

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

Negotiate for Turkey Feed Loan.

The Eastern Oregon Turkey Growers association is inquiring about a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan for turkey feeding, and it looks as if it were going to succeed. Members will be notified through these columns as soon as a definite reply is received.

Turkey growers are requested to use this paper in telling of their experiences in management of their turkey flocks. If any questions are raised as to management, they can be answered through these columns, which will probably be of help to other growers.

Federal Seed Loans.

No returns have yet been received from any seed loan applications, which have been made through the office of the Assistant County Agent Best. Several applications have been returned for correction and more complete information, but more of them have apparently been approved by the Milton-Freewater office, and the money should be forthcoming soon.

Columbia Park Clean-up.

Dig out the old pruning shears, hammer, saw, paint brush, and any equipment that goes with a spring clean-up. The Columbia park board has set Friday, April 7, as park clean-up day and has requested that everyone turn out to assist in this work.

A pot luck dinner will be served at noon by the ladies and work will start at 10:00 A. M. and continue throughout the day until completed.

Work will be outlined by the committee in charge and there will be pruning and clearing of brush, carpenter work, and painting. Workers are asked to bring any tools that may be used in this clean-up campaign.

Irrigon Grange No. 641.

The Home Economics Club will meet with Mrs. William Kik Thursday afternoon, April 6th, at her home near Hermiston. All members are cordially invited to attend.

The Grange members, seeing the necessity of improving the cemetery, have called a public meeting for Thursday night, March 30th, at 8:00 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a new board of trustees. Every one in the community interested in this work is invited to attend, as the work of planting trees and shrubbery must begin at once.

Stanfield Grange News.

The dance at the Grange hall was exceptionally well attended, with all reporting a good time. A hard time dance was announced for the evening of April 7th. Prizes will be given for the most appropriate costumes.

Do not forget that Saturday, April 1st, is initiation night. All members are requested to be present and especially those who have not as yet been initiated.

Dues Now Payable.

We wish to emphasize our statement of last week that members of the Umatilla Project Farm Bureau are required to be in good standing in some farm organization to be entitled to the benefits of trading at the Farm Bureau Co-op. Dues are now only \$1.00 per year, payable at the Co-op, and the benefits derived outweigh the cost many times.

We are depending on your cooperation in this matter, and hope to see these payments speeded up. Umatilla Project Farm Bureau, By C. M. Jackson, Secretary.

Check That Lapsed Membership.

Patrons of the Farm Bureau Co-operative whose membership in their farm organizations has lapsed, should perfect that membership in order to be able to receive the benefits derived from the service given by the Farm Bureau Co-operative. The fees in the Umatilla Project Farm Bureau have been reduced to \$1.00 and this reduction, together with the subscription to the Hermiston Herald for one year, should be an inducement to all of you to get behind this movement for a 100 per cent membership.

Branch Interests Established.

Considerable interest is being shown in the cooperative movement, as evidenced by the many visitors to the Farm Bureau Co-operative. A new branch of the cooperative has been established at Cecil, Or. Farmers from Pendleton and Milton-Freewater have been in the office looking over the plant, studying conditions, and getting all the information they can, relative to the forming of similar organizations in their communities.

Whole Wheat Bread.

The following recipe was contributed by Mrs. Dee Peery, Hermiston:

- 2 cups scalded milk
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 cup lukewarm water
- 1/2 cake Fleischman's yeast
- 3 cups white flour
- 4 cups whole wheat flour.

Combine five first ingredients when lukewarm. Add yeast dissolved in quarter cup of lukewarm water. Add whole wheat flour, stirring and kneading. This makes a very stiff dough. Knead well. Cut in half and form into loaves. Place in buttered pans and let rise until quite double, at 72 degrees. Bake at 400 degrees for 50 minutes. This dough is not set at night as it requires only one rising. Bread slices without crumbling.

LOWDEN AND WALLACE UNITE IN LETTER TO FARMERS.

The following open letter of Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Henry Wallace, publisher of Wallace Farmer of Iowa, is an excellent exposition of the foreign debt situation. There are two sides to every question. In this particular case there are many sides. Whether the revision or cancellation of these debts and the lowering of tariff carriers would have the effect which they believe is open to question.

