

KENNEDY THINKS SOIL CONSERVATION ACT WRONG MOVE

National Secretary Discusses Bill Recently Passed by House In Amendment Form

NOT SOLUTION

Does Not Believe Curtailment of Production Answer to the Farmers Problem

I deeply regret that my first announcement today is of the death of the President of the Michigan Farmers' Union, Mr. John W. Lentz. His passing is a great loss to the children he left behind but to the Michigan State Union and to the National Union. Under his leadership Michigan, in less than three years became one of the strongest Farmers Union states. His untiring efforts, in spite of advanced years and failing strength, were a great contributing factor to the almost phenomenal growth of the Michigan Farmers Union and his unswerving loyalty and devotion to the cause was and will be for a long time to come, an inspiration to his fellow-workers.

The Soil Conservation Act which was passed by the House yesterday, is a bill that was passed by a vote of 267-97. This bill was an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act that was passed a year ago. This "Soil Conservation Act" was not considered by anyone last year as a remedy for the Farm Problem. It is impossible to understand that anyone should consider it today even a "Substitute" for the late Triple A. This new "Soil Conservation Act of 1936" is modeled after the existing system of grants in aid to the States, such as Federal Aid for Highway Construction—Extension Service—Social Security and numerous other purposes. I want to let you know now that the bill that was passed yesterday, will only further extend to an unparalleled degree the system of the Federal Government inviting the States to match dollars for Federal grants in consideration for compliance with Federal policies.

There are a few significant facts that I want to call to your attention. This bill provides definitely for the regulation and control of farm production by taking control of production on a government rental basis.

There are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of this measure. If the Congress did not have the power to regulate and control production under the Triple A, the Federal Government does not have the power to regulate and control production under the guise of soil conservation.

It is an unwise policy to reduce and control the production of food and fiber when there are nearly twenty million American Citizens on the Federal Relief rolls and when we are importing competing farm commodities from foreign countries at the rate of over a billion dollars a year.

The Soil Conservation Act gives the Secretary of Agriculture powers "without a formula." Such powers should never be granted to any public official at any time for any purpose in Government that makes any pretense of being a democratic government.

I want to read to you just one section of the bill to illustrate this point. This is section 11. "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the action of any officer or employee in determining the amount of or in making any payment under section 9 shall not be subject to review or audit except by the Secretary of Agriculture."

The American people will regret that they ever gave this kind of a blank check to any public official.

It is considered that it will take approximately one half a billion dollars to finance this program. This raises the question, where is the money going to come from?

The proposed plan of taxation to raise this vast sum of money annually by being discussed in the House processing tax on food and fiber and in addition a general manufacturer's sales tax. These are consumption taxes they are "sales" taxes they are taxes on the poor to enable the rich to escape the burden of taxation. It is the Farmers' Union position that taxes should be levied by the Federal Government on the basis of ability to pay. During the past five years the Federal Government has been doing exactly the opposite.

On February 18th the Honorable W. D. McFarland, Congressman from Texas, stated on the floor of the House, that in 1930 over 80 per cent of our Federal revenues were received from taxes based on ability to pay, while only 18 per cent was what one might call consumption taxes. That 80 per cent was made up of taxes on income, estates, gifts, inheritances and taxes on capital stock. This situation has gradually changed until last year, in 1935, the Federal Government collected only 42.8 per cent of its revenue from taxes on incomes and so forth while 57.2 per cent of our federal revenue came from consumption or excise taxes. He went on to say, that the rich were able to escape their just tax burden, while a heavier tax burden was placed on those less able to pay. (to be continued next week)

The day or days you spend in helping get more members into your Local may be the most effective days of work you'll do for yourself during the entire year.

EXPERTS DISCUSS NATIONAL RESOURCES

Conservation commissioners of the states of Wisconsin and New York and a nationally-known wildlife lecturer will be heard on the Conservation Day programs of the National Farm and Home Hour during March. Each Friday at 3:30 a. m. CST, over a coast-to-coast NBC-WJZ network. The Farm and Home Hour features discussions of important conservation problems of wide-spread interest.

H. W. MacKenzie, director of conservation in Wisconsin, will review the part that state has taken in the general conservation movement and tell of some of the problems peculiar to that region—on Friday, March 13. Lithgow Osborne, New York conservation commissioner will be heard on Friday, March 20. Osborne will describe the impetus given to conservation in the East, with particular reference to the work in New York.

MEETS AT URBANA, ILLINOIS

The twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held June 15 to 19 at the University of Illinois, Urbana, it was announced today by Charles W. Holman, secretary.

Important this year among the many subjects to be studied at this "traveling university" of farmer business organizations, according to Holman, will be the effect upon cooperative organizations of the adjustments in farming practices resulting from the new federal soil conservation program.

"In addition to considering the changing status under which farm organizations find themselves operating," he said, "there will be the usual searching analysis of all phases of cooperative association activities. Principal sessions will be devoted to the branches of livestock, dairying, fruit, and vegetable, cooperative purchasing and eggs and poultry."

"As was the practice for some years prior to 1935, the morning sessions will be devoted to problems and issues in which all cooperatives are interested. Following the general meetings, the afternoons will be given over to intensive sectional discussions for each of the several commodity groups. In addition, there will be a number of special conferences on specific problems, as well as group meetings for vocational education teachers, county agents, local officials of the Farm Credit agencies, and others."

The Institute is an educational enterprise, Holman pointed out, and as such it confines its activities to the gathering and dissemination of knowledge and research results concerning the cooperative movement. It is recognized as the authoritative agency in this field. It does not pass resolutions or take action upon controversial matters.

Financed by voluntary contributions and governed by a board of trustees chosen by the leading cooperative organizations of the country, the Institute attendance has grown in eleven years from a few hundred to as many as 2,000 persons. Each summer it meets as the guest of one of the outstanding educational institutions. Its "scholars" include cooperative executives, federal and state public officials, leaders of general farm organizations, and employees of the cooperative movement.

Hosts to the Institute in former years include Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas.

LOGAN ASKS COOPERATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN REDUCING LOSS ON TAX EXEMPT GASOLINE

TO THE NEWSPAPER ADDRESSED

With the cooperation of the newspapers in the enforcement of the cigarette tax law, we were able to show a gain in revenue from that source amounting to approximately \$472,000 during the past two years.

Now, we are confronted with a million dollar loss on tax exempt gasoline, so we have prepared information which will give you the situation as we find it exists. We believe, if you will give this matter the same publicity that you have the cigarette campaign that we can reduce this loss within the next twelve months probably \$500,000. We think the tax-payers of Kansas would appreciate this effort. We are not asking you to publish this article but we thought that you would probably want to know more about the situation and that is why we prepared this article if you choose to read it.

We are also enclosing copies of two editorials. One from the Honorable William White of Emporia and the other from Senator Jess Denious of Dodge City. If you choose to cooperate along the line of White or Denious we believe that it will do a world of good.

When you realize that we have eighty thousand permit holders, it is absolutely impossible for the department with the few men we have to be able to control this situation.

We are also enclosing an editorial from the Topeka Capital covering collections during the month of February.

I am deeply indebted to the Kansas newspaper men for the wonderful cooperation they have given this department.

Yours truly,
A. W. Logan,
Director.

SMOKE TAXES INCREASE

Logan's Department Continues to Gain Steadily

Kansas cigarette smokers have paid \$132,119 into state coffers so far this year. The collections for February were \$62,130, a gain of \$11,596 over the same month last year, according to figures prepared by A. W. "Bert" Logan, director of the state department of inspections and registration.

