



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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JOHN FROST TELLS HISTORY CAPITAL-LABOR DISPUTES

Points Out Progress Labor Has Made In Working Conditions and Wages In Past Hundred Years

INFLUENCED BY GREED

Collective Bargaining With The Use of Strikes As A Threat, Is The Only Tool Labor Can Employ

West's Story of Human Progress, former general history text in Kansas high schools tells of labor conditions 100 years ago. Pages 375-8. "The length of actual labor (in 1832) in the Eagle Mill of Griswold, Conn. was 15 hours and 10 minutes. The regulations at Patterson, N. J. required women and children to be at work at half past four in the morning. Women and children were urged on by the use of raw hide. Two-fifths of all persons employed in American factories were children, whose day of toil averaged 14 hours, and who had no chance whatever for schooling."

Labor has had to fight for every step of progress secured from that day to this. Union labor's only weapon has been the strike, for the strike is the only weapon that stops the profits of the greedy employers, and there seem to be many misunderstanding persons who want to take that weapon from them, and leave them defenseless against the espionage, the lockout, and the blacklisting of Capital, and long hours, the speedup, child labor, women labor, sweat shops, dangerous conditions of labor, and treacherous legislation. The Steel Trust, with directors linked up with General Motors up to only a few years ago, ran two 12-hour shifts of labor in their hot blast furnaces, and heartlessly discharged their laborers at 40 to 45 years of age, because they were then physical wrecks. The Federal Council of Churches, joined with the American Federation of Labor, and finally the Steel Trust was forced to three 8 hour shifts. Force, not reason nor right, is the only weapon to which Mammon bows.

In the Congressional Record of April 1, 1936, pages 4944-45, is given the report of the Congressional Committee investigating the inhuman tragedy in the digging of the 3 1/2 mile tunnel at Gauley Bridge, W. Va. in 1930-31 by the Union Carbide and Carbon Co., a big corporation. Congressman Lamberton was on the committee. The report says: "The whole driving of the tunnel was a gun, continued, and completed with inhuman disregard for the health, lives, and future of the employees. As a result many workmen became infected with silicosis, many died of the disease, and many not yet dead are doomed to die as a result of the negligence of the employing contractor. It is the story of men in the darkest days of the depression, with work hard to secure, driven by despair and the stark fear of hunger, to work for a mere existence wage, under almost intolerable conditions. There was no labor union at Gauley Bridge to fight for the protection of the workmen. Through all the centuries of oppression of the poor laborer, Greed has never repented, never reformed, it still wants the laborer left unorganized, under constant espionage, at the mercy of its ruthless tyranny."

Beginning 75 to 100 years ago government enacted legislation by which great groups of capitalists could unite their capital into corporations, supposedly for the general good. But even 49 years ago the conservative President Cleveland said in a message to Congress: "Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters." Today imagine what luck a poor laboring man would have taking a grievance of low wages or dangerous working conditions before the mighty Sloan or du Pont or Morgan of the General Motors with the inconceivable bargaining power of their billions of capital. The great issue today in the General Motors strike is, shall laboring men be given collective bargaining power, the same as the capitalists were given collective bargaining power 75 to 100 years ago. General Motors and the Steel Trust have never recognized union labor, have never even recognized the labor company union. Money must rule and men must obey is their heartless argument. John Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization and Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers are leading in a desperate struggle to secure collective bargaining power for the laboring men whose toll has piled up the billions for capital.

Alfred Sloan of General Motors has a salary of \$375,000. The North Dakota Union Farmer points out that General Motors paid its laborers in 1935 an average of \$1150, and made a profit of \$167,000,000. It could have paid its workers 2000 and still had a profit of \$72,000,000, or reduced the price of its cars.

In The Topeka Capital of Feb. 1, 1937 is the news story of the disclosure by a U. S. Senate Committee of the names of more than 400 spies that the National Metal Trades Association (Continued on page four)

SOUTHWEST'S GREATEST SHOW OPENS FEB. 23

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 12.—A double header attraction, with the latest models in highway construction and farm equipment, will be held at Wichita, February 25 to 28 along with educational exhibits from twelve states, the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the Republic of Mexico, and various universities and colleges. The double-header exhibit includes the Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show and the Southwest Road Show and School. While these are separate exhibits, both will be held concurrently on the same four days, in the Forum, and on four blocks adjoining on Tractor Row. The four blocks will be closed to traffic during the time of the show. The entire street and buildings on both sides in addition to the Forum, will house this greatest machinery display of the Southwest.

Safety in highway construction and safety in travel equipment will be stressed in the safety exhibits, which will be graphically portrayed. Educational exhibits from the states and universities have been prepared at great expense. The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads is sending a display prepared by a group of artists in the form of dioramas, electrically illustrated. The displays of machinery are living exhibits, many of the machines being in actual operation and revealing exactly their performance.

CHECKS TO FARMERS

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—Latest report from Washington show the U. S. treasury has issued checks totaling more than four and a half million dollars for more than 820,000 acres of low-income lands bought by the Resettlement Administration in the Dakotas and Nebraska, regional director Cal. A. Ward announced at Lincoln, today.

This is more than twice the amount paid out to date in any other region. Checks issued in these three states amount to 30 per cent of all the money paid out nationally thus far in this agency's program to demonstrate the best use for damaged lands.

These checks complete payment for 3,345 tracts of land in this region including 45 per cent of the acreage which has been optioned and accepted for purchase.

"Nearly every announcement about this program brings many letters from farmers who want the government to buy their lands," the director commented. "For that reason we want to make it plain that we are completing the land purchase program already under way and paying for options which have been officially accepted by the government, but we cannot accept options on any additional land unless the nation appropriates more money for that specific purpose."

"Although these projects were not planned with flood control in mind, it is a well-known fact that any complete reclamation program of flood control should begin at the headwaters of our streams, and would include development work similar to that now being carried out on our land use projects," Mr. Ward remarked.

"A good grass cover, trees and the litter of twigs and leaves that accumulate under them, and the addition of a definition of a damaged barley the basis for determining heat damage and mellowness."

Dates and places of the meetings are:

February 19—Buffalo—J. J. Dwyer, 214 Federal Building.

February 23—Indianapolis—C. A. Russell, 826 Board of Trade Building.

February 24—St. Louis—C. B. Barron, 1001 Court House.

February 26—Kansas City—Martin Schuler, 114 West 10th Street.

February 27—Omaha—H. E. Nelson, 508 Federal Office Building.

March 2—Minneapolis—R. H. Black, 116 Federal Office Building.

March 4—Chicago—C. L. Cannon, 332 South LaSalle Street.

The bureau invited all members of the grain industry who are unable to attend any of the conferences to make known their opinions regarding the proposed amendments in writing to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, not later than March 10.

Federal Grain Supervisors have been instructed by the Bureau to cooperate with members of the grain industry in studying the proposed amendments and their significance.

CHOICE KANSAS NATIVE LAMBS BRING \$10.50 TOP

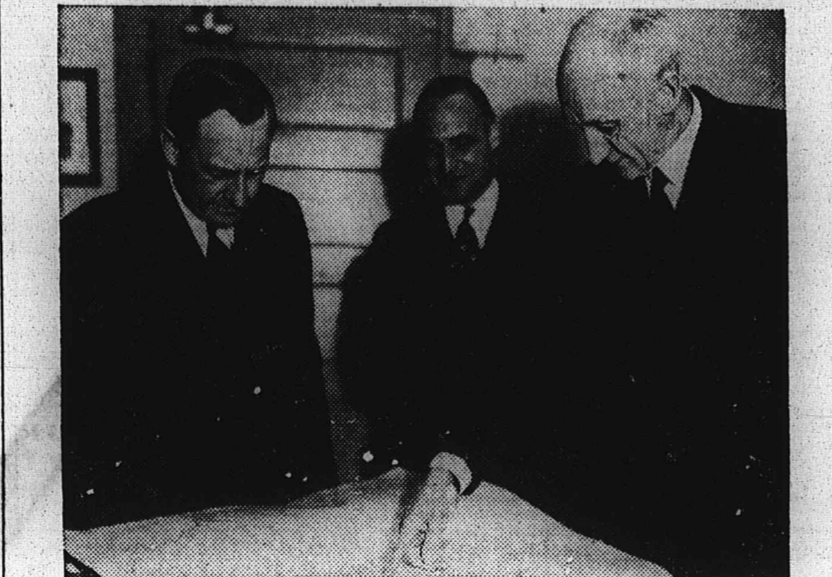
The outstanding transaction on woolled native lambs yesterday was made on a deck lot of choice fat Kansas offerings. The lambs were fed by William Lyons, from Washington county in the north central section of the state. Although this country normally is regarded as a hog growing area, Mr. Lyons says that more lambs than usual are being fattened there this winter.

The supply marketed by him 104 head in all, averaged 87 pounds and brought \$10.50. The Farmers Union Commission company handled the sale.