The trade balance which they suggest might be used for the purchase of agriculture products and manufactured articles in this country, might possibly be appropriated by our international bankers for the payment of the interest and principal of both public and private debts of those countries to the individual investors of this country.

The letter follows: "It is said that the inter-governmental debts growing out of the war legal and moral obligations of the debtor nations. That is true. It is also stated with a good deal of vigor that France has not behaved prettily in the matter of her obligations to the United States. That, too, may be conceded. We are told that if the debtor nations fail to keep their promises to the United States, the American people will have to raise something like \$300,000,000 a year additional to make good the loss. This, too, is a fact. Those who oppose any readjustment of the war debts lay special emphasis upon one or more of these claims. The more important question, it seems to us, is, what effect will an amicable revision of these debts have upon the United States? If the gains will vastly exceed the losses, common sense would seem to require a revision.

"The present depression, unexampled in modern times, is due, not to a scarcity of commodities, but to an overabundance. We have learned to produce in greater profusion than ever before, but somehow we have failed in the distribution of commodities useful to men. So far as I am aware, the economists are pretty well agreed upon the proposition that artificial barriers to international trade, to which in recent years the nations of all the world have resorted more than ever before, are one of the causes of this failure in distribution. There has been a perfect epidemic of higher and higher tariff walls, of quota systems, and of other devices calculated to check the flow of international commerce. One of the results of this tendency has been to make it increasingly difficult to settle international balances. For, in the long run, as everyone knows, international balances must be paid largely in goods and services. Not only must the debtor be capable of paying, but the creditor must be willing to receive, and that means that the creditor must look largely to goods and services as the form which payment must take.

"Before the war, European countries furnished the best market for our surplus farm products and other commodities. We were then heavily indebted to Europe, and she in part at least was able to pay for these commodities with the interest accruing upon her credits to the United States. Overnight we passed from the position of debtor nation to creditor nation, thus further curtailing Europe's ability to take our exports.

"From Colonial days, foreign markets for our farm products have played a conspicuous part in the

prosperity of American agriculture. Whatever restricts these markets inflicts serious injury upon our farmers. The shrinkage in these markets is to a considerable extent responsible for the agricultural distress in the United States with which we are all so familiar.

"It is argued that less than 10 per cent of all our trade is foreign trade and that therefore America can become prosperous again without reference to the rest of the world. If the 10 per cent were the limit of the export of any one of our principal commodities there might be some force in this argument. The fact is, however, that in many of our basic industries the proportion of exports to domestic consumption is of vital importance. For instance, we export over half our cotton, more than two-fifths of our tobacco, a little under one-fifth of our wheat, and more than a third of our copper. One eminent authority asserts that the foreign demand alone could readily make the difference between 16- and 6-cent cotton, and perhaps 70- and 50-cent wheat.

"During the darkest days of last summer, the Lausanne agreement, which resulted in the scaling down of German reparations from a maximum figure of thirty-two billion dollars to an amount less than one billion dollars was hailed throughout the civilized world as the one bright event of those troublous times. This agreement was subject to ratification by the European countries involved and was in fact conditioned upon the ability of our debtors to secure a revision of their indebtedness to us. It, of course, did not and could not legally affect the obligations of these debtor nations to the United States. It did, however, greatly reduce their capacity to pay—the principle upon which we effected our settlement, but our people generally approved it and were of the opinion that it was a long step forward toward rehabilitation. If we were right then in regarding the Lausanne agreement as of great benefit to the United States, why should we not now enter into the negotiations necessary to make that agreement effective?

"A group of the most eminent economists in America, containing such names as those of Seligman of Columbia, Taussig of Harvard, and Viner of the University of Chicago, has recently made a study and report upon the question. They find that an increase of even 1 per cent in our national income would amount to more than twice the annual installment on the war debts. They say, too, that if our import trade were restored to the levels of three years ago, the additional revenues from customs duties alone would amount to nearly \$300,000,000, more than enough to compensate the treasury for any loss resulting from reduction or even complete cancellation of war debt payments.

"No one claims that a revision of the war debts by itself would cure all the evils from which we are suffering. The best informed opinion, as it seems to us, however, is that such a revision would be the beginning of a return to better times. It might easily be made the occasion for an International Economic Conference, in which debts, tariffs, and currencies are discussed in their relationship to each other and to each of the participating nations.