Collections of gasoline taxes showed even greater increase. During February \$973,601 was collected in contrast to the \$684,385 taken in during the same month last year.

(Excerpt March 1, 1936, Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas.)

There is just one word for a man or woman who uses for his or her own private interests, money or opportunity which the law intends to go into other channels. The farmer who buys tax exempt gasoline and sells it or trades it, the farmer who allows the use of his name for another man to buy tax exempt gasoline, is a grafter. Just a plain ordinary grafter.

He is as wicked as a bribe-taker. He is as un-American as a racketeer.

Those who know about the gasoline situation in Kansas are satisfied that we are losing on the gasoline racket one way or another through illegal tax exempt gasoline two or three thousand dollars every day. If we had those dollars, Kansas taxes would be that much lower. In other words the farmer who grafts on his tax exempt gasoline by selling it, using his name to get it for other to use, or misusing the gasoline himself, is robbing his neighbor of taxes.

The figures right now in the midst of winter show an increase in tax exempt gasoline. The grafting farmer is not using that gasoline. He is swapping it or trading his name to someone who virtually steals these Kansas taxes. The grafting farmer alone is to blame. The Kansas farmers have the privilege of buying the commodity that is manufactured purposely for tractors on which no tax is due. But the facts are, some of the Kansas farmers are using this tax exempt gasoline on highways in their trucks and cars.

No politician who wants to be elected or re-elected will say these things, but they might just as well be said and here they are.

The farmer who monkeys with the gasoline tax is a grafter right. (Excerpt, Feb. 17, 1936, Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kansas.)

GAS EXEMPTION VIOLATIONS THREATEN FARM AID LAW

A thorough investigation into the uses of tax-exempt gasoline purchased by farmers in southwest Kansas is under way as a result of many claims, made in Topeka that the exemption law is being violated by farmers, and discovery in the last few days of twenty-six violations.

Brother Buis of Meade and George Barkley, Dodge City man employed in the state inspection department are opening an investigation of tax-exempt gasoline sales and uses in this section immediately. Mr. Buis was here Thursday to meet Mr. Barkley in connection with starting the inspection.

Bulk Stations and service stations are issued state licenses if they wish to merchandise tax-exempt gasoline for agricultural

FIVE HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS A MONTH

The Eastern States Farmers Exchange which last year completed a \$300,000 addition to its cooperative feed mill in Buffalo, added 6,000 farmers in eight Atlantic seaboard states to its membership in 1935. The 62,000 farmer-consumer members of the cooperative did a non-profit business of \$14,067,533, according to the report of Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, to the annual meeting of the Exchange last week. This was an increase of 13.5 per cent over the purchases of the cooperative the previous year.

This week members of the cooperative will receive checks totaling approximately \$100,000 as a direct return on savings. An additional fifty thousand dollars was voted to be set aside for further expansion of the cooperative. Savings returns in the 17 years of the activities of the Exchange have totaled well over \$2,000,000. The Eastern States Farmers Exchange has extended its service to motor oil, paint, spray materials, binder twine, dairy supplies, flours and cereals and has set up 18 regional warehouses in addition to its headquarters in Springfield.

DEPRESSION DEMONSTRATED SOUNDNESS OF COOPERATION

Coming through the depression without a failure of major importance, cooperative associations of farmers have clearly demonstrated the soundness of the cooperative way of doing business, Dr. F. B. Zimmerman, president of the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, attending a conference of the chief executives of the district banks for cooperatives of the Farm Credit Administration, declared here today, March 9.

"In spite of the fact that farmers' business cooperatives continued to grow steadily in numbers, volume of business, and general strength from 1929 to 1935, when prices of agricultural commodities were at a marked discount in relation to prices for non-agricultural commodities," Dr. Zimmerman said, "many persons failed to recognize the fundamental soundness of cooperation."

"Any doubt about its soundness now should be finally removed in view of what has happened since the economic collapse of 1929. In striking contrast to failures of thousands of banks and industrial and commercial enterprises of all kinds, the failures among farmers' business cooperatives have been relatively unimportant."

"There have been, of course, some failures among cooperatives since 1929. It would be almost miraculous if there were none. But such failures have been relatively few and in no case has there been a failure of more than local importance."

"This seems to me to be very significant. In a period of such violent strains and stresses, the cooperative organizations escape with only minor injuries. Does that indicate that there must be something essentially sound in the cooperative way of doing business? It certainly seems so to me; and I believe that the experimental period for agricultural cooperation in the United States has now definitely passed. It can be accepted as clearly demonstrated that any type of farm business can be made to operate successfully and with satisfaction to the farmers who constitute the organization."

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CONGRESS FACES IMPOSSIBLE TASK SAYS PRESIDENT

Everson Says They Have Appropriated Millions That We Do Not Have

INFLATION OF DEBT

No Inflation of Money Occurred, But Creation or Inflation of Debt Instead

The present Congress is in an awful jam. Having appropriated billions of dollars which neither they nor the people have, for the declaration of a national emergency, the purpose of saving the proceeds to the solution of the economic ills besetting our Nation, they are now confronted with the seemingly impossible task of finding the revenue, or rather of imposing taxes designed to raise the necessary revenue. Therefore, the agitation and clamor for inflation has become a paramount issue, since a great many Congressmen are very reluctant to save their constituents great many Congressmen are very and ask to be returned, having imposed such an impossible burden of taxes upon the people in such a way as to create tax exemption for the fortunate few, which automatically imposes additional burdens upon the unfortunate many. Are there some people so woefully deluded as to believe the money changers have been driven from the temple? May God pity you if you are.

Oh, but I hear someone say we have had an inflation of money. Inflation of money? No indeed. What we have had is a creation or inflation of debt, which is the absence of money, but a demand for the future payment of money together with interest, with the added privilege of tax exemption to those bankers and bond holders who hold those obligations of our Government, which insures them against their being required to pay any portion of the debt, created through issuance of these bonds. Now let us see, are these bonds money in the sense that they will pass from one to another as money in exchange of commodities and services? Indeed they are not. They are as sterile as the more than ten billions of dollars of idle gold in the Treasury vaults. It is true, of course, that the banks holding these bonds can deposit them in the U. S. Treasury and issue an equal amount of money (bank notes) in exchange for them. But what is the answer is no, they will not unless they can be assured of a profit on loaning it and that condition no longer exists since the volume of existing loans outstanding already exceeds the ability of the debtors to pay them or the interest on them because of the lack of money, and you know these loans are payable in money.

I say money is indispensable in our modern industrial life. It is as necessary to the carrying on of our business transactions as the ships and ocean waters are to the transporting of goods and merchandise to other parts of the world. It has been often said that the power to tax is the power to destroy and it begins to look as though those whom we have honored and entrusted with government, in a flash justice, provide for the common defense, and promote the general welfare, are too much inclined to permit the money changers to exercise that power.

A thoroughly organized, enlightened, active and articulate citizenship can and will prevent it.

The Farmers' Union is the one strictly cooperative class organization through which the farmer can have an active expression of his rights and needs and membership for more than 39 years have made extensive studies of the farmers' problems from all angles and from an actual and a practical standpoint. Its success will be measured by the number, the intelligence, the courage, the determination combined with the genuine spirit of cooperative fellowship that we can muster and mobilize in a great and powerful organization. Its power, influence and prestige is now many times greater than the number of its members would indicate because of the influence its active enlightened and courageous membership has on the rest of society. Let us make of it the even that leaveneth the whole of society, blotting out corruption, selfishness, greed, malice and hatred that lead to war, and substituting therefore, the kindly graces of truth, honor, virtue, brotherly love and cooperation that will make for an everlasting joy, happiness and social wellbeing, that leads to Peace on earth and Good Will Toward Men. Every member, man, woman and Junior can and should be an active crusader in this noble cause and do you realize, Brethren, that nobler work than this was never conceived in the mind of man? And then too, no work could possibly bring greater rewards, for the compensation, if we succeed will be a crowning victory of human liberty in all mankind over those who would make us serfs of the soil to be dominated by feudal lords.

