern to truckers with business here, for there are both inside and outside docks. Approximately 5,000 square feet of warehouse space provides spacious room for KFU stocks.

The warehouse is of frame construction, covered with corrugated tin. The foundation is of cement. A raised floor, truck high, makes truck loading and unloading easy, quick and efficient.

By the National President

By John Vesecky

It has been several weeks since I have had the pleasure to talk to my own Kansas Farmers Union folks through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer. I have just finished my work getting out the National Union Farmer this afternoon, so I will use what time there is until evening to tell you folks something of what I have been doing and trying to do during March.

About March 8, I started for Washington, D. C. to see what I could do to help Congress get out some good bills for us farmers and to block the passage of some that are not so good. On the road, (It takes about two days to get to Washington from Salina) I visited some with the folks from North Dakota and other north western states, members of the Northwest Legislative committee. I also had a fine visit with George Farrell, AAA administrator for the western district. Mr. Farrel said among other things that he told a Montana college meeting, which he had attended the day before, that new ideas did not originate in our colleges. He said that what the college and administration people think is brand new today, Charley Talbott and other farm leaders had advocated ten years ago.

Attends Conferences

In Washington I was kept busy attending conferences and testifying at hearings before various House and Senate committees. I testified before a House sub-committee in favor of a resolution introduced by Representative William Lemke, asking Congress to make it possible for hog raisers to get a refund of the processing taxes which had been collected from them through lower hog prices under the old AAA instead of from the consumers as had been the intention of Congress when it passed the bill. I held that the refunds if authorized should be made to all farmers whether they are contract signers or not, and that provision should be made for such simple operation of the refund machinery that there will be no need of the farmers paying a lawyer or other person any money to help them collect their claims.

I also testified before the Senate Finance committee in favor of the retention of the 6 and 3 cent excise taxes on imported pork products, and against the lowering of the tax on

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The Kansas Union Farmer

Rex H. Troutman ..... Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year $1.00

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

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938

Pocket-Books And Heads Go Well Together

Conference comes before action in Farmers Union thinking, and the National Farmers Union Conference last Monday in Salina brings new inspiration and purpose to the Kansas Farmers Union. New meanings and opportunities are brought into the key-words of the Union; Organization; Education; and Co-operation!

Organization accepts membership as a matter of course. When there is good membership, we find a common goal, and these men understand fairly well how to go about reaching that goal. Educational activity indicates continued expansion of Farmers Union responsibilities: in business; in legislation; in local community activities; in sponsoring vocational agricultural projects for the Junior members.

When there is organization and an informed membership, the opportunities are literally unlimited. Farm legislation can be secured, and its administration guided with efficiency. Economies in government and better public service can be effected through close co-operation with those in office; with teachers in the public schools; with business groups; and among different Farmers Union groups themselves.

Prominent in Farmers Union activities are the hundreds of Farmers Union Grain and Supply associations, spread throughout Kansas and many other states. Accruing totals of patronage rebates are indisputable evidence of the value of the Farmers Union, in lowering the costs of grain marketing, and the costs of bringing farm supplies such as feed, petroleum products, paint and wire to Kansas farmers.

Mr. Frost, state president, has ably pointed out specific benefits in his column of Farmers Union business and legislative co-operation. Mr. Vesecky, national president, has a pointed discussion of current legislative matters in a special article. Hundreds of examples of business benefits of Farmers Union co-operation appear in these columns from time to time.

But all organizations worth-while, whether weak or powerful, with few or thousands of members, must renew their memberships. At this season the Farmers Union continues its drive for 1938 membership. Every 1937 member should not only sign up himself, but should work to sign up his farmer friends. Strengthen the Farmers Union, and the farmers' position is strengthened. YOU benefit!

The organization of the Farmers Union stands as a bulwark between the farmer and the exploitation of corporate interests in business and political economy. Where everybody is affected, the government should step in, and we have public schools for our children, public highway systems, police protection, and such governmental agencies as the Federal Trade Commission to maintain truthful advertising of merchanndise for sale.

But Democracy means representative government. And representative government in the complicated society of today demands organization of social groups. The Kansas Farmers Union looks after the interests of Kansas farmers.

Changed Their Minds

The new model 1938 soil conservation program has changed the minds of many southeast Kansas farmers who have been going strong into wheat production as a result of short crop years in the wheat country to the west. Just at a time when many of the farmers have equipped themselves with power machinery, including tractors and combines, along comes the new program with wheat allotment regulations that gives a farmer a quota beyond which he cannot plant. And there you are!

As a result farmers in this section, who have gone off on the wheat tangent, are going to get back to their old jobs of planting alfalfa and clover and lespedeza and soybeans along with corn and the sorghums and whheat. They're going back to slopping the pigs and milking the cows and gathering the eggs. It is a heck of a joke that a farmer has to plant what's good for him in this section but that's what is going to happen under this new farm setup, like it or not.—Parsons Sun.

Through the Smoke Screen

It was a sleepy village and the fire department was anything but modern, either in equipment or its mental reaction. One night a fire was announced by the alarm, and the sleepy brigade came forth to find the burning building a mass of smoke. No flames might be seen from outside, and the night was dark. "We had better leave it alone," ordered the fire chief, "and let it burn up a bit and brighten. Then we'll be able to see what we're doing."

Too many farmers would stay out of the Farmers Union organization because all the dangers to the American Farmer are covered by the smoke screen of propaganda and mis-information, carefully prepared and distributed by the Interests benefited. The well-informed farmer is a Farmers Union member and booster. He knows the value of an independent farm organization, organized by farmers for farmers. And he tells his neighbor.

The farmer will think more kindly of the so-called "profit system" when he can enter into it. The Farmers Union goal of cost-of-production is something the ordinary business man takes for granted. When we have cost-of-production for the farmer, we will no longer need worry about the problems of farm tenancy, mortgages, and need of different rehabilitation agencies.

The weakness of our government is politics. The politician seeks first the good wishes of his people, rather than first seeking the best things for them. Here is a difference between politics and statesmanship. But we thank God we live in America.

And we thank our fathers for this Farmers Union policy of non-partisanship in party politics.

Notable is the number of leaders that have developed in the Farmers Union. The organization is carrying on from generation to generation. Its life is not dependent upon either one or a few men. Such a fact indicates the organization's intrinsic value to the American farmer.

For over twenty years Agriculture has been in a slump. The railroads now face a crisis. Both the stock and grain markets are breaking. Business is in a recession; maybe another depression. War hovers over Europe and Asia, casting its shadows everywhere. Taxes keep increasing and spreading. The world isn't safe for democracy or decency. Probably the crops will soon enough have too much hot sun and wind, even if we get enough rain now. But—well, anyhow, we might begin to think about a vacation after harvest!

The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

A STRAIGHTFORWARD COURSE

About two weeks ago our National President John Vesecky appeared in Washington and made vigorous and effective protest against the Pettengill Bill now before Congress. Only a very few farmers understand what the Pettengill Bill is about. But President Vesecky as the Legislative Representative of the National Farmers Union, along with other Farmers Union leaders, had studied this bill, and knew that it was a serious threat to the interests of Agriculture, in that it would result in increased and unjust freight rates on farm and other products of the central United States. President Vesecky, with a great farm organization behind him, made a strong case against this vicious bill. But suppose farmers were without a farm organization to fight for their rights. Probably not a farmer would have appeared to oppose the Pettengill Bill. It costs a lot of money to go to Washington and lobby for legislation. And if, perchance, some farmer had tried by his lonesome self to oppose this bill, he would have represented only himself, and had practically no influence. Unorganized, Agriculture would have been powerless in opposing this bill, and farm interests would have received slight consideration. Unorganized farmers are helpless in securing their rights.

Some nine years ago the railroads filed suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase on farm freight rates in Kansas. There was no one, other than farmers, to oppose this suit, for the freight increase was only on wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, and other farm products. Suppose there had been no farm organization in Kansas with officers and money to fight this freight increase. The railroads would have won their case by default on the part of the farmers, instead of losing it, as they did, because we had farm organizations on their toes to defend farmers' interests. Organization is the only hope of farmers securing their rights.