"Modern developments in science, in industry, in transportation, and in means of communication, all indicate the need of closer international cooperation than ever before. Will the nations of the world permit this cooperation to be broken down in a controversy over international debts? Is not it the sensible thing for us to do to sit down with our debtors and attempt to come to some fair and just settlement of this vexatious question? That is what we do in private life. If our debtor finds himself in financial difficulties and defaults in a payment due us, we arrange a conference with him. We may find it wise to greatly reduce his indebtedness. And particularly is this so if he has been our good customer in the past and is likely to be again.

"We have suffered many disillusionments since the war. We had hoped that one of the results of the war would be a better world order. If now, instead of improved international relations, we shall see a controversy over debts arising out of that war to estrange great nations which for more than a century have been on friendly terms, we would suffer the greatest disillusionment of all."

FRANK O. LOWDEN
HENRY A. WALLACE
—Cooperative Farmer, Kansas City.

Sea Shell "Lime" Available.

MARSHFIELD — Distribution of ground sea shell to southwestern Oregon farmers for use as agricultural lime is again assured through action at the annual meeting of the directors of the Coos Bay Lime and Fertilizer association, a cooperative concern formed last year. Membership fee for farmers has been reduced to 20 cents a year and the price of the ground shell set at \$5 a ton which is far cheaper than agricultural lime may be shipped in. County Agent Jenkins reports that the ground shell is entirely satisfactory for use in this district and is the most economical material available. Shells are dredged from Coos bay and ground to powder.

A PETRIFIED BEE



By Dr. Lengenberger, Bern.
Translated from
"BIDSKRIFT FOR BIAVL"

The following article and cut was furnished by Jens Skovbo, president of the State Bee Growers association. Mr. Skovbo was elected at the last annual meeting held in Portland. He has been a resident of Hermiston for years and is one of the successful bee men on the project.

A petrified bee was found last year by G. Stutz, Kohn-Zollstock, in the brown coal beds in the Siebengebirge. Brown coal in many places protrude nearly to the surface of the ground. Often it consists of thin layers, between which the water will penetrate. The waterfrost then will break up and separate these layers into small plates and flakes, different in color from light to dark brown. On these plates is often found fossilized plants and insects of different types.

The bee in question is perhaps one of the finest specimens that have been located. Red brown coal was formed in that far off period when our sandstone was made by deposits in the sea; about the middle of the tertiary period. The age of the bee must therefore be estimated at not less than a million years.

How did the bee become a part of these stones? The country at that time consisted of large swamps. The bees gather nectar, pollen and water for their need just as they do today. This bee fell into the water and drowned; the body sank to the bottom of the swamp and was soon covered with decaying water plants and mud. Time past, and in thousands of years countless layers of mud were deposited, one above another. Later these deposits were covered by the raising and shifting of mountains, and in time became stone. Imbedded in this mass, the pre-historic bee reposed in its place for hundreds of thousands of years until it was found and made to reveal to us something of that far off time.

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♦ Hermiston W. C. T. U. ♦
♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

With the promise of the repealists in mind, it is worth while considering what has happened in Finland where the same promises were made and where liquor has been restored to legal status for about a year.

Repeal of prohibition was promised to be an effective factor in restoring the value of the Finnish money. Nothing of the sort occurred. Since repeal the rate of the Finnish mark has not undergone any notable changes; Finland's budget difficulties have not been solved by liquor. The Finnish treasury has never been so empty as it is now, a year after repeal.

Finnish wets blamed prohibition for high taxes; a year after repeal the government taxes are just as high as ever; city taxes are from 10% to 30% higher.

Unemployment was not solved by repeal, despite promises. The farm problem to be solved by repeal in Finland is more serious than ever. Wet propagandists promised Finland great loans from France in return for repeal so that French wine could be sold. These promises influenced many members of Parliament. No loans have come from France.

Liquor smuggling, a grave problem in Finland, was urged as a reason to repeal prohibition. On February 14 of this year the Assistant Chief of the Finnish Coast Guard declared in a newspaper interview:

"It was claimed after the repeal of prohibition that the activity of the smugglers and bootleggers will be very difficult because the public opinion will be against them. Unhappily, this has been a mere theory without any practical value. Almost without an exception all prohibition time smugglers and bootleggers are continuing their dirty business, and the coast guard is not supported by the general 'public opinion' but by the jealous smugglers who betray their colleagues."