The next month or two will constitute critical times for the keeping of many farm accounts. The test usually comes in the second or third month of record keeping. Those who meet the test and continue keeping accounts learn that the work becomes easier as time goes on, that putting down the items becomes a habit.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AIDS FARMERS

While Japanese industry and trade have been expanding and prospering, Japanese agriculture has found itself since the World War, and particularly since 1930, facing a situation growing steadily more critical according to the first of a series of studies of developments in Japanese agricultural policy released by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Some of the factors accounting for the depression in Japanese agriculture are: the sharp decline in world prices; a heavy farm debt and tax burden; the fact that the average farm unit is only 2.5 acres; inability to expand further the area of land under cultivation; a rural population of about 30,000,000 people on a cultivated area of less than 15,000,000 acres; high land prices and rent; and specialization on rice and silk as the chief cash crops.

These factors had been affecting Japanese agricultural economy before the world depression but the full force of the depression was not revealed until 1930 when the prices of rice and silk declined precipitously. This price decline caused a great reduction in agricultural income. The resulting reduction in agricultural purchasing power has had an adverse effect upon Japanese industry and commerce.

The Japanese Government has enacted measures designed to prevent a further fall in agricultural prices, to increase the purchasing power of farmers, and to ease the burden of farm indebtedness. These measures involve a considerable degree of government control over agriculture, particularly silk, rice and wheat production. With respect to rice and wheat, the government measures aim to maintain self-sufficiency in these products through tariff protection and price stabilization. In the case of silk, the measures are concerned mainly with the problem of how to

THIRTY-ONE LAND USE PROJECTS INVOLVING TWO MILLION ACRES OF LAND IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

These lands, deemed unfit for arable farming, will be utilized for grazing, reforestation, protection of natural timber, parks for recreation purposes, refuges for migratory waterfowl and preservation of upland game.

FEDERALLY CHARTERED CREDIT UNIONS MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Members of Federal credit unions chartered under the Act of Congress of June 1934 saved \$2,008,900 to the end of the last quarter of 1935, according to statement today by Director C. R. Orchard of the Federal Credit Union Section.

"Making loans from their members' savings, these new thrift and loan cooperatives, composed primarily of industrial employees, lent over \$2,228,000 in the 15 months prior to December 31, 1935," Director Orchard stated. "The average-size loan during the period was \$62."

He said that membership increased 46 percent during the four-quarter period ending December 31, 1935. The amount of loans made in the three months ending December 31 was about as large as the entire amount loaned during the preceding year, he added.

"The average Federal credit union, which at the end of 1935 had nearly 60 percent of its members in operation long enough to make a quarterly report, had about 150 members who had saved \$2,900 and were turning over the money a second time in loans to members," he explained.

"Although only 7 signers are needed to organize a Federal credit union and about 50 makes a good beginning, the average membership is now much larger than this, and these new institutions are already doing a fine service by encouraging regular saving among salaried and wage-earning people," Orchard said.

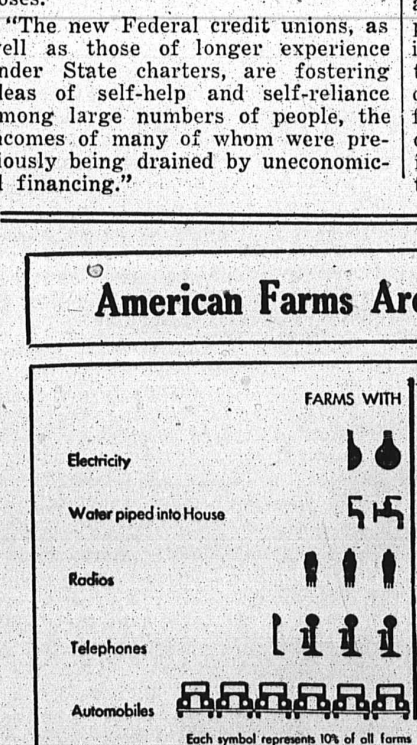
The liberal provisions pertaining to membership eligibility have attracted much attention, and since an employee may become a member by agreeing to save as little as 25 cents a month, every type of employee is eligible to join.

"By obtaining loans from their own savings and loan institution at reasonable rates, credit union members are avoiding excessive charges on personal loans and installment purchasing."

"The sound economic principles encouraged by credit unions have enlisted the active support of some of the largest companies and corporations in the country. Usually, the credit union is composed of the employees of a single factory, store or office. Federal credit unions have now been organized in practically every type of industry, and those organized by fraternal, religious and neighborhood groups are making good headway."

"Practically all the loans are what might be called consumer-loans, since they are used to purchase household

AMERICAN FARMS ARE BEHIND THE TIMES



THIS chart, prepared by the Rural Electrification Administration, illustrates the surprising scarcity of electric service on American farms, despite its almost uniform availability to city people.

Illumination and running water—made possible by electric pumping—are only two of the many advantages which electricity brings to the farm. With them come dependable refrigeration, cool cooking, power for feed grinding and other farm tasks, poultry house illumination for greater egg production, and electric dairy machinery—over two hundred farm uses for electricity have been listed.

It is the purpose of the REA to take electricity to as many farms as possible in the shortest time, and to have it used in quantities sufficient to affect rural life.

Power lines to provide electricity in virgin rural territory may be built by public bodies, farm cooperatives and similar groups, as well as by private utility companies. Construction at 3 per cent interest on a 20-year amortization basis. To be eligible for this financing, a line must be demonstrably self-supporting.

By financing the construction of new electric distribution lines in territories now without any electric service, as well as wiring installations on groups of farms, the Rural Electrification Administration is endeavoring to correct the condition which this chart portrays. Assistance in financing purchases of equipment and appliances to utilize the electricity brought by the new lines is to be given by the reorganized Electric Home and Farm Authority, while financing of plumbing and remodeling is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Housing Administration.

Preference is given to applications from public, cooperative and non-profit groups. To help start such projects the REA offers the services of its legal, engineering and organization staff to advise on specific problems.

REA will also make loans for wiring groups of farm houses and farm buildings. This is not limited to the projects mentioned above. Ways are also provided for financing the purchase of electrical fixtures, appliances and farm equipment to realize electricity's benefits.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 16 to 6

NATIONAL LEADER, CHESTER GRAHAM WRITES AUNT PATIENCE ABOUT TOPIC FOR JUNIORS IN THE COMING YEAR

Dear Juniors;

This week I have a long letter from our national leader, Mr. Chester Graham. I had planned to print his letter in full, but we are rather short on space this week.

Word From National Leader

He now has an assistant in the office, so the work will go forward a little more rapidly. Mr. Graham says "The National study topic for this year is 'Peace and Patriotism.' The first lesson outline is on 'What do we mean by Patriotism?' The second is to be on 'Is War Inevitable?' or 'Why Do Men Fight?' Six lessons will be outlined on this general study topic for the year. As soon as these can be published they will be available from my office.

The policy is to build a unified union of youth and maturity. The organization of Juniors entirely separate from the senior union has not proven satisfactory. The policy of planning special activities and special functions for the Juniors in connection with the local union and the meetings of the local union, is the policy advised by this department.