LAMB MARKET

The fed lamb market is expected to reach its highest point for the coming spring during March and April. There are fewer lambs on feed this year than last. A larger proportion than usual are being fed in those areas which normally market the lambs in January and February. As a consequence, market supplies of fed lambs are expected to be relatively low during March and April, and higher prices are in prospect during that period.—W. E. Grimes, economic and sociology.

CARLSON STUDIES FLOOD AND DROUGHT CONDITIONS



Our photographer was going through the Munitions Building, in Washington, last Friday and stopped at the office of Captain Lucius D. Clay, Assistant to the Chief of Engineers. Capt. Clay is in charge of the rivers and harbor section. The captain and two other men were pouring over a map of Kansas, and inquiry elicited the information that Congressman Frank Carlson was conferring with Capt. Clay and Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, the Assistant Chief of Engineers.

Congressman Carlson is a member of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives and as such has opportunity to work on this matter in the House. But apparently he is not contented to hammer along in the ordinary routine way but determined to go to the source of information and action. The War Department, through its Engineers has supervision of flood control work. Our photographer saw at once that it was an unusual condition that existed and asked the privilege of making the picture. Both officers of the Army gave their consent and the picture shown is the result.

AMENDMENTS TO GRAIN STANDARDS TO BE CONSIDERED AT MEETINGS

A series of conference meetings with the grain industry to consider several proposed amendments to the official grain standards of the United States, was announced today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau explained that the grading of grain would be affected significantly by only two of the proposed amendments. These are a proposal of the grain industry to amend the specifications for the special grade "Cereal Oats," and a proposal to establish a definite limitation on "shrunken and broken kernels" in the top grades of wheat.

Other amendments to be considered are intended chiefly to round out, clarify and perfect in certain details the official grain standards now in effect. They deal with definitions and specifications for barley dockage; the addition of a definition of "damaged barley" the basis for determining heat damage and mellowness.

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BEHAVIOR: At the Robbins' Turkey Ranch near Belvidere, from 6,000 to 10,000 turkeys are grown each year to cause holiday night-mare and stomach aches throughout the United States. The birds wander over a 5,000-acre range and are herded by men on horseback when shipping time arrives in the fall.

Col. Philip G. Murphy, director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, who was in Wichita in connection with the installation of the new manager, expressed gratification at having obtained a suitable successor to Mr. McElveen for the permanent management of the Wichita office, as the services of Mr. Viehmann are needed back in the Washington office.

Mr. Warren comes to the management of the Wichita Crop and Feed Loan office from a valuable experience in similar work, having been for four years manager of the Denver office of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, making short term production loans over a large Western area.

EROSION CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Very Little Erosion

Largely Sheet Erosion

Wind Erosion

Extensively Destroyed

Moderate to severe erosion has taken place on 64 per cent of the land in the United States. Already some 50 million acres in the United States have been ruined by erosion, and 50 million more acres have been seriously damaged.

It is estimated by Harold Stover,

Kansas State College extension engineer, that erosion costs the state of Kansas 8 1/2 million dollars a year and affects 84 per cent of the land in the state. Partially because of erosion, enough Kansas land has been abandoned in the last seven years to make up the first seven counties in the state, alphabetically listed.

When solicited by our representative for a statement concerning his visit to the War Department, Congressman Carlson said, "I am deeply interested in tributary control and the way to accomplish this is by the construction of lakes, reservoirs, dams and ponds. It is only in recent years that we have observed the great waste of our natural resources through water run-off or erosion of our land. The time has arrived when our nation must adopt a policy of conservation of its land and water resources. This program, which will of necessity be a long time program, should give consideration to every phase of water run-off. The entire plains region is in need of measures which will bring relief from the more critical conditions caused by floods and droughts. Because I want to work with the men who are committed to this job and because I feel that I can work best with them when I know what they intend to do, I came down here to their office. Both Army officers have extended me every courtesy and I feel that I can better carry on my work in the house now that I have had this visit."

Beginning with this week, Hartley E. Warren, formerly of Denver, becomes manager of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office of the Ninth Farm Credit District. This office serves, from Wichita, the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico.

Former Acting Manager B. F. Viehmann will work with Mr. Warren for a few weeks, while he becomes familiar with the details of a service which, in approximately five years, has made, in the four states of this district, 223,836 loans for a total of \$33,041,548. When former manager, R. H. McElveen was transferred from Wichita, to the management of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan office at Columbia, S. C., Mr. Viehmann was detailed from the Washington headquarters to serve as Acting Manager until a successor for Mr. McElveen was found.

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When buying chicks, poultrymen are frequently bewildered and misled by spectacular advertising. The National Poultry Improvement Plan was founded last year by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to protect purchasers of hatching eggs and the chicks through the establishment of uniform standards and grades. The grades used are U. S. Approved U. S. Certified, and U. S. Record of Performance. Breeding stock producing eggs and chicks of these grades are all under official inspection and supervision. The quality can therefore be depended upon.

Representative Marvin Jones, in his address to the conference, said that he and the House Agricultural Committee will do all that they can to pass and put into law any plan for Agriculture on which the conference might agree. The rest of the morning session and a part of the afternoon general session was used for a thorough discussion of farm legislation by the farmers present.

In the afternoon the conference separated into commodity groups. Each commodity group was instructed to select a certain number from the group to represent the commodity in the general committee which was to work out the general principles underlying the proposed legislation. The wheat group chose M. W. Thatcher, A. R. Shumway, and C. C. Talbot as their representatives. If the report brought in by this committee is put into effect by proper legislation this conference shall stand in history as one of the most constructive conferences, as far as agriculture is concerned which had been held within the last decade if not the last century.

The report of the conference follows.

Recommendations of Farm Conference

The national conference of farm leaders, which was called by Secretary Wallace, today unanimously adopted the recommendations contained in a report drafted by committee selected by the conference. The conference then adjourned.

The conference, composed of farmers and representatives of commodity organizations, met in Washington, February 8 and 9, to consider proposals and policies affecting agriculture.

The recommendations were:

Your General Committee of Eighteen has received from the National Commodity Subcommittees their respective reports, and after most careful consideration submits herewith its report and recommendations:

Farmers of this country, in the opinion of your Committee, recognize the following premises:

(a) The farmers of this country insist they receive their fair share of the national income.

(b) That much of the Federal legislation pertaining to production

FARMS 600 ACRES IN "CROOKED ROWS"

Mankato, Kans., Feb. 16.—"After three years' experience farming on the contour, you couldn't get me to go back to straight-row farming," declares Loren Vandeventer, operator of a 600-acre farm near Mankato, Kansas.

Vandeventer says his fields are worth twice as much as they were before they were terraced. Here is why: (1) In the drought year of 1934 he had the only feed in the neighborhood that could be harvested with a binder; other farmers had to use a mower; (2) he had one of the few successful stands of alfalfa in Jewell County in 1936, and he says the crop was due to contour summer fallowing; (3) he does not have to spend several days each spring plowing in the gullies so he can cross them as he did before he terraced his fields; (4) less power and less gas are required to cultivate crops on the contour than were required to plow up and down the hills; and (5) Vandeventer's pastures have a carrying capacity double the carrying capacity of the average Jewell County pastures.

Of the 600 acres, Vandeventer farms, only 330 are cultivated. These consist of 100 acres of alfalfa, 60 acres of which is seeded each year; 60 acres of wheat; 80 acres of corn and grain sorghums; 40 acres of oats; and 20 acres of summer fallow land. These crops, all grown on the contour, provide for the 50 head of cattle, 50 hogs, 250 hens, and a team of horses.

FARMING AND YOU

By H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

The greatest contribution that agricultural conservation can make to Kansas is not 17 million dollars in payments. It is the spreading of a good habit—the habit of conservation.

The legumes seeded to earn AAA payments will die within a few years. But the habit of farming with a legume rotation will not die. Many of the farmers who are taking part in the program today will be farming other land next year or the year after. They cannot take with them the alfalfa they have planted, the terraces they have built, or the fallow rotations they have started. But they will take with them an appreciation of the value of these practices. They will be an influence for permanence in agriculture no matter where they go.

Conservation is not an accomplishment which can be bought with cash or enacted into law. It is a habit that arises from love for the land, a habit that is strong where land is considered as the property of future generations and not as something to be worn out and abandoned by the present owners. The national Agricultural Conservation Programs are stimulating the development of that habit. Their value to the Americans of a hundred years from now will depend upon how intelligently they are used by the people who benefit from them.

YOUR POULTRY

By E. R. Halbrook, Extension Poultryman Kansas State College

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
 John Vesecky, Editor
 Pauline Cowger, Associate Editor
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.
 When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.
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 Clay Center
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 Clay Center

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

EDITORIAL

The bill to take away the tax exemption on gas used for non road purposes is in the hopper at Topeka. It now is up to us farmers to get busy and put pressure on our senators and representatives to have the bill killed. Practically every investigation made by the state department dealing with the collection of gasoline taxes either in Kansas or other states having exemptions such as Kansas, has shown that by far the greater part of the tax evasion is chargeable to faulty enforcement, especially as regards the transporting of gasoline, in transport trucks. All that the law needs is better enforcement and perhaps some minor changes designed to make evasion more difficult and easier to trace.