Direct F. U. Benefits

Twenty five years ago our farmers paid the entire cost of roads through the country, by a property tax, and they would still be doing so, if a few of the progressive farmers had not organized. As a result of organization, the farm groups secured the enactment of the auto gas tax law under which city people as well as country people pay largely for the country roads by a tax on gas used in the automobiles that travel the roads. Without organization the farmers will get nowhere.

Thirty to fifty or more years ago, the farmers of Kansas hauled their grain, like peasants, to the old line grain dealers, and took whatever price the grain dealers offered for the products of their toil and sweat. Smiley, the secretary of the Old Line Grain Dealers Association, taught the grain dealers to agree among themselves on a price—and it worked, for then there were no cooperative elevators to compete with the grain dealers. The grain dealers took as much as 35c off the Kansas City price of wheat as their local price, and skinned the farmers as much as 20c per bushel. About this time the Farmers Union began establishing cooperative elevators all over the state. The founding of hundreds of these Farmers Union elevators, to compete with the grain dealers, brought the margin on wheat at local elevators down to a reasonable price, something like only 15c below Kansas City prices. Without organization the Kansas farmers were being robbed of many millions of dollars each year. Is there any farmer so dull that he cannot see that singly and alone he is a helpless peasant in the clutches of the middlemen trusts.

Lower Interest Rates

When the man made depression struck Agriculture in 1920, farmers by the thousands began to lose their farms. They could not pay the customary interest rates of from 5½ to 6½ per cent. When the second depression storm came, with the New York Stock Market crash in 1929, the Farmers Union redoubled their efforts to secure lower interest rates for the distressed and failing farmers. Bringing forward the Frazier-Lempke Refinancing Bill, the Farmers Union fought desperately to reduce farm mortgage interest rates to 1½ per cent. But, failing to get these rates down to 1½ per cent, they did get them down to 3½ per cent, and affected a saving of 2 per cent or better. As Federal land bank loans total about $100,000,000 in Kansas, the 2 per cent saved netted the farmers of Kansas $2,000,000 saved by organization. Singly the distressed farmers cried out for lower interest rates, but did not get them. But when organized farmers took up the battle cry for justice to farmers thehy won a great victory.

The bankers of Kansas are wise in organization. Every banker belongs to the Bankers Association. And they have got the world with a fence around it. Only 15 per cent of our farmers are organized. Why cannot they see how helpless they are in the hands of organized middlemen, and how hopeless it is for Agriculture to secure its rights without a strong organization. We must awaken our sleeping and unorganized farmers.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

A Nemaha Co. farmer writes me condemning the "alphabetical conglomeration of twisted financial chicanery."

The Philippines have cost us two billions and are in a bad place. Let's trade them to England, even up, for the Bermudas.

If we give the power to reorganize the government to the Chief Executive and then elect John L. Lewis in '40, Adolf and Benito will have to look to their laurels.

The vaulting ambition of one man in Central Europe is important to us as an illustration of the inevitable process by which a Republic is lost when parliamentary representatives surrender their power.

The National Student Congress which meets in Topeka for a five-day session, April 18, should thrill the ambitious youth of our district by giving them the chance to look in on it.

Madame Cantacuzene, who heads the Republican women of the District of Columbia, was Julia Grant, born in the White House while her grandfather was President. She spent twenty years in Russia, the home of her husband.

Ethel Barrymore was my stage favorite 35 years ago. Last night, in Whiteoaks, as Grandma at 101, in clarion tones she avowed, "It has been a great game," Bill White, at 70, called it a Grand Show.

We should contract Japan, Germany and Italy to build our super Navy. They would give three times as many boats for the same money spent here and they would be less apt to bite the hand that fed them. It looks like a good plan for peace and it would be according to Hoyle (Hull).

After the Civil War, the U. S. Navy went on record in favor of going back to sailboats and discarding steam. Today they want battleships first.

The average age of the World War veteran today is 46 years and 2 months. He becomes a new problem in unemployment because he is past the dealine of 45 set by some industries.

The War Department actually spends $124,000 annually on military salutes. The budget approved only $28,000 for that purpose. An officer before the Committee intimated it might offend visiting dignitaries if the amount wasn't increased.

Sam McReynolds who is Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee wanted to realize a life ambition and go to the Senate, but the higher-ups won't let him because Bloom is second on the committee and they don't want Sol chairman.

James Mead (D.) of Buffalo, the able Chairman of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, has been in Congress since the war. Previously he was a switchman. Charles L. Gifford (R.) of Mass. was eleven years a church organist before coming to Congress.

Mr. Hull says, in effect, to the dictators, the words of Ruth, "Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will do; . . . —and thy God, my God."

W. J. Bryan's birthday happened last week while we were passing the billion dollar Navy. But that's nothing. We passed an Economy Act in April, '33, reducing the cost of government 25 per cent, and on the first day of the session last winter we crowded through a Neutrality Bill. Messrs. Jingo, Spender and Aggressor are our heroes now.

You Should Know Why You Join the Farmers Union Co-op

Tom Hall of Jobbing Association Explains Some Benefits of Co-op Marketing and Purchasing

By TOM HALL
Head of the Service and Information department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association

In the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, the fact was mentioned that a co-operative organization allows the members to market grain and purchase supplies at cost. Any saving over and above the cost of operating the business belongs to the members. Therefore, the problem in which the members are interested is keeping the cost of marketing a bushel of grain or purchasing a dollar's worth of merchandise as low as possible. In the next few issues of the Kansas Union Farmer we will continue this informational material, in question and answer form, covering some of the factors affecting the cost of marketing and purchasing and what the members can do to help their cooperative organizations reduce these costs.

One of the most important factors in determining the cost per bushel of grain or per dollar's worth of merchandise is the volume of business.

Why is the volume of business so important in determining the costs of marketing or purchasing?

Expense items such as taxes, insurance, and depreciation are about the same regardless of the amount of business an organization does in a year's time. The total expenses for the year on some of the other expense items may increase some with an increased amount of business, but not nearly as much per unit when the organization handles a large volume of business as when it handles a small volume of business.

What can the local member do to help reduce the cost of operation per unit of business?

The local member or stockholder can reduce his own marketing and purchasing cost by patronizing his own business as much as possible because as the member helps to increase the volume of business of his cooperative, he automatically helps reduce the marketing and purchasing cost per unit of any given commodity handled by his organization.

What are the most important factors affecting volume of business over which the people in the locality of the cooperative have control?

The number of members the organization has, and their loyalty in patronizing their own cooperative business organization.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

(By C. W. H.)

Legislation which will "take the profits out of war," has been before Congress since 1922. Veterans organizations and citizens generally are very much disappointed in the new measure recently introduced, known as the Sheppard-May bill. Many contend that it is the first step to a dictatorship and does everything but take the profits out of war.

Seems sort of strange that Calvin Coolidge, the great thrift President, should adorn a $5.00 stamp. Which causes one to think that Postmaster General Farley has either a magnificent sense of humor—or none at all.

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and King George VI of England sat down in Buckingham Palace the other day for a half hour talkfest. The principal subjects of conversation, 'tis said, were the Ambassador's nine children. Realy it's amazing what two family men can accomplish in a friendly chat. From such conversation comes the destinies of nations, and comes much better dressed than from the council chambers stifling with diplomatic pomp.

Senator Copeland established a new low in Senatorial attendance recently when he made a speech on the subject of Japanese competition with American fisheries. His Senatorial audience consisted of Senator Townsend in the Vice President's chair and Senator Caraway at her desk.

Just to prove how hard it is to stop, once a Government starts giving away something to its citizens, your attention is called to the fact that thousands of letters are pouring into Washington requesting free garden seed which the Congressman used to distribute to their constiuents. It has been 15 years since the Government stopped providing free garden seed.