The national study topics from year to year are planned for permanent growth of the Union and the normal advancement of youth into the active ranks of the Farmers Union.

Just as soon as these outlines for study are released, we will carry them in this column, so be watching. In the mean time, there are many points you can be considering.

Coach Contest for Boys

This week we are publishing information about the Craftsman's guild contest. Each year this is sponsored by Fisher Body manufacturers. I've seen a lot of these coaches that were entered in the contests, and I could hardly believe they were made by boys from 12 to 20 years of age. It is possible for every one of the boys in the Farmers Union groups to construct a coach and enter it in this contest. Wouldn't we all be proud to have one of our organization win a prize. Get busy right away.

Credit Union Material

Week before last we carried an outline for a 4-minute speech on Credit Unions. We have already had several calls for literature but we still have a supply should you want it. On this page is also an article from Washington, telling of the good showing some of the Credit Unions have made. Perhaps your own local will have a credit union organized and operating before long.

I'm closing this week's letter with a thought from the March lesson,

Faith says, "I can,"
Doubt says, "You can't,"
Hope says, "I'll try,"
Hate says, "You shan't,"
Right says, "I will,"
Fear urges, "Run,"
Love gives us strength;
Truth says, "It's done!"

Sincerely,
Aunt Patience.

FROM OTTAWA COUNTY JUNIOR LEADER

Dear Aunt Patience, Juniors and Reserves:

Perhaps I should explain further just what the little corresponding secretary of the Jolly Juniors meant by stage settings. He means that they have defined such terms used in the theatrical world as, costumes, scene plot, tag, up, down, etc. Their intention is to become thoroughly acquainted with amateur play production. After a study of the duties of a director, stage carpenter, property man, wardrobe mistress, and others, they plan to give a play, with which to raise some club funds. Just as soon as school is out they will start work on their own production.

We are also interested in poster making, so if you still have those samples, Aunt Patience, we would like very much to look them over up here in Ottawa Co.

At our county Farmer Union meeting Friday night it was decided that the county organization would give a carnival and plate lunch in order to raise funds to help our junior work.

If any of you folks in Salina or other places not so far away want to see lots of strange sights, eat some good food, hear swell music, and enjoy yourselves in general, we invite you to stop in at the I. O. O. F. hall in Minneapolis on Friday night, April 3rd.

We extend best wishes from Ottawa County to all Juniors and Reserves of Kansas.

Sincerely,
Frieda Maelzer
Ottawa County Junior Leader.

BOX AND PIE SUPPER

The Farmers Union Juniors are sponsoring a Box and Pie Supper to be held at Spring Hill School House, Monday, March 16, at 8:00 p.m. A big program of local talent will be offered. Everybody is urged to come. Boxes of children under 12 should be marked, as the limit on their bidding

DRESS AND ENSEMBLE



8625. Smart Ensemble for Slimness. Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 requires 3 yards 54 inch material for coat and skirt and 2 1-8 yards 39 inch material for blouse. Price 15c.

8234. A Girl Could Make This Herself. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2 3-4 yds of 35 inch material, with 3-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Send orders to Kansas Union Farmer, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Approve 1936 Guild Program



GENERAL MOTORS officials place their stamp of approval on plans for the 1936 model coach-building competition of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, for which awards valued at \$50,000, including four \$5,000 university scholarships, are being posted. Left to right are, Vice-President Lawrence P. Fisher, a member of the operating staff and executive committee; William S. McLean, secretary of the Guild; and W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors.

CRAFTSMAN'S GUILD CONTEST OPEN TO JUNIORS AND RESERVES

Awards valued at \$50,000 for the 1936 model coach-building competition of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild were announced today by William A. Fisher, president of the General Motors sponsored educational foundation and head of the automotive concern's body-building division.

Four university scholarships totaling \$20,000 constitute those for which American youths enrolling in the master class will compete. Approximately the same amount in cash will go to the winners in the apprentice division in the 48 states and the District of Columbia, the remainder being disbursed in the form of trips to the sixth Guild convention.

The dual competition is open to boys who were 12 years old or older but less than 20, September 1, 1935. To achieve equality for all contestants, two age classifications have been established within these limits, a junior division for youths under 16 and a senior division for those who have passed that mark. Duplicate awards are provided for each group.

Participants in the master class will build the famous Napoleonic coach that has served as the project of the Guild competitions since 1930, competing on a national basis for the four \$5,000 university scholarships, two of which are offered the junior winners and a like number the senior. Entrants in the apprentice class will construct the simpler traveling coach designed especially for youths with little natural aptitude or training in the use of their hands.

Eight hundred and two awards in all are being provided in the traveling coach competition. These include 16 awards totaling \$400 to be distributed in each state and the District of Columbia and 18 regional awards consisting of trips to the Guild convention, nine for the junior contestants and nine for the senior.

All models submitted in this competition will be judged by regions. Two boys from each, one junior and one senior, whose coaches obtain the highest scores, will attend the annual convention as guests of the educational foundation.

No national awards are offered the apprentices, since the primary purpose of this class is to provide a stepping stone that will enable youths to progress naturally and easily through the various stages in the development of manual skill, Mr. Fisher states. He explains that discouragement at the outset has prevented many from learning the joy of being able to do things with their hands, denying them the self-satisfaction and appreciation of the crafts that normally follow.

This judging region, created on a basis of population, consists of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The competition for both types of models closes August 1, and judging will be commenced immediately thereafter at the Guild headquarters in Detroit. Winners in the apprentice class will be announced just prior to the convention to be held late in August and those in the master class at the award dinner the opening night of the gathering.

SPADE YOUR OWN GARDEN

The first tool an earnest home gardener has need of in the spring is a spade and the first operation, after the ground is dry enough to work, is to spade the garden.

This task may seem appalling to one unaccustomed to it and the temptation to hire a man with a plow is always strong. And many a fardel fever has grown cold waiting for the plowman to keep his promise, while always strong. And many a garden because the work entrusted to the plowman or a laborer was poorly done.

Spading the garden after a winter of inactivity means sore muscles and a weary back, but nothing more. And what a satisfaction to start on time and do it for you. Immediately after spading the surface can be raked smooth, and the task of putting in the early seeds begun.

Good tools are always important and for this job one needs a spading fork, strongly made, a sharp, short-handled spade and a steel rake. It is best to work in an avenue 6 feet wide or so. Begin by digging across this avenue a trench about 2 feet wide and one full spade's depth. Remove all earth from this trench. Clean the surface of the next two feet of all debris and tramp this debris down in the bottom of the trench. Then spade up and throw into the trench the earth from the next 2 foot strip across the avenue. This in turn provides a second trench, which may be filled as was the first; and this operation is repeated until the garden is done.

Burying debris, including the remnants of last year's crops, is said by department of agriculture experts to be as good as burning it for destroying the fungi of plant diseases. But the method here described must be followed with exactness and the debris be buried deeply, so it will remain undisturbed until decay is complete. Nothing should be buried that will rot readily; decay; pieces of wood, shavings, etc., should be kept out of the garden.

The buried debris adds humus when it decays and in spading next year this humus is taken up into the top soil and enriches it. By adding an inch each year the layer of friable soil is gradually deepened and the productive powers of the garden increased.

Spading in this manner prepares garden thoroughly for seeding with much less expense than plowing and much greater satisfaction. All the corners may be reached, which is difficult with a plow, and the damage

tude or training in the use of their hands.

Eight hundred and two awards in all are being provided in the traveling coach competition. These include 16 awards totaling \$400 to be distributed in each state and the District of Columbia and 18 regional awards consisting of trips to the Guild convention, nine for the junior contestants and nine for the senior.