I wish some of our western counties would make a real house to house survey of the amount of gasoline actually used for non road purposes in the county, such as tractor use, both in the field and belt work, gasoline lamps and stoves, stationary gasoline engines, light plants and all the other uses to which gasoline is put on the farm. If such a survey is made I feel sure that we can prove to both Governor Huxman and to the legislators that there is far more gasoline legitimately exempted from taxation than the reports made out by the Petroleum Institute would have the people to believe. Let us get busy NOW.

There is a heck of a toodoo all over the country as to the right or wrong of the President's proposal to appoint up to six new Justices of the Supreme Court in case the present Justices who are over 70 years old refuse to retire. I have in the past many times expressed the opinion that our federal courts should be put back into the constitutional position that the framers of the Constitution clearly intended them to have, namely as interpreters of our laws. I feel however that to give the President permission to increase the number of justices would not remedy the trouble, in fact it would tend to aggravate it. If now there is such diversity of opinion among the Justices as to the constitutionality of certain laws that a majority of the decisions are by a divided court and it takes months and even years to arrive at a decision; what would be the conditions if the court were to be nearly doubled in membership. If President Roosevelt wins and enlarges the court into a medium sized debating society, what is to prevent the next president from adding enough new members of his own choosing to turn the court into a convention of maturates.

I believe that the proper way to approach the matter is to go directly to the root of the trouble by redefining the duties of the Federal courts along lines originally intended by the framers of the constitution, and specifying definite retirement ages. If the powers and duties of the courts cannot be redefined by law, then it should be done by a constitutional amendment permanently curbing the ever present tendency of the courts to assume powers which the constitutional convention had definitely refused to grant them. Take from our Federal Courts the assumed right to declare properly passed legislation unconstitutional and you take from any President or party the desire or need to appoint new justices in order to make it possible to effectuate reforms which changed conditions may make necessary. In no country except the United States as far as I know have the courts the power to nullify the wishes of the people as expressed through laws enacted by their duly elected representatives. If the courts must have some power over legislation let it be merely a veto which may be overridden by a two thirds majority of both houses of congress the same as is provided for a presidential veto.

TRAVELOGUE

In my travelogue this week I will just shortly tell our members where I was and what I was doing the last two weeks. Early Tuesday morning, February 3rd, I took the train for Topeka to attend the executive committee meeting of the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations. We went over the proposed legislation with our Legislative Representative, Mr. Clyde Coffman, and worked out the basis for some bills that we wanted introduced. In the evening I together with some of the Executive board members of the State Union went to Kansas City, Thursday morning the State Union board met and went over all the business that was on the docket. In the afternoon we attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. of Kansas City. After that meeting adjourned our State board went into session again. Friday forenoon we attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n. In the afternoon the Farmers Union Jobbing Association met in annual session. After that our state board met again for a short session to complete all the work and adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

As the State board had instructed me to accept the invitation of Secy. Wallace to attend a conference of farm leaders in Washington on Feb. 8 and 9 I did not go back to Salina from Kansas City but left directly from Kansas City, Saturday evening. I arrived in Washington Monday morning about nine o'clock. I just had time to get my hotel room and take a taxi to the Agricultural building for the meeting. As there is another article in this issue of our paper on the work of the conference I will not take space to enlarge upon it. With so much excitement about the court change proposals, the Farm conference and other matters pertaining to legislation, I found it impossible to see the officials that I had hoped to see while there. Besides my time was fully occupied with the conference.

Tuesday evening C. C. Talbott and I took the train for Omaha to attend the Nebraska Farmers Union Convention. I arrived in Omaha Friday morning and after eating breakfast I went to the Auditorium where the convention was being held. Even at the hotel I was told by the hotel people that this year's convention was the largest in the point of attendance of all the conventions held in recent years. There were over eight hundred in attendance counting delegates and visitors. The Fridays program was full and very interesting. The reports of the various committees showed fine progress made by the Nebraska cooperatives, the state Union, and especially their Junior department. The entertainment furnished during the day was wholly Farmers Union home talent and met with merited applause. I spoke in the morning and Brother Talbott was called upon right after I had finished. It was with reluctance that I waved adieu to the Nebraska brothers just in time to catch the 4 o'clock train home. Jimmie Norgaard went back to the hotel with me and showed me some of the pictures he had taken while on his trip through Europe last year. He volunteered to take his moving picture films with him to some of our Kansas meetings if our folks would let us know when and where they would like to have him show them.

I did not see much of the flood damage on the way east as I went by way of Chicago. The Mississippi river was frozen over at Fort Madison where the Santa Fe crosses the river. In many places the ice was ridged up above the level of the banks, and covered over with yellow mud or dust like our ground in Kansas after a duster. There is no snow on the ground after one leaves Chicago, and none to speak of between Chicago and Kansas City until one gets about a hundred miles east of Kansas City. From there to Kansas City the ground was still covered with a thick sheet of smooth ice that made it almost impossible to haul feed to the live stock and caused heavy daily losses to the farmers because of cattle and horses breaking their legs falling on the ice. When I saw that ice covered hilly country I was not so sure that I wanted to trade my farm for a farm there, even if we do have droughts and dust storms more than occasionally in Kansas.

The Cloak Room

By W. P. Lambertson

Sen. Norris lists himself as an Independent Republican despite the blessings of Jim Farley.
 The Irish have it in Montana. Their two Congressmen are O'Connell and O'Connor. In other states their representation has grown also.

The National Theater, where Tallulah Bankhead has been playing this week, has been a social mecca where the Speaker, his wife and daughter have received the congratulations of their friends.

Tallulah's father, incidentally, was on the verge at one time but left for politics which no doubt came as an inheritance from his father, who served in both houses. The Speaker's brother is in the Senate.

To old-timers, the discussion of permitting horse racing in the District of Columbia, brings back memories of Chase Curtis' fondness for his favorite pastime.

Although newspapers have printed many pictures of Dr. Townsend, a constituent brushed by him in the Capitol recently and looked him squarely in the eye, without recognizing the founder of OARP.
 Reviewing a life of Elihu Root, one will recall that although his personal aspirations usually turned out a disappointment to himself, yet he served his country most ably for more than half a century.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, outstanding liberal, was the oldest Justice on the Supreme Court, being 91 when he retired; Justice Field had the longest service, over 34 years, with Chief Justice Marshall a close second.

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS

The other day we were pleased to learn that a former Kansas boy helps to look after Alaskan affairs in Washington. While meandering through the Capitol subway we met a young man by the name of J. J. Eccles, secretary to Delegate Diamond, of Alaska. Conversation brought out that he was born in Herington, Kansas, and many of his relatives are still living there. He told us he had been making his home in the land of Santa Claus for the past years. When asked if he preferred to live in Alaska, he smilingly replied, "Well, it wouldn't be very diplomatic to say that I did, but I frankly admit that I enjoy it a great deal more than Washington." Eccles lives in Valdez, a once thriving mining town of 15,000 inhabitants, but today cannot boast of more

than 500 population. It is 1800 miles north of Seattle, which makes it quite a little jaunt from Washington, D. C.

GOOD REPORT FROM VODA LOCAL

Miss Pauline Cowger: I will just drop you a few lines in regard to our membership in our local. I feel that I will double our membership in our local this year over last year.

I hope that all the locals can do the same.
 Yours very truly,
 William Papes.

REVIVED INTEREST

Mr. E. J. Bergman, secretary of the Stringtown local 2198 writes this office that are reorganizing and plan to have regular meetings.

Their last meeting was on the night of January 11th, and there were five members paid up their dues, but "we will get a lot more for 1937," Mr. Bergman says.

VETERAN MARKET TOPPER'S YEARLINGS BRING \$12.50

William Branson, Osage county, Kansas, has been topping the Kansas City cattle market for years, so today's experience in marketing the highest priced load of fat cattle on the yards here held no new thrills for the veteran feeder except that thrill of witnessing the culmination of another job well done.

Mr. Branson's consignment, today included 25 head of choice Hereford yearling steers that had been on full feed since the middle of August. Fattening rations consisted principally of good corn and alfalfa hay. The yearlings, averaging only 1,008 lbs per head, were purchased by Wilson through the Farmers Union at \$12.50 per cwt.

—Drovers Telegram.

ARGENTINE CORN ACREAGE REDUCED

Washington, Feb. 13.—The first official estimate on this year's acreage of corn in Argentina places the area at 16,309,000 acres. This forecast is more than 18 per cent under the record plantings for the 1936 crop, but is 1,059,000 acres over the previous five-year average.