John Early, America's best known leper, died recently at the age of 64 in the leprosarium at Carville, La., and thereby hangs a tale. Thirty years ago Early contracted leprosy and was sent to a Leper Colony on Pudget Sound. But he escaped and came to Washington where he frightened folks, caused such startling headlines as "Watch for This Man," caused hotels that suspected him of having been a guest to fumigate from stem to stern, and made all Washington suspicious of $2 bills because it was said he cashed a $2 bill in the Union Station to buy a paper. But John Early did more. He memorialized Congress to recognize the dread disease of leprosy for what it was and improve the sanitary conditions at the Carville Leprosarium. Sometimes he frightened Congressional Committees by coming to the Capitol, opening the door of a Committee room and shouting, "I am John Early, the leper." He was a one man crusader in behalf of lepers and accomplished much to improve the care of his unfortunate kind.

The real event of St. Patrick's day on Capitol Hill was when de-lovely Deanna Durbin visited the Senate and House chambers, and set the lawmakers on their ears with her sweet and genuine ingeniousness. They do say that John Garner's eyebrows took a new tilt and that Senator Ham Lewis' whiskers blanched and blushed all at once. She also visited the White House and the President thought she was a pretty grand girl, too.

The scent of primaries is in the air, and visitors from the home precincts are shown just a little more courtesy and attention by their Congressmen.

The Japanese cherry trees, which surround the Tidal Basin, have burst forth in bloom. These blossoms prove in spite of Ambassador Saito's fine and stately diplomacy, the Land of the Rising Sun wins what little of America's affection she possesses through the medium of a tree.

Instead of measuring the fields of cooperating farmers, as was done under the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1933, it is quite likely that airplanes will be used in making aerial photographs of the fields under the Farm Act of 1938. At least from three to five million will be expended each year to photograph the level farm land in order to determine the benefits that Uncle Sam will pay. They say the photographs are remarkably accurate and the cost is but half as much. Doubtless copies can be obtained so that each farmer may have a portrait of his farm.

Neighborhood Notes

Splendid Farmers Union Meeting In Barton County

A fine attendance of nearly 50 people made up the meeting of Local No. 233 in the basement of the Catholic school building at Odin, in Barton county, northwest of Claflin, Monday evening, March 21.

Boasting a group of tried and true followers of Farmers Union principles, the evening program featured distribution of 25-Year-Service Medals, 19 of them. Announced by Alois Birzer, secretary, all were given and pinned to the honored by John Fengel, state Farmers Union director, and chief speaker of the evening.

Frank Koester, president, had charge of the meeting, with Mr. Birzer at his accustomed place at the secretary's desk. Mr. Birzer takes delight in thumbing back through minutes of meetings in past years, and is well informed on how long different members have been in Farmers Union work.

Mr. Fengel had an appreciative audience, and his speech carried from early Farmers Union history to the present, giving instance after instance of Farmers Union activity of benefit to the farmer. Legislation, taxation, governmental projects, and Kansas farm economic history in general was shown to be closely affected by the Union.

Farmers Union organization principles are as sound today, he explained, and as modern and of highest efficiency, as when first formulated. He touched on many phases of Farmers Union activity, and conducted a question and answer discussion that brought out much informative detail.

Miss Pauline Cowger, secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, gave a short talk on the organization's development, and told how Locals such as No. 233 give the Union great strength. Rex Troutman, editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, spoke briefly in emphasis of the good work the Farmers Union is doing of benefit to the Kansas farmer.

The Local's business agent gave a report concerning the co-operative purchasing of seeds.

Organize New Local

During the week of March 28, John Frost, state president of the Farmers Union, was in our county on a membership drive. On March 30, a new Local was organized in the Roxburry community. There were 23 members secured in the two days Mr. Frost was in the community, March 30 and 31. Will Chrisholm and J. R. Miller of this community helped in securing these members.

On Monday night, March 28, the roads were too muddy to hold a meeting at Johnstown as had been planned. Tuesday, March 29, was the annual co-op "fun night" at convention hall in McPherson at which about 700 were present.

Thursday night, March 31, Mr. Frost spoke before the Centennial Local and went out into the community to secure new members. A meeting was held Friday night at the Groveland Local with a good attendance.

All these meetings were enjoyed by those present as Mr. Frost told of the work the Farmers Union had done and something of what it hopes to accomplish in the future.

James H. Walker,
County President.
McPherson, Kan.

The Blanchville Farmers Union met March 5 and Oscar Miller gave an interesting discussion of the quarterly meeting recently at Frankfort. The program consisted of a recitation by Kenneth Dam, a solo by Herbert Bauer, a reading by Petrea Dam, and a contest with Lawrence Bauer winning the prize for the men, and Mrs. B. H. VanAmburg the women's prize.

It was decided that the young people of the Local would give the next program. Herbert Bauer was chosen chairman,, and the next meeting was planned for April 1.

The spring dairy show of the Northeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association will be in Ottawa, April 27.

In Mitchell County

The Mitchell County Farmers Union held its quarterly meeting at Glen Elder on Wednesday, March 16. It was a nice day and a large crowd attended the meeting. A pot luck dinner was served at noon.

The meeting was called to order by the president, C. J. Seidel. Wayne Rooker entertained with two vocal solos. John Schulte gave some remarks about the membership drive, which were pretty much of a success at most of the locals. He also made some remarks about the paint and chick feed the Association has to sell.

Chas. Elder gave a short talk and presented Hershel Dean, one of the station attendants at Glen Elder, with a Co-op electric iron as a prize for his efforts in selling Co-op grease and oils.

Mrs. Elsie Olson of the CCA, and Rex Lear of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. from Salina, were the principal speakers. Mrs. Olson is trying to get the women to organize into women's Guilds. There will be several organized in this county. The general business was taken care of after the speaking.

Drive for Membership

The resolution committee report was read by M. R. Hartley. The following is a copy of the resolutions that were adopted:

"1. Be it resolved that we still continue on with our membership drive in Mitchell county.

"2. Be it resolved that we express our appreciation for the cooperation of the members, directors, and employees in the good showing in our business for the past year..

"3. Be it resolved that we thank the refreshment and entertainment committee and all of those who helped to make this meeting a success.

"4. We also want to extend a cordial vote of thanks to C. E. Elder and Mrs. Olson of CCA, and Rex Lear of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Companw of Salina.

(Signed) W. R. Carpenter, Clyde Porter, G. W. Geiser, M. S. Hartley and C. L. Hendricks."

W. R. Carpenter, C. L. Hendricks and C. E. Bellas were appointed for the standing resolutions committee.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Cawker City. The following were appointed to see about the arrangements: meeting place, Clyde Noah; Program, Carl Folger; Dinner, Mrs. Bert Macka.

Mrs. Louis Neff,
County Secretary.

C. T. Orr Is Dead

Winfield, Kan.

In memory of one of our charter members we ask that this resolution be published in the Farmers Union paper:

"Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called our brother Charles T. Orr to his reward,

"Be it resolved that we, the members of Beaner Local No. 1558 do hereby extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow."

Mrs. Carl Nixon, (Sec.)
Mrs. Carl Kukuk,
Mrs. Ford Heffron,

DOUGLASS COUNTY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
WEEK OF APRIL 25

Tuesday, April 26—Yone Star.
Wednesday, April 27—Baldwin.
Thursday, April 28—Cargy.
Friday, April 29—to be announced.
Saturday, April 30—regular quarterly county meeting to be held in Farmers Union Hall at Baldwin. A basket dinner will be served at noon. President John Frost speaker of the day.

Otto Hack, President,
Douglas Co. Farmers Union.

Big Downs Meeting

One of the largest Farmers Union meetings for some time was held in Downs at the I. O. O. F. hall March 28. There were fully 250 enthusiastic farmers and their families mingling together in a social way to listen to a very fine program. The following was the program:

Piano solo by Fred Behrns, Downs; string music by Dispatch trio; address by Fred Hagge of Aurora, Nebr., manager of the Farmers' Union creamery; address by George Larsen, president of the board of directors, F. U. creamery at Aurora, Nebr.; vocal duet by Misses Hattie and Mildred Neiswanger, Osborne; reading by Lloyd Taylor, Osborne; music bv Will Jemison, Trot Pixley, Curtis Cranshaw and Miss Velva Jemison of Osborne; four-act play by the Portis Local, with the following appearing in the cast: Aaron Slick, Louis Tipp; Mrs. Rosie Berry, Miss Hettie Easterly; Gladys Mae Merridew, Mrs. Russell Wolters; Little Sis Riggs, Mrs. John Bodge; Mysterious Young Man, Marvin Dillon; Girl in red, Mrs. L. C. Noyes; guests, Misses Louise Dillon, Lucille Maiers, Velma Hammond and Floyd Freeborn; sponsor of the play, Mrs. Floyd Freeborn. The play was very ably given and displayed real talent in every act.