All models submitted in this competition will be judged by regions. Two boys from each, one junior and one senior, whose coaches obtain the highest scores, will attend the annual convention as guests of the educational foundation.

No national awards are offered the apprentices, since the primary purpose of this class is to provide a stepping stone that will enable youths to progress naturally and easily through the various stages in the development of manual skill, Mr. Fisher states. He explains that discouragement at the outset has prevented many from learning the joy of being able to do things with their hands, denying them the self-satisfaction and appreciation of the crafts that normally follow.

This judging region, created on a basis of population, consists of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The competition for both types of models closes August 1, and judging will be commenced immediately thereafter at the Guild headquarters in Detroit. Winners in the apprentice class will be announced just prior to the convention to be held late in August and those in the master class at the award dinner the opening night of the gathering.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE (Stafford County)

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and knowledge has called from this life the son Kenneth, of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cotton.

Resolved, that the Farmers Union Living Local No. 1984, express our deepest sympathy in this hour of bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of the Resolutions be sent to the bereaved. A copy be sent to the Kansas Farmers Union and a copy be put on the permanent record of the Local.

Mrs. R. B. Jordan,
Mrs. Fannie B. Neill
Mrs. Pearl Harter.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL 749

Johnstown local 749 in McPherson county will hold their next regular meeting on Monday evening, March 23. Mr. John Vesceky, state president of the Kansas Farmers Union will be the speaker for the evening. Get your neighbors, and all come out to the meeting.

Johnstown local, so far this year, has a total of 41 members with their 1936 dues paid. We meet the second and fourth Monday nights of each month, at the Morning Star school house—Gust G. Olson, Secretary-Treasurer.

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
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::: Of Interest To Women :::

BANANA PUDDING

Beat the yolks of 3 eggs and to them add 2-3 cupful sugar, 4 table-spoonfuls flour, 2 1-2 cupfuls milk, and 1-2 teaspoonful salt. Cook until thick like a custard. Into a buttered baking dish place a layer of sliced bananas, next a layer of vanilla wafers, and continue until 6 bananas, and 20 vanilla wafers have been used. Then pour the custard over this mixture. Beat 3 egg whites until stiff. To them add 4 table-spoonfuls sugar. Cover pudding with egg whites. Place in a moderate oven and bake until egg whites are nicely browned. This is sufficient to serve 8 people.

CASSEROLE OF SALMON

Combine together in order given, 2 cupfuls canned salmon, 1 cupful diced celery, 2 cupfuls milk, 4 table-spoonfuls minute tapioca, 2 table-spoonfuls butter, 2 table-spoonfuls finely minced onion and 1-2 teaspoonful salt. Pour into a well greased casserole and place in hot oven, 400 degrees, for 30 minutes. Stir occasionally. When the mixture is thoroughly heated, cover with small, unbaked baking powder biscuits, return to oven, and bake until biscuits are a golden brown.

Almond Icebox Cookies

1 1-2 cups flour,
1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder,
1 1-2 cup chopped almonds,
1 cup (1-2 package) sliced dates,
1-2 cup shortening,
1 cup brown sugar,
1 egg,
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Sift the flour and baking powder together. Mix the finely cut nuts and dates through the flour with the finger tips.
Cream the shortening, stir in the sugar gradually. Add the unbeaten egg and the vanilla. Stir until well mixed. Stir in the dry ingredients.
Shape the dough into a roll about two inches in diameter. Chill thoroughly. Cut with a sharp knife into thin slices. Bake on a well oiled baking sheet in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) for ten to fifteen minutes.

BAKED ALASKA

1 sponge cake,
1 pint ice cream,
3 egg whites,
3 table-spoonfuls sugar,
3-4 table-spoonful vanilla.
Remove center from top of sponge cake leaving a shell at least three-quarters of an inch thick. Fill with ice cream and cover with meringue made by adding sugar and vanilla to well-beaten egg whites. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahrenheit, until light brown and serve at once.

BUTTERSCOTCH BISCUITS

Biscuits: Make biscuit dough, using 2 cups flour. Roll 1-4 inch thick, spread with 2 table-spoonfuls melted butter, 1-4 cup brown sugar. Roll like jelly roll, cut in 1-2 inch slices, place cut side down in pan spread with 2 table-spoonfuls butter, 1-2 cup brown sugar. Bake in hot oven.

STUFFED EGGS

8 eggs, hard cooked
3 strips of bacon
1-2 teaspoon of minced onion
1-2 teaspoon of salt
2 table-spoonfuls of tomato catsup
Mayonnaise
Paprika
Mash egg yolks, add cooked and finely chopped bacon, minced onion, catsup, paprika and enough mayonnaise to make a smooth paste. Stuff the egg whites with this mixture. Serve with or without mayonnaise.

FRUIT SHORTCAKE

3 cups of flour
6 table-spoonfuls of phosphate baking powder
2 table-spoonfuls of sugar
1-2 teaspoon of salt
6 table-spoonfuls of shortening
1 cup of milk
Blend the flour and dry ingredients with the shortening. Knead lightly on a floured board, then roll to one-half inch thickness. Cut into rounds. Spread lower round with melted butter, and place another round on top. Bake in a hot oven for about twelve minutes. When done, split and fill with fresh crushed fruit or drained canned peaches or apricots and serve with whipped or thick cream.

BAKED PORK CHOPS AND POTATOES

Place as many pork chops as you wish in a roaster. Season with salt, pepper, dot with butter, and on each chop place a thin slice of onion and 1 table-spoonful of finely minced celery. Peel as many medium sized potatoes as needed. Place these around and on top of the pork chops. Next add sufficient canned tomatoes to cover the meat and partly cover the potatoes. Cook with cover on the roaster until vegetables and meat are tender.

PICKLED PIGS' FEET

Cook pigs' legs (the part from below the knee joint) until tender. Salt while cooking, and remove bones. Pack in jars while hot, not too tightly. Fill jars with a mixture of vinegar, onion and mixed spices to suit your taste. Seal and cold pack one hour. Tongue and heart may be pickled and canned in the same way.

BROWNED SLICED POTATOES

3 cups sliced raw potatoes
4 table-spoonfuls chopped onions
1-4 teaspoon salt
5 table-spoonfuls fat
2 table-spoonfuls water.
Place fat in frying pan. When hot, quickly add potatoes and onions. Cover and cook until potatoes have browned. This will require about 10 minutes. Add salt and water. Lower fire and cook 5 minutes. Stir frequently.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Feed Ingredients.

Don't let our enemies say "I told you so." Show them the Union is strong.

SPEAKING OF WOOLENS

Those smart Spring woollen of yours—that that sweater dress you are probably knitting—need quite a bit of glycerine. That sounds rather surprising to the average woman who usually thinks of glycerine chiefly in its cosmetic and medicinal applications, in cooking and other household uses. But it's as important to our clothes as to our beauty and health, it seems.

The woollen experts list no less than eight uses for glycerine in the process of making woollen and worsted yarns and fabrics. According to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, it is used as a moisture, preservative, lubricant, and solvent in various processes of manufacture. It is also used in softening, in sizing and finishing, to add suppleness and to give body. In addition they tell us, it is used to effect a gloss on the surface of certain worsted fabrics.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Union Gold, Union Pride and Union Standard Flour.

With a large membership right at the starting of the year, the Farmers Union will be more effective than ever before.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—For Coal.