Last season considerable corn was planted in wheat producing areas which are not especially adapted to corn, because weather conditions were unfavorable for wheat planting.

Despite a record corn acreage in the Argentine last season, the 1935-36 crop amounted to only 392,483,000 bushels compared with 451,945,000 bushels in 1934-35.

Neighborhood Notes

It was with much pleasure that we at the State office found in a prominent position in the February 15th issue of the Topeka Daily Capital the following article about Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Folkers together with a picture of both the celebrants. The Folkers have not only been long time prominent citizens of Trego county, but they have also been long time members of the Farmers Union. Mr. Folkers joined the S. D. 28 Local No. 573 F. E. & C. U. of A. in September 1912 and has been an active member of the same local ever since. In 1929 he was elected County Secretary of the Trego County Union and has served the county Union as secretary up to the present time. The state office and all the members of the Kansas Farmers Union wish the celebrants many more such happy anniversaries.

COUPLE LIVE 50 YEARS ON SAME TREGO FARM

Same House, Except for Remodelings. Folkers Stand High in Their Community—No Death in Family in a Half-Century

Special to The Capital
 Wakeeney, Kan., Feb. 14.—When Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Folkers celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last Tuesday at their commodious farm home 10 miles south-west of Wakeeney, it also was a celebration of 50 years' continuous residence on the same farm, practically all the time in the same home, though it was twice enlarged to meet the needs of a growing family.
 Mr. Folkers came to Trego county from Washburn, Ill., in 1886 and on March 13 filed with the government homestead and timber claims at the federal land office here. The summer was spent in improving his claims and building a small house in which he weathered the severe blizzard of November 16, 1886.

New Home 2,720 Acres
 Early in the following winter he returned to Illinois and on January 26, 1887, married Miss Grace M. Garrels. A few days later found them "at home" to his newly-made friends on the claim where as the years passed seasons and two daughters were born. For some and one daughter are married, the others still at home with their parents. There are 10 grandchildren. In all the half-century there has not been a death in the family.

The Folkers family is one that has "stayed put" through good years and bad years and "gathered moss" to the extent of adding 2,400 acres of Trego county land to the original 320 acres and title to these has never been encumbered by a mortgage lien.

Active in Community

All the members of the family now are living within a radius of nine miles of the original home. In fact, none has ever lived elsewhere except that one son, Karl, was a member of the A. E. F. and spent the winter of 1918 in Germany with the American army of occupation.

Mr. and Mrs. Folkers, now 75 and 70, respectively, always have taken an active interest in the spiritual and educational growth of their community and enjoy the respect and confidence of all.

FARMERS CO-OP OIL CO. ANNUAL MEETING

There were 23 members at the annual meeting of the local Cooperative Oil Co., at the Scout Hut Tuesday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes and the president's report, John Orr was called on to present some charts to show the company's progress and development since it started in June 1930. Three charts were presented, showing the outstanding stock in comparison to the number of members, the growth in assets, and the increase in business volume.

An amendment to the by-laws providing for quarterly meetings of the members was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Ballots were then taken and the following directors were elected for a two year term: B. F. Rice, Roy Lesdery, Gail Hamilton and John Leddy. Other directors are Robert Jordon Vance Clark and Ed Small. The retiring director is Art Freund.

The auditors report showed that the company did a business of \$36,379.60 and a made net savings of \$2,076.79, this savings or dividend was divided as follows: 10 per cent to the reserve 8 percent interest on Stock, 5 1-2 per cent patronage refund and the balance, about \$35 to the educational fund.

After a short period of discussion the meeting adjourned to meet again May 11.—Conway Springs Star.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Waterville, Kans., on Tuesday March 2, 1937.

All Locals are urged to send delegates to this meeting. The different committees for this meeting are: Dinner, Mrs. Oscar Olson; hall, Arthur Mape; good of the order, O. W. Dan and Louis Leebberg; resolution, H. D. Glenn, John I. Tommer and A. N. Peterson; program, Liberty Local.

Let us turn out, everybody, and make this one of the best meetings we ever had. I'll be seeing you.
 Fred C. Pralle, Sec.

LADIES AUXILIARY

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Farmers Union Local 592, met at the home of Mrs. John McKelvy. The meeting was called to order by the president, The Lord's Prayer was repeated. Roll call was answered by current events, and discussions were made. Secretary's report was read and approved. Four visitors were present. Lunch was served by the hostess and we adjourned to meet March 9th with Mrs. Alden McNeil.

We are indebted to Mr. M. L. Beckman for the following clipping from the Clay Center Times of Feb. 11 describing the annual meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union Co-operative Association. This successful cooperative is one of the many successful cooperative associations, which were built up by the membership of the Farmers Union, and illustrates what can be done through intelligent cooperative effort.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Association Met At High School Auditorium Friday of Last Week

It was a happy congenial crowd that gathered at the Clay county community high school gymnasium Friday for the annual meeting of the Clay County Farmers Union Co-operative Association. When nearly 450 stockholders, with their families and some invited guests, started down the line to be served from the big tables loaded with appetizing food, it almost looked to the fellow near the end, that the supply of provisions could not possibly hold out, but there was enough and to spare. The good women had prepared an abundance of sandwiches, meat, salads, baked beans, pickled relishes, cakes, coffee etc., which constituted a real banquet. The Methodist orchestra played as the diners took their places and listened to both conversation and peppy music. Mrs. M. L. Beckman and Mrs. Everett Alquist directed the dinner with assistance by other women interested in making it a success.

Following the banquet the business session of the association was held in the high school auditorium, with J. A. Engert presiding and Ernest M. L. Beckman as secretary. The crowd had a chance to pep up a bit with a group sing led by Miss Leora Smith with Mrs. John Slingsby at the piano. Mrs. Edna Siemers, with Mrs. V. R. Vergades as accompanist, sang two pleasing numbers. A character sketch by Mrs. Harold Stoneback was cleverly given.

The secretary's minutes and auditor's report indicated that notwithstanding some of the adverse weather and crop conditions, the Farmers Union had a good year and were going forward with renewed interests and efforts. In the period since their organization in 1923 to 1937, they have enjoyed a nice increase in business and membership.

Everett Alquist, business manager of the Cooperative Association, spoke briefly, expressing appreciation of the splendid support given, and stated that the cooperation and better understanding of manager and stockholders were essential in carrying on their business satisfactorily.

Various matters of interest were taken up and discussed at length, and a donation was made to the Red Cross for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

In their annual election, directors chosen were Ernest Small and Fritz Meenen. Everett Alquist and Walter Hammel are holdovers. Mr. Meenen is the new member on the board. J. A. Engert continues as president. Leslie Roenigk, formerly one of Clay county's most progressive farmers, and staunch supporter of the Farmers Union, addressed the assembly. He told them something of the Kansas Consumers Cooperative association, and displayed some of their products.

Among the oldest old-timers present mingling with their friends on this occasion were Thomas Wilson and Walter Slingsby. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Roenigk came from Kansas City especially to meet their friends at the big annual meeting. Even the preachers and printers were included in the gathering, and they enjoyed meeting all the good folks of this association. People came from all over the surrounding community, and it is estimated that this was the largest crowd ever attending the annual meeting. Congratulations are due to those responsible for the dinner, the entertainment, and all who joined in the activities of the day.

The officials reported a dividend had been declared of 8 per cent on capital stock and 7 per cent on both sales and purchases, this being, they stated, one-half of one per cent higher than the dividend of last year on sales and purchases.

A REPLY TO SHEPHERD'S LETTER

To the Editor, Kansas Union Farmer

Mr. Shepherds article dated January 28 is very typical of a present day farmer it is self-explanatory as to why each state organization can't or don't pay up their National dues.

There is nothing that has hurt Farmers Union membership so much as when a farm leader keeps one foot in the Farmers Union and the other in a "compromise."

As far back as 25 years ago the writer used to read with interest the J. D. Shepherd articles in the

old Farmers Mail and Breeze and judging from the article of January 28 it seems as if Mr. Shepherd as a family man has all these years been an agreeable person to live with; a person who with our "Henry" can look agreeably upon plowing under and also in other ways destroy wealth and thereby expect prosperity to come out from "just around the corner," while many of Clay County's farmers and thousands of others use Henry's "dole" or "pin money" for covering only a very few of their bare necessities and for the balance of the deficiency a farm mortgage to the Federal Land Bank usually results. (?)

Mr. Farmer! Is there ever to be a time when it is to be our turn, our proper time to get the favorable end of these "family compromises?" If there ever is, it is right now and we farmers must stand pat with both feet on our side of the house or we never will know of anything else than a half loaf.

Please read the last paragraphs on page 50 of the Farm Journal for February and you will learn of Henry's plans whereby even a "Shepherd compromise" won't have a chance to register in his own back lot.

Yours,
 Victor E. Hawkins,
 (President Riley County Farmers Union No. 45.), Randolph, Kansas.
 February 6, 1937.