The addresses by the two above named gentlemen from our sister state were very instructive and entertaining. The musical numbers were all greatly enjoyed, as well as the reading by Mr. Taylor. A lunch was served at a late hour, consisting of sandwiches, cookies and coffee. The next quarterly meeting will be held in Portis.—Reporter, Osborne Co. Farmer.

Plan Social April 7

Fairview Local No. 2154 met March 2. The regular business meeting was presided over by the president, Charlie Gerdsen. The meeting marked the close of the membership drive. The losing side is to entertain with a social at the meeting to be held April 7.

Four new members were present to accept obligations. Following the meeting, refreshments of pie, sandwiches and coffee were served to those present, about 50.

Opal Larson,
Reporter.

(Continued on page four)

W. R. Toler, brother-in-law of G. E. Creitz, manager of the Farmers Union Royalty Company, passed away March 29. Mr. Toler was a farmer living three miles north of Minneapolis.

Tell Values of Farmers Union

H. G. Keeney and M. R. Miller Are Heard Over Farmers Union Hour of NBC

Over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting System on the Farm and Home hour, Saturday, March 26, the National Farmers Union featured two speakers, H. G. Keeney, National Vice President, and Nebraska president of the Farmers Union; and M. R. Miller, a member of the National board of directors, and secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union.

Music included transcribed numbers of Victor Herbert and other light operatic selections, preceding and between the speeches. Market quotations are also given during the broadcast. The Farmers Union radio hour comes once a month, at 11:30 a. m. on the fourth Saturday of each month. The date of the next Farmers Union broadcast is April 23. The program is sponsored by the NBC as a service feature to radio listeners.

Mr. Keeney spoke on the subject of "The Relation of Co-operation to the Farmers Union." The National Farmers Union is definitely committed to a program of economic co-operation, he said, and these business activities together constitute a great co-operative movement which is holding our members in the Farmers Union and likewise building up economic power.

Are Many Benefits

"As we progress along the lines of selling our own products and buying our supplies through co-operative activities, we find ways to stop unfair tolls," he said, "better distribute our marketing agencies in order to handle our products with the minimum of expense, and then send back to our members all above actual cost of handling their farm products and supplies. In doing these things, our farmers have learned to know and trust each other and to build their own farm organization."

Mr. Keeney went on to describe many business activities developed by Farmers Union associations in different states and farming territories.

Mr. Miller had as his subpect, "Farmers Union Co-operative Activities." After describing how the Farmers Union organization was first started in Raines County, Texas, when a farmer named Newt Gresham invited a small group of his neighbor farmers to a meeting that they might reason together about their condition, Mr. Miller named the purposes of the organization as stated in its preamble.

Expanding into his subject, Mr. Miller then described by illustration how the Farmers Union has followed its original principles, by legislative action, by spreading information, and co-operative business.

The wholehearted assistance of Topeka doctors was assured, March 24, to a plan of co-operative medical assistance for school teachers at a joint meeting of a committee representing the Shawnee County Medical Society and the Topeka Teacher's Association. The two chief benefits of the plan are: 1. A sharing of the financial risk of sickness, by putting the program on a sound, insurance-like basis; 2. Reduced total costs and better service, through prompt group payment in cash of all bills for medical assistance, drugs, laboratory service and hospital care.

The number of chickens on farms January 1, 1938, is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 387,251,000, compared with 420,257,000 last year, a decline of 7.9 per cent. Present numbers are 3.4 per cent fewer than in 1936, 0.7 per cent less than on January 1, 1935, and probably the lowest since 1922.

Members of a nearby farm family are so lazy they have been without milk since their dog got lost, reports the Republican Advertiser. No one will go after the cows.

Junior and Juvenile :: Department ::

Juniors from 16 to 21 — Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best who strives to make it best

WILD GEESE

They say a bluebird heralds coming spring,
And that a robin tells of tempests gone,
And yet, it seems, they come and with them bring
More ice and snow upon the trees and lawn.

But when we heard a call at early morn,
And, looking out, see a squadron cross the sky,
We know that perfumed breezes have been born,
For it is spring when wild geese travel by.

There's something solemn in the calls they make,
As though mourning for a brother lost in flight,
At dusk they bevouac at some lake,
With sentinels to guard them through the night.

A bluebird and a robin bring rejoicing,
And every feathered friend makes gladness high,
But when we hear the flock a sad call voicing,
We know that spring has come as geese sail by.

—Robin A. Walker.

YOUR LEADER'S MESSAGE

Esther Ekblad

The first lesson of the Juvenile Unit III is printed this week under our National Leader's column, "At Your Service." There are now three units for Juveniles, the first, "Through Play to Understanding," the second, "Destroy Weeds," and the third just prepared, "Birds Are Good Neighbors."

The text for Unit I is the pamphlet, "Through Play to Understanding," which is printed in England. It is just what the title suggests—through play (stories, games, dramatization, dialogue, and drawing) boys and girls are brought to an understanding of cooperation.

Unit II is also what the title suggests, a study of weeds—in our fields, in ourselves, and in our country. Quoting the purpose of this project: "To learn by sight the weeds in our fields, so that we may fight them and ensure to ourselves the full value of our crops. To learn to recognize the weeds in ourselves, so that we may fight them and make ourselves useful to our country. To learn to recognize the weeds in our country, so that we may understand what they are and how they grow and how to destroy them." Not only Juveniles but the rest of us too, no doubt need to study this unit.

Leaders, if there are no Juniors in your Local, do not despair; start your educational work with the Juveniles. You will find them ready listeners and eager to work with you. Many times we do not realize the extent of the understanding of children and just how much of the goings on about them that they really grasp, and we leave them in the background—perhaps to sleep on coats, and caps during the Local meeting. With the encouragement of parents and teachers, children will develop many interests and will be alive to the happenings about them; among these can be an interest in the Farmers Union through the Juvenile projects—even through a study of weeds.

Boys and girls will enjoy a class of their own; they will enter into the project work with eagerness. Most Juveniles go with their parents to Local meetings; take them to the basement (if there is one at your meeting place) or off to some corner for their own meeting. We can start on any one of the Units we wish, but I would suggest that you start with the weed study. Through the spring, summer, and fall is the most appropriate time to study this Unit. With the pamphlet, "Destroy Weeds," there are suggestions for many practical things to do.

The things that we learn while we are young are the ones that make the greatest impression on our lives; let us make our Farmers Union the medium through which our boys and girls receive deep impressions to the end that they will desire to work together for the good of all.

Save the lessons on "Birds Are Good Neighbors" as they appear in the Junior Department, so that you will have them when you are ready for that Unit.

Swap Party

Each person brings some article well wrapped. It can be something worthless of ludicrous. When the swapping begins, if one is not satisfied with his trade, he wraps up his article again, and makes another exchange. After a time they fall in line and show their possessions.

JOHNSTOWN JUNIORS BUSY

The Johnstown Local, No. 749, met at the Morning Star schoolhouse the evening of February 28. Roll call was answered by adults and Juniors with something about George Washington. After the business of the Local had been conducted, a program was presented by the Juveniles and Juniors. The Juveniles gave their program numbers first, which were built around thhe subject, "Co-operation." A song by all the Juveniles, a peppy Union yell led by Wayne Schafer, cheer leader, a dialogue, "You Bet We're Big Enough," by Tommy Peterson and Geneva Schafer, a song, "We're Winning," by Ida Mae Olson, Bonnie Peterson, and Ruth Swanson, a recitation by Bernadine Schafer, an article, "Join a Co-operative Today," by Ruth Swanson, and a song, "It Pays To Advertise," by Emory Swanson, Billy Peterson, and Wayne Schafer.