Finnish wets promised repeal would decrease the alarming crime of that country. The crime condition is now more alarming than ever before, with a noticeable increase in numbers and manslaughter. The number of prisoners in jails has increased since repeal.

This information comes to the W. C. T. U. from what we consider reliable official sources in Finland, police statistics, Treasury reports, etc.

By observing this hoary witness of the past we will at once compare it with our present-day honey bee, and we are at once surprised by the great similarity in form. Like the honey bee, the rear part of this bee is clearly divided into six segments, separated by lighter colored bands. The corsage, while somewhat damaged, still reveals the backshield, and some hairs are even visible on the back. The antenna have form similar to that of the honey bee and contains the same number of joints. Also the tongue is visible, protruding from the mouth as we are used to seeing it do with dead bees. The claws are preserved very clearly, and do not in their form differ from those of the honey bee. It also has on the back legs the same rows of bristles as is found on our bees.

Some differences there are, however, that indicate a racial difference of this fossil bee and our Apis mellifica. The length of the former is 13 cm, while our bee is 2 cm longer. This difference would be still greater if we were not considering a drowned bee on which the water absorbed has strongly extended the abdomen. A difference is also noted in the other joints of the antennae; these with the fossil bee are shorter and heavier. With this class of insects the family divisions are usually clearly revealed by the wings; but unfortunately this otherwise so well preserved specimen contains only a small part of the wings; these, however, show some divergences from our bee.

In spite of these differences we are forced to recognize this pre-historic bee as a very close relative of our present-day honey bee. We are certain at least that this is no solitary bee, but rather a social bee, that already in those far off days lived in colonies, for only with such are the gathering organs developed to the perfection implied by the brushes shown on this bee. We see then that the insect would have arrived at its high state of development already at the time when the surface of our earth was very different from what it is today.

Strawberry Nursery Planned.

OREGON CITY—A strawberry nursery will be started on the farm of Emmett Nordland this year as part of the agricultural program of the Chney grange of which Nordland is a member. By having one place in that community where test work with many varieties can be carried on, more new sorts may be obtained through the county agent and the state experiment station for observation under local conditions than if many were trying to carry out a lot of scattered individual tests, growers here believe.

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Minimum Charge 15c or 1 Cent a Word

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—125 LB. ice refrigerator, golden oak, good condition. Trade on cow or poultry. Inquire Umatilla Ferry. 31-1tp.

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for hogs, cattle, veal, and sheep. L. J. Huston, 970 F. Street, The Dalles, Ore. June 29-p.

SINGLE BUGGY AND HARNESS. \$20; Spring wagon, \$15; new concrete tile machine (3 to 6 inch.), \$40; nearly new Muncie gear shift TT Ford, \$20. Can use Mason fruit jars. A. D. Smith, 7 miles southwest of Hermiston. 30-1te

HIGHER CASH PRICES PAID FOR all kinds of livestock. Write J. G. Foster, The Dalles, Ore. Box 815. —Apr. 1-1fp

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—keeping apartments; also single room. Mrs. Joe Dyer, Phone 78-R. 31-1tc

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT!

We are opening a new grocery store on the West side, 2 doors East of Co-operative Creamery, beginning SATURDAY, April 1. No Credit — No Delivery — Cheap Rent, and Buying through the largest wholesale house in Portland, enables us to pass great savings on to you. CONSISTENTLY LOWER PRICES!

HARRY CONNOR, Proprietor

MILK Morning Brand 5 large cans 24c	LARD cellophane pkg. 4 lbs. for 32c
Crackers 2 lb. caddy 25c	P A R The perfect soap 29c
PEANUT BUTTER 2 lbs. for 16c	Mayonnaise or Sandwich Spread In bulk 16c pt. Bring your jars.

Pay'n Packit Pay Less

FARMERS CASH STORE
(2 doors East Co-operative Creamery)

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MARKHAM Beauty Shop ALL WORK GUARANTEED PHONE 521	H. W. KELLEY Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Pump and Gas Engine Repairing Phone --- 72-W
HERALD WANT ADS PAY USE THEM!	Hermiston Post No. 37 Meets first and third Thursday. Legion Auxiliary meets second and fourth Thursday. Legion Hall.

PENDLETON

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