OSAWATOMIE BUSINESS ASSN. PAYS MEMBERS' DUES

The annual stockholders meeting of the Osawatomie Farmers Union Coop Assn. was held in Osawatomie January 26, 1937.

Meeting was called to order by President Huntsberger. After some discussion on payment of Farmers Union dues by the association for their stockholders.

Albert Vesecky, traveling representative of the Jobbing Association was called upon for a short talk. Mr. Vesecky talked about the Farmers Union movement in general. He told of the work of the Union in getting beneficial legislation for agriculture and the work it has done in building up and supporting producers cooperative associations.

Mr. Vesecky further called attention to the possibilities of the Farmers Union and cooperative movement in the future.

If the Farmers Union and the cooperatives work together closely and build strong well financed and efficiently managed cooperatives.

After Mr. Vesecky's talk the meeting adjourned for lunch which was furnished by the business association.

Upon reconvening it was voted unanimously for the business association to pay the Farmers Union dues for all the stockholders for the year 1937. Next the auditors' report was read which showed that the business has had a very successful year.

Mr. Wheaton made a fine talk on farmers situation. The effect that cooperatives have had on the situation and the part that the Farmers Union had in bettering farm conditions. Mr. Scheffelbusch said that the government cannot make farmers rich. They have to do that themselves. Mr. R. D. Reavis also spoke on the farm situation and what a strong Farmers Union could do to help right it.

In closing Manager Verdie told the stockholders about the fine increase in business the association had last year and about the fine cooperative spirit that prevails around Osawatomie.

Those present expressed appreciation of the fine program of entertainment, the speeches and the cats.

TO THE EDITOR AND FRIENDS

I have been reading with interest the articles appearing from time to time in our paper on the farm tenant question and the wonderful help that the government has been doing for the farmer. To me it has yet not been proven that the resettlement administration has done very much for the farmer. It is true that they did give a few renters a little work but as soon as the election was over it all died a sudden death, thinking, I presume that the farmers were all rich by then and did not need any more work. Very few farmers here that own farms, no matter how deep in debt, were able to obtain any work. All the help they can get is to get deeper in debt. No one that I know of has had his mortgage reduced except by foreclosure, thereby forcing another man to become a tenant or go on relief. A large number of well to do renters sold out when the first W. P. A. started, moved to town and have been on relief ever since. It is too bad that more of us that were trying to pay for a home did not do that. Today we could have had a good auto, go places, and see things but not so, we that are trying to pay for a home on the farm are still the goat. To me, the good old U. S. A. is drifting rapidly into a land of tenant slavery even worse than Denmark was over one hundred years ago. The only thing that will save us is a unified organization of farmers. Moral: Get your neighbor to join the Farmers Union.—C. F. Teagard-en.

NOTICE

FARMERS UNION ELEVATORS AND BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS

Arrangements have been consummated, to facilitate the handling of all kinds of field seeds from Growers to Planters, available to our business institutions and Farmers Union locals in Kansas. This worth while service has been placed under the direction and supervision of our director J. P. Fengel of Lincolnville, Kansas, who will quote prices and answer all inquiries direct.

Won't you help build the Farmers Union?

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

JUNIOR LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Today noon when I returned from lunch it was so delightful and spring-like out doors, I could hardly realize just a week ago we were sliding around on coatings of ice over everything. The sky is a beautiful blue, and the air felt so warm, I could almost imagine seeing buds bursting on the trees, and flowers peaking up from the ground. Perhaps the most of our winter is over, but we can hardly expect not to have more cold disagreeable days before spring really starts with us.

The message to the locals from the national study topic for this month is on "True Patriotism," which is a timely one. Last year we studied about peace, and we know that true patriotism is brought about by a peace-loving people. I found such an interesting little item about George Washington's favorite horse and I thought you should perhaps like to read it also.

How did you get along last week in putting into effect some of the rules for properly setting the table. This week I have several more suggestions, especially about waiting tables, and I hope you find a place in your note book for these. I always do have a hard time to remember whether you remove the dishes from the right, or serve on the right.

In a letter from Mrs. Gladys Edwards of North Dakota she says, "I note your Junior page which is becoming more and more interesting, that there is genuine interest being aroused in the Junior work in Kansas. I can assure you that I am very happy about this."

Naturally, I was pleased in the excellent writing of Mrs. Root's letter on the weed project. She has gotten the idea which we hoped to express in this study.

I felt you would all like to have that little message from Mrs. Edwards for she has been in Kansas several times, and personally knows a good many of our Farmers Union folks. Those of you who did not hear her talk at last year's state convention missed something most excellent. Those children younger than Junior age who do not wish to take up the advanced study "Cooperation," this course in "Weeds" is outlined and has been found very interesting. In some of our groups they have found it so interesting and worth while that the Juniors, Reserves and Juveniles have gone over the course, and it has been worked out quite satisfactorily. I wish each group in Kansas would purchase on off these study booklets, and consider it along with other work that can be ordered through your state office.

Sincerely,

—Aunt Patience.

MESSAGE TO THE LOCAL

True Patriotism: WHAT IS TRUE PATRIOTISM? Patriotism is defined by Webster as "love of country." Our National Junior Motto, "He loves his country best who strives to make it best" surely defines true patriotism. During the past, patriotism has always been associated with warriors, generals, and admirals who have been invariably held up before our youth as a shining example of "true patriotism." With the increase that our youth would do well to pattern their lives after these "great men." These men were great in time of war and unquestionably rendered our nation a valuable service at that time, but why has far more emphasis been placed upon their deeds of valor than upon the causes of the conflicts which they were engaged in? Patriotically speaking, "love of

SEW THIS YOURSELF



8654. Youthful Utility Frock. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32. Size 16 requires 2 7/8 yards of 35 inch material, plus 3/8 yard of 35 inch material for collar and 1-3/4 yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c.

8654—Child's Picturesque Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/8 yards of 35 inch fabric for dress, with 3/8 yard for jacket, and 3/8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

WASHINGTON'S FAVORITE HORSE

Blanche Butler

George Washington was a great lover of horses and had many of them, but, while all the animals that the great general rode during the war of Independence were superb, none was as beloved as "Nelson." One naturally associates the Father of his Country with a white horse, because in his best-known equestrian portrait he stands beside one, and also because during his years as General and President he rode several white thoroughbreds.

Nelson was a light sorrel with a white face and legs, and stood sixteen hands high. His nerves were calm and steady and Washington knew that he could be depended on in battle, where he remained unmoved and tranquil during heavy firing.

On May 3, 1775, Washington, who was then a Colonel, set forth on Nelson to attend the second Continental Congress at Philadelphia, to which he was a delegate. At that time he little realized the importance of this journey which was to lead him through years of cruel warfare into the presidential chair of a new nation.

In the battle of Monmouth, which took place June 28, 1778, the figure of Washington mounted upon his favorite, Nelson, has often been described. During this battle Washington continually exposed himself to every danger, but both he and his horse seemed to lead a charmed life, and came through every encounter safely.

Nelson was named for Governor Nelson, Governor of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was a much-loved friend of Washington. The President's last days were spent mostly in the saddle. While riding about his plantation on a bleak, cold day, when snow and rain were falling alternately, he took a severe cold from which he failed to recover.

As in the case of other great soldiers, Washington's horse played an important part in his funeral procession. Caparisoned with saddle, holsters, and pistols, he preceded his master's body to the family tomb, while all the nation mourned.—Dumb Animals.

TYPES OF TABLE SERVICE

Three types of service are usually recognized:

1. The English, or family type, is the one most suited to the average family where there is no maid or cook. In this service, all the food is served at the table by the host and hostess, instead of being brought in from the kitchen in individual servings. The hostess and today would do better to perfect this type of service, rather than to attempt the more formal types.

The Russian service is used for formal occasions. Most homes have no use for this service except, perhaps, at times of special parties, where outside help is secured. In this service all the food is served from the kitchen. The host and hostess take no part in the service. The food may be served in individual portions, or may be placed on platters for the guests to help themselves. The compromise service is a combination of the English and Russian services. The main course is usually served at the table, while the soup, salad, and dessert are served Russian style. This type of service is suited to the family having a maid to aid in the service of the meals.

Rules for Waiting on Table. The basic facts that determine the rules for table service are:

1. Food dishes and soiled dishes from the last course must be removed.

2. Clean dishes and food for the next course must be placed.

3. This exchange must be done quietly and quickly.

4. There should be no unsightliness or appearance of great haste.

5. There should be no display of dishes or silver.

6. There should be no unnecessary trips to and from the kitchen.

7. Always consider the comfort of those at the table. Do not make them fear an accident because of the clumsiness or carelessness of the waitress.

One type of service is called the "left-hand" service.

The principles may be stated as follows:

1. Place, pass and remove all dishes to the left of the guest, that is, anyone at the table.

2. The exception is that beverages must be placed at the right, because one always raises a cup or glass in the right hand.