GREATER EMPHASIS ON FLAVOR NEEDED IN AMERICAN COOKING

More Liberal Use of Spices and Herbs Advised to Make Food Palatable And Enticing

Seasoned travelers tell us that no nation under the sun takes as little pleasure in eating as does ours. They say that the humblest peasant round the world would scorn our daily fare and classify it as "anemic food," lacking in all the robust zestfulness which makes eating a pleasure, instead of a merely nutritive act.

The trouble with us American cooks is that we have become so obsessed with vitamins and calories and food values that we are in danger of losing the finer points of our art. In the effort to make our three meals a day conform to medical (and more often pseudo-medical) advice and dicta, we have gradually lost our prospective on food.

Sure as fate somebody is going to blame this state of things on the depression and the inability of many people to buy choice items but if we are honest we will admit that American cookery was on the wane even in the days when there was a chicken in every pot. No it isn't a matter of economics—it's a matter of imagination. A piece of flank steak or the breast of lamb can be either a sop to hunger or an epicurean revel—and so can the kind of foods, roast sirloin of beef. It depends upon the cooking, and the cooking depends largely upon the skill with which seasonings and spices are used to bring out flavor and aroma.

That, unfortunately, is where we Americans fall down. Few of us even salt properly, and as for pepper, clove, nutmeg, mace and the many other spices and herbs that give piquancy to cheap or expensive cuts to most of us they are names, and to some of us, unrecognized words.

No wonder that sitting down to a meal is in the most of our homes a humdrum occurrence without anticipatory salvation. In no other department of living do we display such apathy of spirit as we do when the dinner gong rings.

American women yield to no others in matters of smartness, style or charm, but until we have learned the art of seasoning food—meats, vegetables, puddings, etc.—we will not be able to claim the culinary crown, nor that more satisfying reward, the well fed approval of our men-folk who now hint that our meals aren't like those that mother used to make.

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The Aladdin Hotel

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

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

PRICE LIST OF JUNIOR MATERIAL

Machinery & Social Progress	35c	Junior manuals	5c
Waste & Machine Age	25c	Living with Power & Machine	35c
Money, Banking & Credit	35c	Kansas Prairie Poems, by A. M. Kinney	25c
Hard Times—Cause & Cure	25c	Voice of Agriculture, by John A. Simpson	75c
Cooperation Here & Aboard	25c	To Stop War—Peace Action	50c
Where Tall Corn Grows	25c	Program Fillers, by J. H. Taylor	10c

Mr. J. H. Taylor, Secretary, Rural Life Council, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. has a quantity of material which is available for the asking. This material would be helpful in planning programs, preparing talks, and studying our Junior Study Topic, "Peace & Patriotism."

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Box 51
Salina, Kansas.

Local Supplies

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for	5c
Constitution	5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for	5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for	10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book	25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob	50c
Farmers Union Button	25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen	10c
Farmers Union Song Book	20c
Business Manual	6c
Delinquency Notices (100)	25c
Secretary's Minute Book	50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney)	25c
Above, lots of 10 or more	20c
Above, lots of 100, each	15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each	75c

Write to
Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

MANY INTERESTING BROADCASTS ARE SCHEDULED FOR THE COMING MONTHS

RADIO BROADCAST

The National Farmers Union will present its monthly program on the fourth Saturday of each month, 11:30 a. m., over the regular Farm and Home stations. Interesting speakers are heard on these regular broadcasts, and vital problems of the day are discussed.

FARM-HOME STATIONS

The National Farm and Home Hour may be heard over the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., central standard time, each week day: WJZ, New York; WBZ, Boston; WBA, Springfield; WMAL, Washington; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBAL, Baltimore; WGAR, Cleveland; WCFR, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; WREB, Lawrence; WJZ, Detroit; WCKY, Cincinnati; WLW, Cincinnati; WSYR, Syracuse; WRVA, Richmond; WHITE, Raleigh; WJAX, Jacksonville; WIOD,

Miami Beach; WWNC, Asheville; WIS, Columbia; WFLA, Tampa; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; KSTP, St. Paul; WIBA, Madison; WEBC, Superior; WDAY, Fargo; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis; WSP, Atlanta; KAPL, Birmingham; WJDX, Jackson; WSMB, New Orleans; KTBS, Shreveport; KVOO, Tulsa; WKY, Oklahoma City; KPRC, Houston; WOAI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas; KTHS, Hot Springs; WIRE, Indianapolis; KPYR, Bismark; WSOC, Charlotte; WAVE, Louisville; WTAR, Norfolk; WFIL, Philadelphia. On Saturdays only, the following stations also carry the National Farm and Home Hour: KFI, Los Angeles; KOMO, Seattle; KTVR, Phoenix; KGB, Spokane; KGB, Butte; KGH, Billings; KPO, San Francisco; KFS, San Diego.

At 3:00 p. m. every Sunday afternoon over the National Broadcasting system. Father Coughlin discusses questions of the day.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

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

Week ending March 11, 1936

Chicago Butter Market

The butter market made further radical declines during the past week with 32c at the opening. Extras declined on the 6th to 31c, holding there until the 10th, declining further on the 11th to 30c, holding steady at this figure at the close. Standards started the week at 32c, went down to 31c on the 6th, held there until the 10th, declining on that date to 30c. Today a somewhat better situation resulted in a fractional advance to 29c, closing 29c. 89 score cars closed at 29c, 88 score 29c.

New York Butter Market

Some irregularities were recorded in the New York market. Opening at 33c Extras lost 1c on the 6th, advanced 1/2c to 34c on the 7th. This was followed by sharp declines of 1c on the 9th and 1/2c on the 10th, an advance today brings Extras to a close of 31c. First opened at 32c to 33c, advanced on the 7th to 32c to 33c, the high for the week, later declining to close at 31c to 31c. Large open commitments on the February contract of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was the principal reason for the higher prices which prevailed during the last days of February. With the termination of this contract, speculative support subsided. Further evidence of lighter movement into consuming channels as a result of a high retail price in recent weeks narrowed demand, resulting in heavier accumulations of supplies. This along with the increased anticipated arrivals brought about freer offerings by holders, and at the same time, causing buyers to operate very conservatively. It has been another one of those so-called "sick spells" when even at reduced prices buyers displayed little interest, operating on a hand to mouth basis. Many buyers, who often buy freely on sharp breaks, displayed little interest even at the concessions, preferring to wait further developments.

Much interest is manifested in production trends which have been difficult to get a definite line on recently on account of reports of bad weather and road conditions which delayed deliveries from the farm to creameries and the finished product to terminal markets. While last weeks report showed marked increases in practically all quarters, many of the reports this week showed a shrinkage. The more conservative group does not look for any marked increase in production for several weeks. With only normal production, light visible storage stocks of butter, and the probability of increased movement into consumptive channels, resulting from lower retail prices lend encouragement.

CLASSIFIED ADS

SEED FOR SALE: Plant Osage Orange Hedge for wind breaks and erosion control. Will take some good Kansas alfalfa seed in exchange. Ray Wickliffe, Seneca, Kansas. 3-19-p

FOR SALE

Five 4 to 5 Foot Cherry Trees \$2.00 Chinese Elm 1 year \$3.50, express collect. Prepared Barberries: 8 Concord grapes \$1; 25 Early Harvest Blackberry plants \$1; 10 Bridalweath Spirea \$1; 7 Blooming shrubs \$1; 8 Blooming size Phlox \$1; 5 No. 1 Evergreen \$1. Barber Nursery, 3104 West Tenth Topeka, Kansas. 3-19-c

ATLAS SORGO, 12c lb here. Other farm seeds reasonable. Fike Seed Store, Council Grove, Kansas 4-2c

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, Sturdy Plants, reasonable. Fike Seed Store, Council Grove, Kansas. 4-2c

GARDEN PLANTS

Certified frostproof cabbage and Bermuda onion plants, open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage: Each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, 1.00; 1,000, 1.75; express collect, 60c per 1,000. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish. Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, 1.00; 6,000, \$2.50. Express collect, 6,000, \$2.00. F. O. B. farms. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY Texarkana, Arkansas 4-1c

GETTING FARMERS OUT OF THE MIRE

Delayed plantings, replantings and, possibly, crop failures are among the troubles many farmers may face in some sections, due to wet and soggy fields and an excess of ground water, it is pointed out.