The Junior president, Charles Peterson, took charge and announced the numbers presented by the Juniors: Songs were sung by the audience, readings by Joan Schafer and Bernard Schafer, a song by the Junior debators, and a debate by four Junior girls, Betty Peterson, Doris Peterson, Vera Peterson, and Clara Olson taking the affirmative against four Junior boys, Charles Peterson, Bernard Schafer, Billy Rhoades, and Keith Peterson on the negative. The subject was "Hearts are Mightier Than Hatchets." This debate proved to be very interesting and—the girls were the winners. After singing "Smile The While," the meeting adjourned and the Junior and Juveniles served a lunch of pie and coffee.

There are at present 17 Junior and eight Juvenile members at the Johnstown Local.

ALL-STATE CAMP

The 1938 All-State Camp will be held at Estes Park, seventy miles north of Denver, Colorado, July 13 to 23. Requirements are the same as last year. Juniors must have attained an "A" grade in class work and conduct at a state camp. Local and county leaders, and employees will be eligible to attend All-State Camp, but must be certified by the state leader.

A special feature at All-State Camp this year will be the Farmers Union Broadcast over N. B. C. On July 23, the Juniors will broadcast direct from All-State, giving the radio audience an insight of the activities of the younger members of the Farmers Union.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Each of these patterns is 15c. The new 32 page Spring and Summer Pattern Book which shows photographs of the ddresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Spring and Summer Pattern Book—25c.) You can order the book separately for 15c. Address Pattern Department, **Kansas Farmers Union,, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.**

CRISP AND FRESH

8168. Dirndl Princess Frock.

Designed for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4¼ yards of 39 inch material. 1 1-8 yards of ribbon required for the belt. Price 15c.

8175. Designed for sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-8 yards of 39 inch material for dress and 718 yard for panties. If collar and sleeve bands are in contrast 3-8 yard is required. Price 15c.

SMART SIMPLICITY

8173. Easy-to-Make Apron

Designed for sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 3 1-8 yards of 32 or 35 inch material, plus 6 yards, 1½ inch bias binding for trimming. Price 15c.

8177. New Shirtwaist in Gypsy Style.

Designed in sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 1 7-8 yards or 35 or 39 inch material for the blouse with short sleeves, and 2 yards of 39 or 54 inch fabric for the skirt. With long sleeves size 14 blouse requires 2½ yards 35 or 39 inch. Price 15c.

Join Cancer Fight

"Early cancer is curable—fight it with knowledge." Under this slogan, the Women's Field Army, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Donald Muir, of Anthony, enlisted 100,000 Kansas women as members of the Army, during the campaign last spring. The second annual campaign of education will continue all during the month of April. Lectures on the subject of cancer will be given by many Kansas physicians, in the earnest attempt to spread the knowledge that will save the lives of many men and women.

Cancer is the second cause of death in Kansas. This disease killed 2,169 persons during 1937—46 less than in the preceding year. Cancer causes nearly every tenth death in Kansas. Authorities on this disease state that 50 per cent of all cancer deaths can be prevented if existing medical and surgical knowledge is utilized in the early stages of the disease. This would mean the saving of more than a thousand lives in Kansas each year.

The women of Kansas should know the facts about cancer and should help to spread the message of hope and cheer—that, in many cases cancer can be conquered by competent physicians, if delay in seeking treatment does not make cure impossible. Avoid quacks and advertised cures as you would a leper—they are dangerous.

PLAN CO-OP CONFERENCE

Business Discussions At Kansas State College April 14-15

Problems of finance, membership, and organization will be discussed at the eleventh annual co-operative conference when delegates from Kansas associations gather in Manhattan April 14 and 15. The program for the two-day session is being arranged by the department of economics and sociology, and speakers are being selected from men prominent in the operation of co-operative associations throughout the state of Kansas.

R. M. Green, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C., will be the banquet speaker. J. D. Lawrence, deputy commissioner of the Co-operative Division of the Farm Credit Administration, will speak Friday morning.

Approximately 125 delegates are expected to attend the conference. Meetings have been arranged for Thursday afternoon and Friday morning and a banquet for Thursday evening. The first co-operative conference was held in 1928 and since that time the meetings have been gaining in favor and attendance.

Start Seeds Indoors and Out in Seedboxes

Sow Seed Sparcely in Rows 2 Inches Apart

The usefulness of a "flat" or seedbox is not confined to the early spring, when seeds may be started indoors, or in the hotbed and cold-frame.

Even after danger of frost is over, and seeds ...ight be sown directly in the ground, it will still pay to use the seed-box for the very small seeds, like petunias; and for varieties of both flowers and vegetables which require to be transplanted.

The seed-box is under closer observation than even a seed-bed; it may be carried to a shady spot during an excessively warm spell. It can be kept where the hose is handy, and soaked daily. The seddling plants may be kept growing without a check, and when they are ready to move, transplanting may be more easily performed by carrying the flat directly to the spot where the plants are to be set out.

The management of the "flat" is the same whether it be used outdoors or indoors. The standard sizes range from 12x18 to 14-20 inches, 4 inches deep. They are nailed together loosely, and it is not necessary to bore holes in the bottom for drainage, as excess water will escape through the cracks.

The flat should be filled with a fine loam(preferably sifted to get out all lumps. The coarse soil may be placed in the bottom, but only fine soil should be used on top.

When seedlings are grown in an outdoor box it is not necessary to transplant them into pots before setting them directly in the garden. But precautions should be taken to avoid crowding so that the tiny plants may grow as sturdy as possible before they are moved. With the coarser seeds, sow thinly in rows 2 inches apart and when tre seedlings appear thin out so that each stands alone without crowding. With the finer seeds, it will help to broadcast the seed rather than sowing in rows. Take a separate flat for each variety and scatter the seeds over the whole bax. They will have more room to grow this way.

Transplanting may be done as soon as plants have made true leaves. This means the second pair of leaves to appear. If they are left in the box longer than this, they should be thinned out, if necessary, and allowed to develop without restraint from crowding.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Lenten season probably brings us as near as we ever come to understanding the difficulties of the housewife of the Middle Ages. It is the one time of the year when we limit ourselves in the variety of foods we serve, and we get an idea of how hard it must have been for cooks of the old, old days to get variety into the menu, hen the produce of the world was not brought daily to their doors, as it is with us.

Those cooks of long ago helped solve their meal-planning problems by the lavish use of spices and herbs, and although there were very few basic meats and vegetables and fruits to use they managed to develop a sense of variety through the skillful blending of seasonings. This is a cookery hint which can stand us in good stead when our normally unlimited variety of foods is considerably reduced by the observance of Lenten fasts.

Fish of all kinds lends itself to exquisite seasoning, and many people who say they don't like fish would find themselves eating it with relish if it were tastily prepared. Other staples of the Lenten bill of fare, too, such as macaroni and eggs, also deserve more attention than they receive in routine cooking.

Prominent among the spices which give flavor to meat-less metals is mustard. Paprika, for color and for mild flavoring, is another spice to keep at the front of the shelf during this period. Celery salt, onion salt and mixed dry herbs are others which will give delicate overtones of seasoning when combined with foods that are ordinarily flat.

For a Lenten meal that you would be proud to make a company meal at any time of year, try the following suggestions. — Clam juice cocktail, Filets Piquant, Spanish in macaroni ring, a green salad, and Pineapple brown-betty.

Filets Piquant

2 pounds filet of sole
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon salt
1-2 cup melted butter
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Lay the filet of sole or of other fish in a shallow baking dish, the bottom of which has been covered with bread crumbs. Make a sauce of the other ingredients, and poud this over the fish. Garnish with paprika. Bake in a hot oven for about 20 minutes, basting occasionally with the sauce.

Spinach in Macaroni Ring

2 pounds spinach
Salt to taste
Sugar
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg
1 package or 9 ounces macaroni
1-2 cup butter
1-2 cup sliced Brazil nuts
2 teaspoons celery seeds
1 hard-cooked egg

Wash the spinach thoroughly, then cook in the water that adheres to the leaves, adding salt to taste, a pinch of sugar, and the nutmeg. Cook until tender, about 10 minutes.