3. One never reaches across in front of the guest. Therefore, to remove the beverages, one must go to the right.

4. In removing, placing, or passing food, use the hand farthest from the guest. Therefore, at the left, use the left hand. When removing beverages, which are always at the right, use the right hand. This means that the elbow of the waitress is never pushed under a guest's nose.

5. If it ever is necessary to use both hands, as in removing one dish with one hand, and placing another dish in front of the guest with the other hand, the soiled plate or the plate with food is in the left hand, that is, the hand farthest from the guest. The empty plate is nearest the guest, that is, in the right hand. This situation occurs only in rather formal table service.

WISCONSIN'S CAMP SONG

(Tune: "Shipmates Forever")

Juniors stand together,
Don't give up the fight!
Fair or stormy weather—
We won't give up.
We won't give up the fight.
Friends and pals forever,
Battle for the right.
We can build a stronger nation
If we teach Cooperation.
Don't give up the fight.
—M. E. Jacobsen.

For Washington's Birthday

If you are going to give a lunch or dinner on Washington's birthday—and many patriotic people are—here is a simple but effective way to set your table.

At each place put a miniature stump with a toy hatchet buried in it in memory of good Parson Weems's story of the boy, George. For place cards use pasteboard cutouts of the small Washington with his three-cornered hat and his hatchet beneath the cherry tree. Add a couple of tall red candles, and there you are!

The picture above shows the table set as described and a dessert course of ice cream and cake. You can get the table decorations mentioned and the tall red candles almost anywhere, but that isn't true of good cherry recipes, which are at a premium at this time of the year. Here is one for a

Delicious Cake

French Cherry Cake: Make one round layer of cake by any standard recipe. Scald two cups milk, add five tablespoons flour, two-thirds cup sugar and one-eighth teaspoon salt, mixed together, and cook in double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Pour over four slightly-beaten egg yolks, cook one minute longer, cool and add one-half teaspoon vanilla. Drain contents of a No. 2 can red pitted cherries, and add enough water to the syrup from the can to make one cup. Add the cherries to the cake mix, spread the custard thickly between and dot with about a quarter of the cherries. Spread the thickened cherry syrup over

the top, cover with the rest of the cherries and garnish with whipped cream. Cut in eight wedges. Serves eight.

Ice Cream and a Main Dish
Red Cherry Ice Cream: Beat two eggs slightly, add one cup sugar, and then add two cups scalded milk and two cups cream and cook a few minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly. Cool. Add one cup pitted red cherries put through grinder and the cherry syrup, and freeze in ice and salt. Serves from twelve to fourteen.

Most every housewife has her own recipe for cherry pie, but here is one which is sure to win favor with you and your family. The texture is different, and the flavor is most unusual, and best of all, there's no chance for the juice to run out as it so often does. The combination of cherries, black walnuts, and that small dash of cinnamon do the trick to perfection.

Cherry Walnut Pie
2 cups pitted red cherries (or one No. 2 can).
1 1/2 cups sugar
13 cups cherry juice
1 tablespoon plain gelatin
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup broken nut meats (black walnuts preferred).
Dash of cinnamon
1/2 pint whipping cream, whipped.
Soak the gelatin in the cold water. Heat the sugar and cherry juice and cinnamon to the boiling point, stir to make sure sugar is dissolved. Add the soaked gelatin to the hot juice and allow to set in a cold place until a soft, quivery jelly is formed. Carefully fold in the cherries and broken black walnut meats so that they remain in suspension. Pour the mixture into a cold, freshly baked pie shell and allow it to become firm before topping with whipped cream. This recipe will fill a nine inch pie shell.

Just in case you need a good recipe for the old fashioned cherry pie here is one which you will wish to remember.

Old Fashioned Cherry Pie
2 cups pitted red cherries (or one No. 2 can).
1 1/2 cups sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
Plain pastry for two crust nine inch pie.

Drain cherries, cover with sugar and let stand ten or fifteen minutes. Line a nine inch pie plate with pastry. Pat two tablespoons of flour into the surface of the lower crust. Fill the crust with the sweetened cherries and dredge with remaining two tablespoons of flour. Dot surface with butter and place top crust in usual manner. Bake at 400 degrees for fifteen minutes, then reduce heat to 300 degrees for twenty to thirty minutes.

WASHINGTON APPLE CREAM PIE
For a luncheon or dinner Washington apple cream pie rates being featured as the piece de resistance. Place it on the center of the table for a centerpiece during the meal and cut it at the table for dessert. It is a light and fluffy and will require a neat hand to cut and dispose on the dessert plates.

To make, bake two layers of sponge cake or if desired light butter cake. Let them cool. In the meantime add a teaspoon of gelatin soaked in a tablespoon of water to 1 cup of thick, hot, slightly sweetened apple sauce. Place in an ice cube pan of the refrigerator until it begins to set. Fold into it 2-3 cup of thick, cream, whipped stiff. File between layers and on top. Arrange slices of red cherries and slices of apples glazed and colored a faint pink to resemble apple blossoms.

Put 1 cupful sour cream (sweet cream may be used) into a sauce pan and cook until a dark brown, stirring constantly after the cream begins to thicken. To this add 1 cupful boiling water, a No. 2 1/2 can of tomatoes which has been run through a colander to remove seeds, and 2 cupfuls macaroni. Salt to taste. Cook about 45 minutes over a low flame.

CLOVER-LEAF BISCUITS
2 cups of flour
2 tablespoons of combination baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup of fat
2-3 cup of milk
1 egg

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the fat until the mixture looks like cornmeal. Beat the egg lightly, add milk, and add to the fat-flour mixture. Stir until blended. Turn out on a lightly floured board, and knead lightly and quickly for about twenty seconds. Pinch off small balls of the dough, put three in each muffin tin, brush with melted butter and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees) for from fifteen to twenty minutes. Always preheat muffin tins and grease well. This recipe will make from twelve to fourteen biscuits.

FRUIT
Many fruit plants were killed by the dry, hot weather of the past seasons. It is time to check planting and what needs replacing. Send the list to a nursery and select plants for spring planting, or drive to the nursery and select plants for spring delivery. A list of recommended fruit varieties may be obtained from the county agent or from the Department of Horticulture, Kansas State College of Manhattan—Geo. A. Flinger, horticulturist.

If you don't expect to change the water in your arrangement as often as necessary, put a few pieces of charcoal in the bowl; they will assist in keeping it sweet.

pickling them up in convenient depths and sizes as they can be found and then when planting time comes along in March, which is almost always the best time to plant, everything will be ready for the spring seed sowing bee.

Get in clods of frozen earth from the garden to thaw and dry out to fill the seed boxes. After the soil has thawed and dried, bake it in a hot oven to kill weed seeds and insects that may be lurking in the soil. Stow it away and mix with a little pulverized sheep manure and have it ready to sift into the seed boxes when the time comes.

These are details usually left until the last minute, but their preparation early in the season will go a long way towards making the raising of plants from seeds a success and will do away with the usual delays. If the soil is prepared and sifted in soda cmfry shrdl arararar sifted and set away, it is a short job to get the seeds planted.

Be on the lookout for panes of glass to cover the seed boxes and pick up a bundle of paper labels to mark the rows when you think of it. Some of the finest small gardens are made each year from annuals started indoors in seed boxes in a sunny window.

POULTRY BREEDS
A recent survey of the breeds of poultry in Kansas showed the more popular ones to range in this order: White Leghorns, single comb Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, barred Plymouth Rocks, and Buff Orpingtons. It is true that different strains have the same breed differ in productivity as much as will different breeds. However, the ranking as given is probably a fairly dependable measure of the performance of these breeds, as they are available in this section of the country.

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:~Of Interest To Women :~

FEBRUARY—THE MONTH OF HOLIDAYS

Although February is the shortest month in the year it contains the greatest number of holidays. First, we observe Lincoln's birthday on February 12th—then to the delight of every child comes an old favorite—St. Valentine's Day on February 14. Last, but not least, in this month of holidays, we observe the memory of George Washington, the father of our country. It is interesting to know that the observance of Washington's birthday is one of the few which was not delayed until after his death. Washington was a guest at many banquets and gatherings in honor of his birthday given by his fellow citizens in his late years.

The gracious and lavish hospitality characterized in the life of the late seventeen hundreds is often expressed today in the celebration we plan for the memory of Washington and the cherry tree, and therefore, makes the use of cherries at this time most fitting and appropriate. Perhaps the most popular form in which canned cherries appear on this date is in the ever welcome cherry pie or cherry tart. There are many other uses for canned cherries at this time of the year when the cherry season is long passed, but a good cherry pie is always a favorite.

Most every housewife has her own recipe for cherry pie, but here is one which is sure to win favor with you and your family. The texture is different, and the flavor is most unusual, and best of all, there's no chance for the juice to run out as it so often does. The combination of cherries, black walnuts, and that small dash of cinnamon do the trick to perfection.