Heavy snows and low temperatures that prevented thawing could be blessings to farmers, except for the fact that the surplus water will keep back for weeks the spring plowing and seeding. But this handicap, say agricultural engineers, may be overcome by providing the necessary drainage, either by cleaning out clogged ditches, or, where required, digging new ones.

To the farmer is left the choice of three methods of doing work. They are (1) by hand tools and labor, (2) mechanical means, and (3) blasting with dynamite.

Manual labor is, obviously, slow and costly. Mechanical methods will be handicapped by the water-logged condition of the ground. Blasting is quick, efficient and economical, and it may be carried on regardless of the presence of water. In fact, the wetter the ground, the better dynamite will work.

A good ditch, with a depth of three feet or less and proportionately wide—depending on the type of soil—can be blasted with single sticks of dynamite spaced eighteen inches apart in a row down the center line. This, by the so-called propagation method.

When blasting by propagation, it is necessary to prime but one stick of dynamite. This saves cost of caps. Either an electric blasting cap or a cap and fuse may be used. It is important however, that in crimping the cap to a fuse, the joint be made water-tight.

The primed stick should be loaded last. It may be placed at the end of the line of holes or in the middle. Many blasters prefer to load it in the middle hole.

When the primed charge is exploded, by fuse or current from an electric blasting machine, it sets up a detonation wave. This "wave" travels through the water in the ground, exploding the next charge, or those on either side, which in turn sets off the dynamite in the next hole, and so on. The effect appears to be a single explosion of all the charges, so rapidly does the detonation wave. This is true regardless of how long the line of holes may be.

As a rule, dynamite should be loaded to a depth of about one-half the depth of the required ditch. But where there is a stratum of clay or sand at a depth of two to three feet, the dynamite should be loaded against the hard material. More material will be blown out by the same quantity of dynamite when blasting is done under that condition.

Extreme care should be taken to use long enough fuse or leading wires to a blasting machine to permit the blaster to take a safe distance. After loading, all holes should be tamped with earth, using a wooden tamping stick, unless the holes fill with water, in which case no tamping is necessary.

Any user of dynamite should be familiar with its handling and thoroughly understand safety rules and observe them strictly.

Don't delay. Talk the Farmers Union membership campaign over in your next meeting—or see that a meeting is called for that purpose.

The sooner you and your Local get into this 1936 membership campaign the more successful and the more surprising will that campaign be.

LOGAN ASKS COOPERATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN REDUCING LOSS ON TAX EXEMPT GASOLINE

(Continued From Page One)

tions raised by the farmers in regard to this method. The first one was that they had their money tied up in tax for several months. The second being that in order to get refunds, they may have first paid for the gasoline. In that case a man that was unable to pay his bill promptly was unable to get a refund. It worked a hardship on the poor man.

Hence, the Legislature of 1931 provided that gasoline should be exempted from the tax at the time

To Members of The Kansas Farmers Union Royalty Company

An effort is being made to so amend the By-Laws that the Board of Directors may have greater facility in handling the affairs of the Company, and to enable them to better protect and promote the interests of the members. Under the provisions of Section 17-229 of the Revised Statutes of Kansas the request for a meeting to consider any amendments must come from the members or stockholders. We have mailed to each member a synopsis of the amendments proposed and approved by the members present at the annual meeting, with the request that the members sign the request for a meeting, and mail to this office. The signing and mailing of the request is not a vote either for or against any of the proposed amendments, but is only a request that a meeting of the members be called to consider and act upon them. If members representing a majority of the shares of stock outstanding respond, such a meeting will be called. If at the meeting a majority vote for the amendments, they will then be submitted to all of the members for a referendum vote. Approval by the State will be necessary before any amendment can become effective.

In order that the matter may come to a vote of the members, and be decided one way or the other, we appeal to those members who have not yet sent in their signed requests, that they do so at once.

Respectfully,

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY COMPANY,

By G. E. Creitz, Secretary.

it was sold by the distributor to the consumer, and the fuels were to be used for purposes other than propelling motor vehicles on the highways. Under this new system exemptions immediately increased almost a million dollars a year or 20 per cent of the total consumption.

The question then naturally arises: "What was the reason for this enormous increase in exempt gasoline?" Under the present system it is much easier to obtain exemption from the tax than it was to obtain a refund. Any easy method invites evasion.

Under the old method, the evasion was limited to one class of people, which was the consumer, and the consumer's claim was sworn to under oath and was required to be passed upon by his County Commissioners. Nearly everyone in a county is known by the name of the commissioners, and naturally, an applicant would hesitate to make an illegal claim, but under the present system another class of people or the distributor of motor vehicle fuel becomes in a position where they may evade the tax which materially increases the difficulty of the state department in enforcing the law.

These distributors have practiced all sorts of evasions by means of these exemption statements. They have raised the amounts of original statements, thereby obtaining relief from the tax on a greater number of gallons of motor vehicle fuel than was sold tax free. They have also made false statements, signing the names of farmers in their communities with whom they are familiar. They have represented to farmers that they had lost certain exemption statements and asked these farmers to sign another statement for them which was done with the result that both statements were sent to this office and exemption from the tax obtained on twice as much fuel as that which they were entitled to. They have entered into coalition with their customers, under which agreement an exemption statement would be made out for a much larger amount than the actual sale and the profits would be split between the distributor and purchaser.

These examples I have mentioned are those which we have discovered. Doubtless there is a great deal of evasion about which we have not learned, but we do know that from the percentage of tax free fuel sold in some counties that there is a large amount of evasion entirely out of line for the normal consumption of fuel used in tractors or other non-road purposes. We also know that exemptions allowed in Kansas are out of line with neighboring states. Statistics also show that approximately 80 per cent of the tractors used in Kansas are kerosene-burning tractors.

The Legislature of 1933 attempted

to plug this leak by providing for permits to be issued to people who were entitled to purchase tax free motor fuel and for a time it seemed as though this might tend to stop a lot of evasion. For the first year under the present law, exemptions were decreased about one half million dollars or to 20 per cent of the consumption, but began increasing again almost steadily under the second year and have continued to increase in such proportions that for the first time in the history of the motor vehicle fuel tax law, tax exempt gasoline exceeded the three million mark in 1935. The present indications are that they will continue to increase.

This department through careful examination of the exemption statements and by its enforcement activities has refused to allow exemption from the tax on a great number of claims that have been submitted. It has brought about the arrest of a large number of violators which has done a lot of good, but when we consider there are approximately eighty thousand people who hold permits to purchase tax free motor vehicle fuel and that there are over nine hundred incensed motor vehicle fuel distributors and that some of these distributors have several hundred agents selling motor vehicle fuel, it is readily seen that unless this department has the cooperation of those that receive the benefits of this privilege, evasion cannot be properly controlled.