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water until tender, then drain. Melt 1 tablespoon of the butter, add the Brazil nuts, and stir over the fire until brown. Add the remaining butter, the macaroni and celery seeds and mix well. Arrange the macaroni in a ring on a chop plate, fill the center with the cooked spinach, and garnish with slices of hard boiled egg. Fleck the egg and the macaroni with sprinklings of paprika.

Pineapple Brown-Betty

1 1-2 cups buttered bread crumbs
1 1-2 cups diced pineapple
1-3 cup brown sugar
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 cup pineapple juice
3 tablespoons butter

Spread alternate layers of crumbs, pineapple, sugar and spices in a buttered baking dish. Pour in the pineapple juice, dot the top with the butter. Bake in a hot oven for 25 to 30 minutes. Plain or whipped cream may be used as a garnish.

Gefullter Kohl Kopf

1 large head cabbage
1 pound ground lamb shoulder
2 tablespoons lard or bacon drippings
2 tablespoons flour
1-2 cup milk
1 egg
1 cup cracker crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1-2 teaspoon coriander

Select flat wide head of cabbage and with a sharp knife remove the top. Hollow out as much as possible to make a large shell for the meat filling. Brown the lamb in the hot fat, stirring constantly. Add the flour and work in well, then the milk, egg, crumbs and seasining . Pack into the cabbage. Replace the top and tie firmly together. Place on a rack in a deep kettle with a small amount of water. Cook slowly about 1 to 1 1-3 hours or until the cabbage is tender when tested with a fork. Serve on a round plate surrounded with a row of buttered beets and garnished with parsley. Serves 6-8.

Jellied Stuffed Eggs

Hard cook the eggs, one for each guest. Chill, and cut in halves crosswise. Remove the yolks and mash well, adding for 6 eggs, 3 tablespoons grated cheese, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1-4 teaspoon dry mustard, salt and pepper to taste, and sufficient melted butter to make a smooth paste. Fill the whites with this mixture and arrange the eggs in a mold. For the finely cut celery, and 1-2 green pepgelatin in 1-2 cup cold water for 5 minutes. Add 1 cup boiling water, 1-4 cup each of sugar and vinegar, and 2 tablespoons lemon juice, and salt and paprika to taste. Cool almost to congealing point, then add 1-2 cup finely cut celtry, and 1-2 green pepper shredded. Pour the jelly mixture over the eggs and set in a cool place to harden. Serve on lettuce topped with mayonnaise.

INSTITUTES AT A CLOSE

North Dakota and Wisconsin Institutes are past, but we can look back at them as "the best yet", held in these states. Two weeks of teaching at the North Dakota Institute was inspirational, with thirty-two students taking part in the discussions. The interest shown in special projects of the Public Speaking and Publicity Methods classes was outstanding. An organization campaign was planned, subscriptions secured for the National Union Farmer (48 were turned in), a drive for funds for the Northwest Legislative Committee, radio programs were presented and publicity of various kinds for several papers was carried on.

Reports from Wisconsin are encouraging with thirty-one students going back into their home communities to carry on with the work, as all cooperative Institute graduates do.

BY THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

gambling trades on the various boards of trade and I also opposed the proposal made by several representatives of big business to lower the income tax rate on big incomes and make up the loss in tax receipts resulting from the lowering of the tax rate of the rich by reducing the exemptions on the middle classes.

Tuesday, March 22, I testified before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee against the Pettengill bill. This measure proposes to repeal all the protection we farmers have under the 4th section of the Interstate Commerce act against the unreasonable juggling of freight rates by the railroads. If the Pettengill bill passes the railroads will be able to eliminate all competing systems of transportation and again have the monopoly of the transportation field. Any one who is inclined to be favorable to the Pettengill bill can get his eyes opened, if he will just study the things in the way of unfair freights that the railroads have tried to put over in the last decade. Our Kansas Farmers should join with other farmers in writing our senators asking them to vote against the bill if it is reported out of the committee.

Wears No Tuxedo

Thursday I spoke to the International Congress for World Economic Co-operation. I did not like some things that the economists who had made up the report, which was under discussion, said about us farmers as a class and about farm organization officials especially. I did not handle them very carefully, you may be sure. At the conference I met many earnest folks that I knew, among them Brother Jake Taylor of the Washington Peace service. In the evening I attended a banquet in the Hall of Nations in the Washington Hotel. I sat at the speakers table where I was sure to be seen by all as I was the only male, except Monsiegnoir Ryan, that was not dressed in evening clothes. The lack of evening clothes did not bother me at all after Jake Taylor reminded me that C. C. Talbot had told a formal audience of big wigs which he was invited to address in New York. Charley was reported to have begun his talk about as follows: "I suppost you fellows think that I look funny without one of the monkey coats that you have on, but let me tell you that I do not look nor feel half as funny here as one of you would look and feel out on the farm, dressed as you are."

I have been back to God's country since last Saturday. Some folks may hanker for some office, so they could stay in Washington, but let me tell you that outside of perhaps Chicago, there is no place in the United States that I know of, that I am rather FROM than from Washington and the farther from, the better I like it. While there I tried to do all I could to help our folks both with legislation and with the administrative branches of our government. I feel that I have, as far as I have become acquainted with them, the confidence of all Washington officials and I hope that I shall be able to be of real service to our farmers if I can only get their full cooperation.

ALCOHOL NOW OFFERS HOPE FOR FUTURE

(Continued from page one)

City used Agrol 10, there would be need for three Agrol plants to supply this one demand.

Agrol can be made from most any farm product, but some are more profitable, of course. The grain sorgums are the best for the purpose in Kansas. A price of from 75c to $1.11 can be paid for grain today despite high costs of production and high costs that go with experimental work. After Agrol is made, the protein and mineral parts are conserved for feed purposes.

"Agrol production should act as a stabilization force for farm products," said Dr. Christensen.

No Cramming! No Crowding! No Shifting!

26% More QUICKLY USABLE Space BECAUSE OF THE Conservador

Yes! 26% more quickly usuable space than other refrigerators of the same size. Scientific tests, conducted by Meta Given, noted home economist, proved it! That means more for your money because this refrigerator holds more. Frequently used foods are kept in CONSERVADOR, shelf-lined inner door. They are easier to get at. Twice as many things at your finger tips. Meal preparation is easier.

Ask your local Farmers Union Dealer about the FAIRBANKS MORSE Refrigerator with CONSERVADOR

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas City, Mo.

AAA Takes Program to Ks. Farmers

Aim to Hold Down Acreage of Soil Depleting Crops---County Committees Into Work

Under the 1938 AAA program, Kansas producers will share in a national allotment of 275 to 290 million acres of crops classed as "soil depleting" and will receive payments for keeping their acreage of such crops within their allotments. Also, soil building "goals," which may be reached by planting certain soil building crops and carrying out soil conserving practices, are established under the program, with payments to producers who attain such "goals."

The crops classified as soil depleting correspond with the list in previous programs, as wheat, corn,, sorghums, oats, rye, barley, sugar beets, truck and vegetable crops, and potatoes. Kansas' share of the national allotment of these crops is determined, and will be divided among counties and individual farms.

The total allotment, 22,586,216 acres, represents a reduction of about 14.5 per cent from thhe acreage of soil depleting crops generally grown in Kansas, it is reported. That figure comprises 78 per cent of the state's total crop land.

The acreage allotment by classification: general soil depleting allotments, 7,946,922 acres; wheat, 12,519,879; corn, (27 counties), 2,108,595 acres; cotton, 922 acres; potatoes (6 counties), 9,398 acres; and tobacco, 500 acres.

Allotments Soon

The instructions provide that county AAA committees will set up for each farm in the county (1) a general soil depleting acreage allotment; (2) a special crop soil depleting acreage allotment (for crops such as corn, wheat, cotton, etc., in counties where these apply); and (3) a soil building goal.

Payments to co-operating farmers will be calculated on the basis of $1.25 an acre for the general soil depleting acreage allotment, to be adjusted according to the farm productivity. In addition payments will be made of 12 cents a bushel on the normal yield per acre of wheat in the wheat allotment; 50 cents an acre on land devoted to soil conserving crops (the acreage representing the difference between total crop land and the total soil depleting allotment); $1.50 an acre on average yearly acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm in 1936 and 1937; $2 an acre of commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1938; and 2 cents an acre on non-crop open pasture land, plus $1 for each animal unit of grazing capacity on that pasture on a 12-month basis.