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1-2 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup of fat
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SOMETHING TO CHEW ON

No substitute for good, hard work as a tonic for building muscle has yet been discovered. If the work has mixed with it elements of interest and enthusiasm, and shows at the end of the day a large pile of accomplishment, no sedatives are needed as sleep inducers. The human engine, like any other engine, runs more smoothly when it has a load to pull, and that is as for its different parts, its heart, eyes, ears and teeth, as of the great muscles in legs and arms.

Modern life is doing all sorts of damage to muscles even while many remedies are being developed to make up the loss. If our legs grow weak, we can always ride; if our eyes lose their acuteness, microphones assist them. And remedies without end are suggested as substitutes for real food with which to build and maintain strong, sound teeth. They do not, however, give us the claims good though, for strong jaw muscles and firm gums come only with active use, something modern soft foods make less necessary than was the case in grandfather's day.

And so dentists urge mothers to watch the diet of their youngsters if they would have them grow and keep sound teeth and firm gums, and they suggest as a modification of the old axiom, that An Apple A Day Keeps Toothache Away. This is literally true, for no food is a better jaw developer or gives the gums a more vigorous massage than a firm, crisp apple.

No child has ever lost his appetite for apples because they had to be well chewed. Indeed the need of something to chew on has no little to do with the dentist's recommendation of apples.

Besides the physical value of apple eating in toning up muscles and gums, few foods surpass apples in their nutritive value for tooth development. Apples have a high mineral or ash content, necessary in cell building. Their fresh juice is rich in fruit sugars and acids which are both cleansing and nutritious. And the coarse cells of the apple, while easily broken down, give bulk to the food and fit it the better for good digestion.

An apple after breakfast is an ideal food for growing school children.

SPICED DOUGHNUTS

Three tablespoons vegetable shortening
Two thirds cup sugar
Two eggs
Four cups flour
Four tablespoons baking powder
One fourth teaspoon cinnamon
One fourth teaspoon cloves
One eighth teaspoon mace
Two thirds cup milk
Cream, shortening, sugar and eggs.

Sift the other dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Turn out on a small quantity of the dough on a floured board, pat to 1-2 inch thickness and cut with doughnut cutter. Fry in heated vegetable shortening until golden brown. Drain on paper, and when cool sprinkle with powdered sugar.

BEEF AND APRICOT STEW
1 cup dried apricots
3 pounds flank meat
3 tablespoons fat
1 cup diced celery
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon minced onion
Shreds of lemon rind
Soak the apricots overnight. Have the meat cut in one-inch cubes. Brown in the fat. Add a small amount of hot water and simmer about two hours or until nearly done. Add the apricots and the celery. Season with salt, pepper, minced onion and a few shreds of lemon rind. Cover and simmer until the meat is tender. Thickened the liquid around the stew with a little flour smoothed in cold water. Serve in the center by a border of boiled rice.

COTTAGE CHEESE
For 1 quart of cottage cheese, take 1 1/2 gallons of clabber milk. Place on back of stove or pour boiling water in it, stirring so as not to scald too quickly. The cheese will settle to the bottom of container and the whey on top. Pour whey off, and once, drain the cheese in a colander or sieve until quite dry—say one hour stirring every once in a while to get all the whey out. When the whey has all been removed, put in a dish with a cup of good thick, sweet cream, season with salt, and, if well mixed, put a dash of black pepper on top. This is now ready for the table.—Mrs. John McDaniel, Edson, Kansas.

PORK RICE LOAF
6 Pork Chops
4 Tablespoons Rice
1 1/2 Tablespoons Sugar
2 Cups Cooked Tomatoes
1-2 Cups Water
1 Tablespoon Butter or Butter Alternates

1 Large Onion, Sliced
Salt and Pepper
Sear pork chops. Place in baking dish. Place onion over pork chops. Sprinkle with rice. Add tomatoes, sugar and water. Do with butter or butter alternates. Cover. Bake in slow oven (350 degrees F.) 1 hour.

EGGS IN BOLOGNA CUPS
6 Slices of large bologna
6 eggs
Salt
Pepper
Brown the slices of bologna in a skillet in some hot bacon drippings. As the meat heats it will curl up into little cups. Turn over and put one egg in each cup. Season with salt and pepper. Add a tablespoon of water to the pan and cover tightly. Allow the eggs to steam for a few minutes and serve on slices of toast.

SECRETARY WALLACES ON THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY.

(continued from page 1)
culture have the specific authority and direction to consider the declared policy of the Congress as set forth in Section 7 (a), subnumber 6, which declared policy of the Congress is as follows:

"(3) reestablishment, at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the five year period August 1909—July 1914, inclusive, as determined from statistics available in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the maintenance of such ratio."

NOTE: The purchasing power yardstick here described may prove inadequate to assure parity of price and income for farmers under present conditions. In such event, the yardstick should be appropriately modified.

6. That present provisions of law be amended, or new legislation adopted, that would make possible the use of benefit payment to effect diversion in production when the ever-normal-granary program is found in any year to be insufficient to keep production in line with effective demand and protect the income of the producer; that in addition to the use of benefit payments to effect such diversion, every possible effort be made to find a sound plan to supplement the ever-normal-granary, and the use of additional benefit payments for diversion of crops, and wherein the taxing power of the federal government be used in such direction, or other sanctions of law including the licensing of handlers.

7. That the existing program of the federal government be enlarged and expanded, wherein the sub-marginal lands of the country would be brought back into the Public Domain, and that the utilization of such sub-marginal land so withdrawn be directed in such manner as to restore natural resources, minimize the dangers of floods, control erosion and provide additional national parks, forests and wild life refuges. Such a program should be extended over a substantial number of years so that the local tax system would not be unduly disturbed and wherein the families now living on such lands could gradually move to better land offering greater opportunities. We further insist that forestry, conservation and all land-use problems be retained in the Department of Agriculture which alone makes possible a continued and integrated program.

8. That the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act be reenacted and amended to strengthen the Act and include additional crops.

9. That the principle of an actuarially sound crop insurance program be endorsed.

10. That Sections 22 and 32 of the

Agricultural Adjustment Act be retained with a continuing authority in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture to use the powers and funds authorized under these sections to support price levels in emergency situations and to move crop purchases under such authority into areas of under-consumption and into the export market and to aid in orderly marketing. That any unexpended balance in the Treasury arising under Section 32 at the end of a fiscal year be covered into the Commodity Credit Corporation or its successor.

11. That legislation be adopted authorizing existing agencies related to agriculture, or a new agency under the supervision of such existing agencies, to encourage more general holding of farm units by owner-operators.

12. That in the development of all of these programs encouragement be given to associations of producers not only in the soil conservation program and the ever-normal granary program, but also in the distribution and handling of such crops affected by such programs.

13. That a system of federally controlled and regulated warehouses and terminal market facilities be established.

14. That federal legislation be enacted to provide grades, standards and inspection in interstate commerce for basic and non-basic crops, not presently covered by adequate legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

N. C. Williamson, Chairman

Edw. A. O'Neal

W. W. Thatcher

W. F. Whittier

J. E. Winslow

Lee M. Gentry

Chas. M. Kearney

R. E. Short

E. H. Everson

Robin Hood

L. J. Taber

R. W. Blackburn

Geo. M. Putnam

Geo. G. Chance

Harold A. Young

Francis Johnson

Carl C. King

A. R. Sumway

C. C. Talbot

MAJOR NEW YORK COLLEGES TO TEACH CONSUMER COOPERATION

New York University, Teachers College, Columbia, and New School Add Courses

New York—Three major New York colleges have added special courses on consumer cooperation to their curricula for the spring term and New York's "city folk school" has announced a special summer school for prospective cooperative leaders.

Teachers College, Columbia University, will conduct its course on "The Cooperative Movement" from March 8 through April 26. The instructors will include Edmund deS. Brunner, Frank W. Cyr and H. F. Clark of the staff of Teachers College with Dr. Horace M. Kallen, Doris Maxwell, Sara Patrick, C. W. Manty and Wallace J. Campbell as special lecturers.

The New School for Social Research opened a 15 week course on "The Philosophy of Consumption" February 1, with Dr. Horace M. Kallen, author of "The Decline and Rise of the Consumer" and a member of the board of directors of Consumers Cooperative Services as instructor.

New York University, division of general education has scheduled a course on "Cooperative Economy" for its division at the Central Branch of the Brooklyn YMCA to open February 9. Dr. Arthur E. Albrecht, department of economics, College of the City of New York, has been asked to conduct the course.

The American Peoples School last week announced a Cooperative Leadership Summer School to be held in New York City, July 5 through August 28. The course will be under the direction of Anthony Lehner, education director, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Ass'n, and will include field work in New York's cooperatives in addition to classes on cooperative economics, organization and management, philosophy and educational methods.