These exemption statements are prepared under circumstances about which this department cannot know except after expensive and far flung investigations which in many cases prove futile. It is the general belief that there is approximately a million dollars in taxes evaded because of this section of the motor vehicle tax law and since the increase is so rapid it has caused widespread attention throughout Kansas, with the result that it is a rather common belief that this section which was written for the purpose of benefiting the farmers should no longer stand. If those that are benefited by this privilege desire to retain such benefits, now is the time they should wake up to the fact that they should abide strictly to the law themselves and should aid in the enforcement of this law by helping the authorities to prosecute any others whom they know are evading just taxes.

There seems to be a general lack of sincerity among the purchasers of tax free motor vehicle fuel in regard to this matter which if it continues will mean but one thing and that is the Legislature will eventually take away from them the privilege of obtaining exemption from the tax on motor vehicle fuel purchased for use other than propelling motor vehicles on the highways.

A. W. Logan,
Director of the Department of Inspections and Registration.

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES MADE BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE	
Abortin Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	50c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots, per 50 cc dose	75c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	75c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargot), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
HORSES	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Horn Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	2.50
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
2Ex Needles. Two supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50
HOGS	
Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Vine, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—For swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
HORSES	
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion, 2 in box	1.00
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Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00
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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week Ending March 13th, 1936	
O. D. Smith—Furnace Co. Nebr.—23 str 998	8.25
Herman J. Bischoff—Lafayette Co Mo.—6 str 956	8.10
J. W. Price—Pawnee Nebr.—4 str 915	8.00
T. E. Sanderson—Johnson Co Ks.—15 str, hrs 852	8.00
S. D. Myers—McPherson Co Ks.—20 str 1038	8.00
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo.—9 clvs 437	8.00
Joe Haller—Osage Co Ks.—23 str 1071	7.85
J. W. Price—Pawnee, Nebr.—16 str 1125	7.75
Ross B. Andrews—Steel City, Nebr.—27 str 987	7.65
Howard K. Woodbury—Osage Co Ks.—15 str 894	7.60
Frank Metcalf—Neosho Co Ks.—8 str 1056	7.50
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo.—6 clvs 452	7.50
Floyd Hulise—McPherson Co Ks.—6 str 811	7.25
B. N. Cooper—Osage Co Ks.—6 str and hrs 690	7.00
D. G. Keister—Leavenworth Co Ks.—12 str 922	7.00
Joseph Dunca—Leavenworth Co Ks.—5 str 710	7.00
Ed McCoy—Nemaha Co Ks.—27 str 583	7.00
Frank Metcalf—Neosho Co Ks.—9 str 998	6.75
J. T. Reeds—Clay Co Mo.—15 str 727	6.50
L. E. Martin—Ray Co Mo.—16 str 751	6.50
J. T. Reeds—Clay Co Mo.—11 str 600	6.50
Robert Forbes—Osage Co Ks.—7 hrs 776	6.50
Eben Olson—McPherson Co Ks.—9 str, hrs 635	6.25
H. E. Dennis—Osage Co Ks.—22 cows 907	5.25
L. E. Fisher—Johnson Co Mo.—14 cows 1017	4.00
H. E. Dennis—Osage Co Ks.—18 cows 907	4.75
J. J. Wright—Ray Co Mo.—17 cows 897	4.00

SHEEP

John Kingery—Franklin Co Ks.—16 84	9.35
M. W. Converse—Wabaunsee Co Ks.—292 102	9.15
John A. Fursman—Allen Co Ks.—27 58	8.85
J. K. Mills—Davies Co Mo.—19 68	8.00
Max Flinner—Leavenworth Co Ks.—5 76	8.00
J. W. Widler—Dickinson Co Ks.—9 76	7.50

HOGS

McCloud Bros—Johnson Co Mo.—21 248	10.20
A. F. Floerscher—Pottawatomie Co Ks.—16 245	10.20
Howard Harrison—Anderson Co Ks.—6 231	10.20
John Young—Franklin Co Ks.—6 233	10.15
Antone E. Peterson—Clay Co Ks.—8 240	10.15
Henry Bettles—Henry Co Mo.—6 240	10.15
Howard Mettler—Jewell Co Ks.—5 234	10.15
E. W. Wren—Anderson Co Ks.—23 236	10.00
Edw. and Leo Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo.—42 268	9.90
B. A. Case—Jennett Co Mo.—14 231	9.90
W. M. Hubert—Chase Co Ks.—8 231	9.85
W. J. Beardwell—Trego Co Ks.—10 256	9.75
Frank Metcalf—Neosho Co Ks.—20 239	9.50

Light Butchers 170 to 230 Averages

Geo. A. Vohs—Miami Co Ks.—25 200	10.30
J. A. Riffey—Johnson Co Ks.—11 193	10.30
Dave Emery—Vernon Co Mo.—6 218	10.30
Chas. Groves—Cedar Co Mo.—9 187	10.30
Harold Mooney—Linn Co Ks.—20 211	10.30
Herman Rings—Wabaunsee Co Ks.—7 222	10.30
Jake Deeters—Mitchell Co Ks.—20 226	10.25
John D. Hensley—Henry Co Mo.—17 218	10.25
Willie Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo.—15 196	10.25
G. E. McCulley—Grundy Co Mo.—15 218	10.25
G. A. Fulhage—Woodson Co Ks.—5 228	10.20
Chas. Pinckney—Pottawatomie Co Ks.—5 220	10.20
E. G. Hoeflicker—Lafayette Co Mo.—7 211	10.20
J. M. Arth—Lafayette Co Mo.—11 215	10.20
G. S. Brockway—Franklin Co Ks.—20 229	10.20
W. E. Dunn—Greenwood Co Ks.—5 178	10.20
Gilbert McCulley—Grundy Co Mo.—10 205	10.20
C. E. Divelbiss—Johnson Co Ks.—5 182	10.20
J. W. Davis—Republic Co Ks.—23 182	10.15
Laue Staaldt—Osborne Co Ks.—6 173	10.15
W. V. Hamilton—Coffey Co Ks.—18 210	10.15
C. H. Peckman—Miami Co Ks.—15 216	10.15
Frank Myers—Allen Co Ks.—6 205	10.15
Thomas H. Hackleman—Cedar County Mo.—5 196	10.15
L. C. Cleveland, Mgr.—St. Clair Co Mo.—10 202	10.15
E. J. Richards—Republic Co Ks.—25 205	10.10
S. Clark—Vernon Co Mo.—10 174	10.10
Willie Sander—Lafayette Co Mo.—17 221	10.10
Eugene Massey—Linn Co Ks.—6 186	10.10
W. H. Wohlford—Nemaha Co Ks.—25 215	10.05
K. Ulises—Anderson Co Ks.—7 191	9.75

Light Lights and Pigs

Willie Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo.—7 155	10.15
Ira King—Vernon Co Mo.—7 150	10.15
Geo. Hatfield—Grundy Co Mo.—9 168	10.10
H. T. Evans—Coffey Co Ks.—16 165	10.10
H. V. Adams—Allen Co Ks.—14 150	10.00
Wave Rhoades—Franklin Co Ks.—7 160	9.90
Ben Hudson—Anderson Co Ks.—5 160	9.50
J. S. Clark—Vernon Co Mo.—5 156	9.50
O. N. Baker—Osage Co Ks.—7 122	9.35
W. W. Young—Platte Co Mo.—21 111	9.25
Herman Wendt, Jr.—Miami Co Ks.—15 121	9.25
Archie Sanders—Henry Co Mo.—5 118	9.25
W. J. Beardwell—Trego Co Ks.—11 109	8.50
W. W. Young—Platte Co Mo.—25 59	8.60

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