Additional payments will be made in certain designated areas on special allotments. In 27 counties in eastern and northern Kansas, corn allotments will be established, and for these a 10 cents a bushel payment will be made on the normal yield for the allotment. A "restoration" payment of 50 cents an acre is available in eight western tiers of counties for land designated by the county committees as land which should be restored to permanent vegetable cover because of its condition.

Encourage Soil Building

To establish the soil building goal for each farm, the county committee applies this formula: two-thirds of the total dollars represented by the soil conserving payment, the commercial vegetable payment, the orchard payment, and the non-crop pasture payment. This gives the number of units to be obtained. Thus, if a farm were entitled to a payment of $150 under these provisions, the number of soil building units would be 100, or two-thirds of the 150.

Different soil building practices count toward obtaining the required number of soil building units. Planting legumes, for example, is rated as one unit per acre. Planting forest trees counts five units an acre. Terracing, construction of reservoirs and dams, withholding pasture land from grazing, fertilizing (in some areas), strip cropping, and a number of other desirable practices are listed as counting toward the soil building goal.

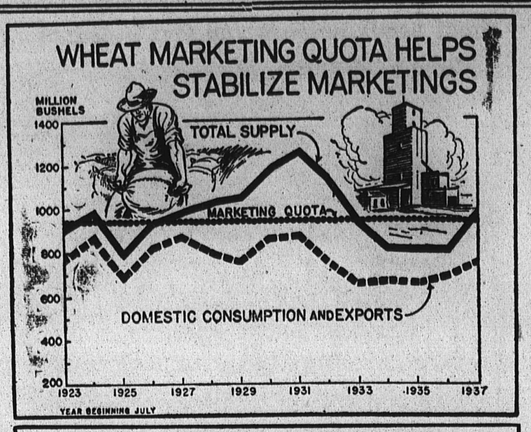
THE RAILROADS

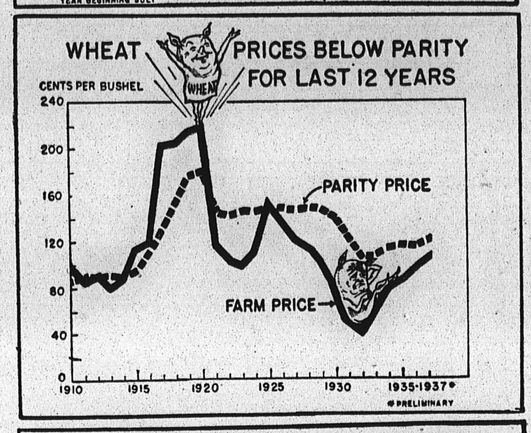
Freight Increase Will Have Little Influence Toward Their Recovery

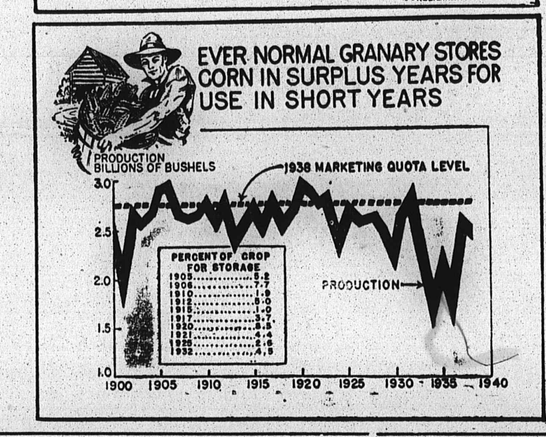
The recently granted freight rate increase averaging about 5.3 per cent will have slight influence upon the position of the country's railroads, comments The Kansas City Star editorially. The fact is that the carrier problem is beyond solution by any reasonable rate advance or any other single expedient, the publication explains.

"These facts suggest the seriousness of the problem: Freight car loadings now are more than 28 per cent below those of the same period last year. They are only about half the number of ten years ago. Nearly one-third of the Class 1 roads are in receivership or bankruptcy. On this phase of the situation, Chairman Splawn of the commerce commission says 'the trouble is that there is more transportation capacity than traffic.'

"Only a pronounced revival of business could alleviate that condition. In the meantime other factors are to be taken into account. They include the several billion dollars of first mortgage bonds that are in default; the possible reduction of capital structures; possible reduction of wages, mergers and co-ordination of service, and still other expedients which in themselves would create serious problems."







High Test Gas in Tractors Now Preferred by Farmers

The American farmer has gone on record as to what he wants in the way of a tractor, expressing his preference through a unique nation-wide survey, the first of its kind, when covered 1,300 representative farmers in the principal tractor-using areas of the United States: New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado.

The survey, made by a well-known research organization, disclosed that the average length of tractor ownership is four years, its average daily use in season being ten hours. The tractor was used principally for plowing, the two-plow type being most popular.

While 80 per cent of the farmers said that they used steel wheels on their tractors, almost half of this number indicated a preference for rubber tires. Principal reasons given were more comfort, saving in fuel, better traction and more power for useful work.

The survey also revealed growing sentiment for high compression. Forty-seven per cent of the farmers said they want a high compression engine in their next tractor. This trend to high compression was further evidenced in replies to questions put to 158 dealers in the same areas.

For Personal Comfort

The findings of the survey in this connection are considered to be particularly significant because only a few years ago high compression was virtualy unknown in the tractor field, although the high standard of performance and economy of the modern automobile have been made possible in the main by the steady increase of engine compression ratios since 1925.

It was also revealed in the survey that many farmers are beginning to give more thought to personal comfort while working. Half of those questioned declared that they want an enclosed cab for their tractors. The principal advantages given for the enclosed cab were protection against weather and uust.

Over 50 per cent of the farmers expressed the belief that gasoline is the most desirable and economical tractor fuel, as compared with about 18 per cent favoring distillate and 16 per cent favoring kerosene. These views about tractor fuel confirm the trend of manufacturers who today are building tractors with high compression engines designed to burn regular-grade gasoline, or, in other instances, are offering a choice of high-compression or low-compression engines. Many of these new high-compression models, selling at a comparatively low price, are designed to replace the small farmer's team of horses, thus further extending the usefulness of the tractor.

Many Change-Overs

Equally noteworthy is the rapidly increasing number of change-overs in which tractors of the low-compression type are being adapted to high compression. An inexpensive process, which ordinarily involves little more than installation of altitude pistons, cold-type spark plugs and adjustment of the manifold, the changeover has enabled many farmers to realize benefits in increased power and savings in time and fuel. The changeover is usually made at the time of the general overhaul when pistons are replaced. The cost depends on the type of tractor. Usually it is little more than the normal cost of the overhaul.

In any group of farmers discussing changeovers to high compression by means of altitude pistons someone always remarks, "But altitude pistons are for use only at high elevations." The answer is: "So much the better for the farmer situated at a normal elevation."

It is common knowledge that an engine loses 3 per cent of its rated power for every thousand feet of elevation above sea level. That is why tractor manufacturers stock altitude pistons—to increase compression and thus make up for the power lost in high altitudes.

The changeover is simply a means of taking advantage of this process to increase tractor power at normal elevations. Thus, a farmer operating at sea level installs 8,000-foot (altitude) pistons in his tractor, which at present develops 20 horsepower on the drawbar and 30 horsepower on the belt using distillate. His power gain in about 25 percent. Running on regular gasoline, his tractor now develops 25 horsepower on the drawbar, 37½ horsepower on the belt. The advantages are obvious. To the farmer with heavy hammer mill requirements this is most welcome.

Are Many Advantages

As in automobiles, the practical limit in raising compression tractor engines is largely determined by the fuel used. Fuel not sufficiently high in anti-knock quality breaks down before combustion is completed, overheating the engine and cutting power.

Experts in the farm machinery field expect high compression in tractors to make great strides in the current year and are watching for details on new high compression models which are being introduced by some of the old-line manufacturers and other companies.