POULTRY

Increasing attention is being given to the interior quality of eggs. Such factors as the thickness and porosity of the shell are being considered in breeding work. Also, the watery condition of the white of the egg and the proportions of yolk and white are now recognized as quality-determining characteristics which may be inherited.

A popular plant for winter is the begonia. Get acquainted with its many types; they include large and small plants, many with colorful blossoms, all with fine foliage.

MORE COMFORT IN FARMHOUSES IS GOAL OF U. S. ENGINEERS

Farmhouse comfort, with warmth in winter and coolness in summer, is one of the objectives of current research by engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A winter study of 9 Wisconsin farmhouses showed surprising variations in temperature from day to day, according to investigations by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and the University of Wisconsin. Only one of the houses approximated the standard and comfort desired by heating engineers. Leakage of cold air through poorly constructed walls and floors, and around door and window frames, was one of the reasons for inefficient heating.

Varying temperatures were found in farmhouses studied in the summer, depending on room arrangement, exposure, and habits of occupants. The greatest objection was to discomfort in sleeping rooms during periods of extreme heat, especially in second floor bedrooms. In general, room temperatures averaged even higher than outside temperatures. Air in unfinished attics was 6 to 12 degrees warmer than outside air.

To study the problem under Southern conditions, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, in cooperation with the University of Georgia, has erected in Georgia a three-room experimental dwelling of unique construction. Exterior and interior walls are paneled directly to the studs so that panels of different materials may be used at different times without expensive alterations. Window and door frames may be shifted either vertically or horizontally to any desired position along the wall. An elevating arrangement makes it possible to raise the roof so that walls of different height may be used. Ceiling heights of 8, 9, 10 and 11 feet will be studied.

Features to be studied first are absorption of heat from the sun during certain hours of the day and loss of absorbed heat during the night, effect of ventilation in carrying off heat, and effect of artificial heat in maintaining comfortable temperatures. Temperatures are measured in all parts of the house by thermocouples and mercury thermometers. Temperatures of the outside air one inch from the walls, of the outside and inside surfaces of the walls, and of the roof, ceiling and floor also are recorded. Air motion in the house is measured by sensitive electric anemometers and outdoor wind velocity is measured by Weather Bureau anemometers. Even the air currents under the floors are measured. Heat received from the sun is determined by an instrument called the pyrheliometer. A hygrothermograph is installed in each room to record automatically the temperature and relative humidity.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR: WHO IS UNFAIR?

(continued from page 1)

ciation had wormed into the labor unions of their employees, some of them holding labor union offices and handling union funds. One of these spies was in a union picketing last year, and was always telling the union men to use dynamite. Union men are trained not to use violence, but spies and traitorous strike breakers in their ranks can not be controlled. Labor is proposing and Capital is opposing an investigation of General Motors' espionage and propaganda systems. Laboring men are misrepresented as wanting to quit work and start trouble. But Labor dreads a strike. The laborer and his family face starvation face eviction from company houses, face loss of their own homes and household goods if it is mortgaged; physical violence from strikebreakers and blacklisting if they lose the strike, when they will have to move somewhere else.

Several months ago the Steel Trust, in anticipation of a strike, published in scores of metropolitan daily papers, advertisements against union labor, and its false claim of being the laboring men's friend. Since General Motors advertises in practically every weekly and daily newspaper and magazine in the country it, naturally, has many defenders. The usual strategy is to tell the public that Labor's leaders are ambitious and crooked dictators, and thus undermine collective bargaining. As usual, Labor is too poor to reply. The critics of union labor never tell the public of the unending oppressions and outrages of greedy

and powerful, corporation employees. A very large per cent of our people never hear any but Capital's side of the story, and hence are prejudiced against Labor. Farm Organizations have learned that the vast army of Labor is about the only purchaser of farm products, hence they are becoming more friendly to Labor. In The Christian Advocate (Kansas City) of Jan. 28, 1937 is published a letter to Alfred Sloan by some of his stockholders in General Motors. This letter points out that it is impossible "for an individual worker to bargain on a basis of equality with a billion dollar corporation," and urged the company to negotiate with the men. "In this industry of late the percentage of increases in profits has far exceeded that of wages." The churches and the colleges of the country are generally friendly to Labor, because they have studied the history of the brutal domination of laboring men by capitalists.

Do you recall that Christ, the carpenter, the laborer, conducted more than a sit down strike in the Temple on the Monday of his last week in Jerusalem. He tipped over the tables of the traders, and took a whip and drove out the money changers, and he was not a stockholder in the traders and money changers corporation. Of course, he paid the penalty, for the disciples of Greed soon railroaded Him to death on the cruel cross. Must Labor always be misunderstood, also, and treated unfairly.

JOHN FROST

SEED SELECTION

Garden seeds and ornamental plants should be purchased from reputable firms. Do not be misled by highly colored illustrations and elaborately described introductions. The farmer has little time for experimentation in new plants. Improved strains and selections of old and tried plants are usually very desirable.

HOUSE BLOC TO FIGHT FOR STRONG NEUTRALITY

Washington—Declaring in a signed statement that the American people are demanding "strong and sincere neutrality legislation" which will keep the United States out of war anywhere, a non-partisan group of 31 members of the House of Representatives are working together for enactment of a mandatory embargo policy.

Their program, announced last week in the midst of mounting discussion of the nation's neutrality program, calls for immediate and automatic stoppage of munition shipments to every nation resorting to war. It denies loans and credits to all warring countries, prohibits American citizens from traveling in war areas or on belligerent ships, and excludes American ships from war zones.

Raw materials, the sale of which might draw the United States into a conflict, are to be shut off from foreign countries at war, the President designating the specific materials to be thus embargoed. A cash and carry policy, under which any warring nation must pay immediately for any American goods purchased and transport them in their own vessels, is also included.

This congressional program, backed by Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives, urged immediate consideration of the neutrality issue, and insisted that the legislation must not be rushed through Congress as it had been in the past.

These policies were endorsed as "an accurate expression of what all Americans want when they say they want to stay out of foreign wars" by Frederick J. Libby, director of the National Council for Prevention of War. He declared that the plan "incorporated the best features of all the neutrality bills introduced" and asserted that "it ought to have the support of the whole country."

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

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Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackfly Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	73c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever. Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	73c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	73c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scour 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. Special brands \$3.00 each.	1.00
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Faint—Used after de-horning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles, 2Ex, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Viruses, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic	.08
Sepicemia Para-typhoid, etc., per dose	
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, fistulas, withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
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RENTING LAND

In 1930, approximately 32 per cent of the tenants in Kansas were near relatives of their landlords. In these cases, the renting of land probably results in as satisfactory a type of farming as would be followed if the owner of the land were farming it. Many of these owners are retired farmers who formerly farmed the land that is now rented from them by their sons or other near relatives. Many of the landlords and tenants in this group have adopted the stock share lease, which permits a more desirable type of farming than where the farm is leased for a share of the crops or for cash. More of this type of leasing is needed on rented farms in Kansas.—W. E. Grimes.

"If my soldiers would think" for

themselves not one would remain in the ranks."—Frederick the Great of Prussia.

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

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THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.

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WaKeeney, Kansas

SAVES 10 GALS. OF GAS A DAY



New high compression tractor and 70 octane gasoline make big saving for Melvin Sondreal of Reynolds, No. Dak.

Here is Mr. Sondreal's statement: "I am

glad to make a statement about the power and economy I am getting from regular-priced gasoline in my high-compression tractor. I saved ten gallons of gas a day in running my separator this fall. Last year I used a big 4-plow tractor. It used about 40 gallons of gasoline a day on the average. This year the high compression M-M used only 30 gallons a day.

"When I bought this 3-plow tractor last July I knew that I would need all

Melvin Sondreal (directly above) and (above, left) his brother Arthur in front of the high compression Minneapolis-Moline KTA, which did 1936 threshing on 3/4 fewer gallons of gasoline.

the power I could get, so I bought the high compression head. Although this new 3-plow tractor cost more than \$200 less than the low compression 4-plow tractor did, it showed just as much power on the belt and uses 10 gallons of gasoline a day less.

"I have already done over 250 hours' work with my high compression Minneapolis-Moline KTA and all of it has been heavy work—either pulling the 36-inch separator (threshing over 1500 acres of grain) or doing fall plowing. It uses on the average about 30 gallons a day on the separator and about 25 gallons a day when plowing. It doesn't use any oil at all between crankcase changes.

"The grade I have used is a regular grade, 70 octane gasoline containing lead tetraethyl. It has been very satisfactory."

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluids for premium and regular gasolines.



IN ARIZONA TOO

In the large orange groves, date groves and truck farms included in the Heard ranch near Phoenix, Arizona, good gasoline plays an indispensable part in getting work done on time at low cost. Says E. S. Bowles, superintendent, "I use good gasoline exclusively in all tractors under my charge."

Even without high compression, the savings on oil bills and the increased power of running on cold manifold with good gasoline usually effect savings in cost per acre as compared to low-grade fuels.

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