The size of farms involved in the survey described was much greater than the national average, each farm in the tractor area being 263 acres as compared with the United States average of 150. In addition, the average area under cultivation was nearly three times greater than the national average, or 190 acres as compared with 53.

The survey showed that more than 53 per cent of the farms under consideration were owner-operated, as compared with about 41 per cent tenant operated.

Principal crops of the farms analyzed were grain, which accounted for more than 56 per cent; general produce, nearly 33 per cent; cotton, more than 11 per cent; livestock, almost 11 per cent; dairy products, about 7 per cent; and fruit farming slightly more than 2 per cent.

INCOME TAX FACTS

Returns Are Due On Or Before April 15—On Income Over $750

The state Income Tax Department has had a large volume of inquiries in connection with the filing of 1937 Kansas income tax returns which are due on or before April 15. The following information has been prepared by John K. Speck, director of the department.

Who

Single persons who had net income of $750 or more, or gross income of $4000 or more, and married couples who had net income of $1500 or more or gross income of $4000 or more, must file Kansas income tax returns. All corporations and partnerships doing business in Kansas must file returns.

When

The filing period ends April 15, 1938; filing includes paying. Payments may be made in two installments, by check, draft or post office money order payable to the Income Tax Department.

Where

Returns must be filed with the Income Tax Department, State House, Topeka, Kansas. Blank forms may be secured at the county clerk's office, city clerk's office in first and second class cities, and all banks in the State.

How

Net income above exemption is the measure of the tax. Net income means gross income, less specified deductions. See instructions accompanying each form.

What

Individuals—1 per cent on the first $2000 of net income; 2 per cent on the next $1000, 2½ per cent on the next $2000; 3 per cent on the next $2000; and 4 per cent on net income about $7000 in excess of the personal exemptions in each case. Corporations—2 per cent of the net income. There are five classes of income taxpayers under the Kansas Law: 1. Individuals (other than farmers) use Form 40. 2. Farmers use Forms 40 and 40F. 3. Partnerships use Form 65. 4. Fiduciaries use Form 41. 5. Corporations use Form 120.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page two)

Osage County Meeting

Report of the first quarterly meeting of the Osage county Farmers Union which was held in the Methodist Church at Lyndon on Thursday evening, March 17.

Clyde W. Coffman, our county President, ably presided over the business meeting.

The question of a membership drive was discussed at considerable length, and it was decided that Osage county could probably increase its Farmers Union membership considerably by such a drive, as all of the Locals in the central and southern parts of the county are inactive or dormant.

The following membership drive committee was appointed: Wm. C. Hauffler, of Vassar; Robert Kaff of Michigan Valley, and Joe P. Collins of Overbrook. The committee will work out plans for the drive and will cooperate with the speaker or leader, who comes from the state office. It was decided that the drive should be held whenever your office can sent a speaker, and the people at the meeting thought it would be fine if we could have this drive.

F. W. Chamberlin gave a discussion on "soybeans."

W. E. Broderson, chairman of the program committee, presented the following interesting program:

A group of songs by the four Maxwell children; a vocal solo by Miss Rathburn; a reading by Miss Shaffer; a vocal solo by Miss Margaret Broderson, a group of songs by the Maxwell children.

Clyde W. Coffman, in an interesting talk, explained the several laws which were passed or considered at the special session of the State Legislature that were of interest to the farmers.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Vassar.

Refreshments of sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee were served at the close of the meeting.

FLOYD C. BUTEL,
County Secretary.

Work of Esther Ekblad

Pictured on the cover page of the April number of the program service published by the National Farmers Union is one of the big transport trucks owned and operated by the Kansas Farmers Union Jobbing Association. The number was prepared by Esther Ekblad, state director of Junior education, Leonardville, and program suggestions unite a springtime flavor with Farmers Union cooperative information.

Mutual Plan Insurance To Union Farmer

(Continued from page one)

Are Preferred Risk

Walter Burgess, manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association, Columbus, Neb., lead the discussion on co-operative insurance. He explained that co-operatives are a preferred risk for insuance. o one would gain much by ason for ownership is greatly divided. Fifty per cent of fires, he said, are set fires He told how bigger policies were partly traded with other mutual insurance companies to safeguard the insurance company. As other state Farmers Union insurance companies were built up, this trading can be done to keep all Farmers Union money in the Farmers Union.

"Farmers Union people must learn to keep their money circulating within the Farmers Union," he said.

The company represented by Mr. Burgess was started only two and a half years ago for insuring co-operative business institutions, and has made a plendid progress.

T. B. Dunn, secretary-manager of the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association, told how his association had lowered the cost of Fidelity bonds from $10 down to half that amount a year. He spoke of the development of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, and invited the delegates to visit the big Salina office building and insurance company.

G. W. Bushby, manager of this company, told of the 13,000 policy holders and 77 million dollars of insurance in force. He said there was great need of Farmers Union legislative power in the insurance field to protect their type of insurance.

W. C. Hermann, a director of the South Dakota Farmers Union and chairman of the board of the Farmers Union Brokerage Company, Sioux Falls, told of Farmers Union insurance progress in his state. The program was started in 1922, with business of three and a half million the first year.

A big wind storm wiped out the assets, testing the heart of the company's backers. But policies were paid, and development went ahead rapidly in the decade to follow.

Classified Ads

FREE CATALOG—Frostproof, Certified, Field-Grown Cabbage and Onion Plants. Also Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Eggplant, Cauliflower, and other plants. Special offers. Write today. Union Plant Co., Texarkana, Ark. 5-26

WANTED—A second hand 5 or 6 bushel Richardson-Automatic scale in good condition. Farmers Grain & Livestock Company, Waterville, Kan. 4-7

We Manufacture---

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved By Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets Stationery

Office Equipment Printing

the CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co.
SALINA • KANSAS

Whether your home is big or little, elaborate or simple, it is bound to be admired by all who view it if it is freshly painted. Decide now on what painting you will do this spring and ask your local manager for

KFU PAINT

The high quality of the ingredients and the way in which they are skillfully blended makes KFU EXTRA QUALITY house paint a superior paint—one which is iron-clad insurance against the necessity of repainting later.

KFU STANDARD QUALITY house paint is a medium priced paint of superior quality. It dries with a tough durable gloss that gives years of weather protection to the surface on which it is applied.

For a low cost strictly pure linseed oil barn paint use STANDARD QUALITY BARN PAINT and reduce it with a gallon or more of linseed oil to each gallon of paint. It will outwear the prepared barn paints offered.

Ask your local manager for KFU PAINTS for every exterior and interior purpose. You will find the price indeed reasonable for such excellent quality products.

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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.

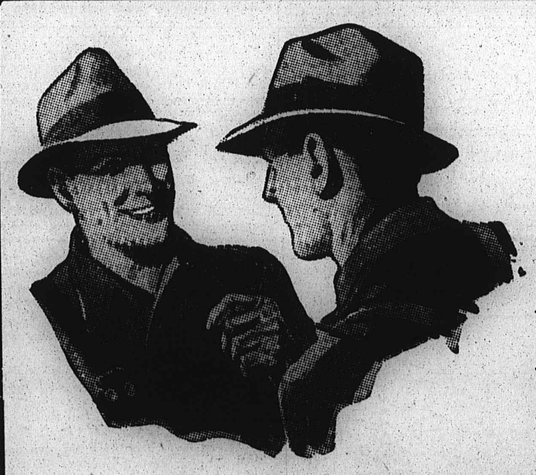
Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

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

WRITE TO

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51 Salina, Kansas



"A Hailstorm Won't Wipe Me Out--- I HAVE Insurance!"

If those millions of ice pebbles come storming down onto your fields, what concern have you? Are you in a position to take financial loss, or are you proected by insurance so there will be none?

WHEN HAILSTORMS STRIKE

Too late will it be to think of hailstorms after the storm is over. Act now! When you have protection through the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company you guard against financial loss.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company offers a policy that covers not only hailstorms but wind, fire, explosions and other things that might cause damage to your property. This policy is most popular among thousands of people. They have reason for a feeling of assurance because the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company has never missed paying a proven loss in more than 23 years of service. They also know that they save money on a policy which gives them complete coverage on residence, business and outbuilding, in the city or on the farm.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Salina Kansas