

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21.

Juveniles from 6 to 16

"AT YOUR SERVICE"

Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service, Gladys Talbott, Edwards, Director

DANGER!

Sir Herbert Samuel says: "A mixture of misery and education is always dangerous." And we heartily agree with him. Misery is not recognized in all its various forms, unless one has something with which to compare it. So if we are educated, and still must walk with misery, either our own or our fellows', then we see it as it is and rebel against it.

We then become dangerous to the group who cause misery in a country where there should be none. What is the answer? If there is danger, how remove the danger? Remove the cause of danger—the mixture of misery and education. Which of the two will be removed? What do you think?

CAMP RESUME

Your writer attended camps in Wisconsin, North Dakota and Montana this summer, and was written to show those camps as we saw them in accomplishments. There were certain things in each state that were outstanding.

Wisconsin is fortunate in having the help of the University Department of Rural Sociology. The instructors from this department are always ready to assist as instructors at the camps and the Workers Education set-up, of which Mrs. Huntington is Rural Supervisor, also furnished instructors to the Junior Camps. This makes for an excellent staff, and the opportunity to exchange ideas along many lines. The splendid free material available to the membership through this department is also a great help. The Wisconsin State Office, also assisted the camps by paying the expenses of Chester Graham, National Junior Leader, to the three camps, where Mr. Graham's leadership in recreational work added inspiration as well as instructions to the curriculum. Walter Uphoff's wide knowledge of world affairs made his classes of exceptional value to his students.

North Dakota camps outline definite goals and accomplish them. A certain number of dramatic productions are planned and executed. Definite projects in publicity, recreation, handicraft and self-help cooperatives are planned and all of these are carried out by the camp group with what help or supervision they require from the instructors. The play, "Blue Stem," the Mass Chant, the pageant, "Bonds of Peace," the radio program, and the planned evening program were outstanding successes.

Montana camps reflect the entire Montana Farmers Union in the development of leadership from within the membership. There has been no help from other groups, in this state, and the result is that the membership themselves have followed their State Leader, and through her suggestions and help, have developed themselves into genuine community leaders. The Leadership class at the Family Camp was an inspiration. New ideas were offered (such as Mrs. Theodore Larson's excellent suggestion on covering the demonstration kites with imitation leather) which help other Leaders everywhere. Leaders taught the classes of Junior Reserves and Juveniles and accomplished much. Pins and pencils were awarded to a class of Juveniles for their excellent work in the Weed Project, during camp. Evening programs handled by the different age groups at the camp were a source of pleasure and entertainment. Each program was excellent.

And, of course, the surprise observance of your writer's birthday at

DAYTIME DISTINCTION



8002. A Simulated Coat-Style. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material, and 1-3 yard cut crosswise for scalloped trimming. Price 15c.

8023. Charming Girl's Frock. Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 39 inch material, plus 3-8 yard contrasting. With long sleeves 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

the Montana Camp, with the presentation of a beautiful birthday cake, a framed picture of a mountain scene, and appropriate speeches and songs of good wishes, is one of the things which we can never forget.

Common to all camps were the camp bulletins or newspapers, bulletin board publicity projects, and the cooperative stores. Specially memorable is the Juvenile Program from the Montana Family Camp, the Leaders' Night Program from the Wisconsin Leaders' Camp with the spontaneous song fest afterward, and the Memorial Service around the campfire from the North Dakota Leaders' Camp.

The Brave Years
An excellent new book, a novel of the cooperative movement, is William Heylinger's novel by the title, "The Brave Years." You will enjoy it. Rent it from the Education Service Library, or buy it for your own.

Farmers Union Plays
A new pamphlet of five plays, written by Farmers Union members in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, is ready for use at the Education Service office, Jamestown, North Dakota. The price is twenty-five cents, and the title is "Farmers Union Plays."

Consumers' Guide
Do you know that you can be placed on the mailing list of the Consumers' Guide, simply by asking that it be done? Write to the Consumers' Council, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Demand for Plays Grows
We are besieged by requests for plays. Plays on the cooperative theme, plays that deal with rural life today, plays which show the fellowship between farmer and labor. We shall be happy to receive recommendations or original plays.

Recreation Section in "Consumer Cooperation"

The national magazine, "Consumer Cooperation" is putting in a section on recreation. More and more persons are recognizing a fact that recreation will build a new ideal of culture is a basic part of the cooperative movement.

"By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them"

Articles on the educational work of the Northwest Group in the Farmers Union have been requested by "Consumer Cooperation." "The Rural New Yorker" and "Social Action." The Minuteman Project has become known so far afield, that an educator from Chicago came into Wisconsin, seeking to learn more about this work. He was amazed to find it an original project with the Farmers Union.

When we build with solid foundations, our work is bound to become known and respected.

MY PRAIRIES

By Hamlin Garland
I love my prairies, they are mine
From zenith to horizon line,
Clipping a world of sky and sod
Like the banded arm and wrist of God.

I love the grasses, the skies
Are larger and my restless eyes
Fasten on more of earth and air
Than sea-shores furnish anywhere.

I love the hazel thickets and the breeze,
The never resting prairie winds;
The trees
That stand like spear points high
Against the dark blue sky.

Are wonderful to me, I love the gold
Of newly shaven stubble, rolled
A royal carpet, toward the sun, fit
To be
The pathway of a diety.

I love the life of pasture lands; the
songs of birds
Are not more thrilling to me than
the herd's
Mad bellowing—or the shadow stride
Of mounted herdsmen at my side.

I love my prairies, they are mine
From high sun to horizon line,
The mountain and the cold gray sea
Are not for me, are naught to me.

BEGIN TODAY

Dream not too much of what you'll do
tomorrow,
How well you'll work perhaps another
year;
Tomorrow's chance you do not need
to borrow—
Today is here.

Boast not too much of mountains you
will master,
The while you linger in the vale be-
low;
To dream is well, but plodding brings
us faster
To where we go.

Talk not too much about some new
endeavor
You mean to make a little later on.
Who idles now will idle on forever
Till life is gone.

Swear not some day to break some
habit's fetter,
When this old year is dead and
passed away;
If you have need of living, wiser, bet-
ter,
Begin today!

Milk utensils should be protected
against possible contamination from
dust or flies when they are not in use.
A suitable rack in the milk house af-
fords an ideal place for storing these
utensils.

CORN CURIOSITIES



CORN
IS AMERICA'S GREATEST CROP. THE UNITED STATES GROWS APPROXIMATELY THREE QUARTERS OF THE WORLD'S CORN; AND THE FARM VALUE OF A YEAR'S CORN CROP IS USUALLY MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF A YEAR'S WHEAT. IT IS GROWN IN EVERY ONE OF THE 48 STATES...

4TH OF JULY FIREWORKS
COMMEMORATE THE FOUNDING OF A NEW NATION. IT IS APPROPRIATE THAT IN THOSE FIREWORKS ARE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TRIALLY DERIVED FROM CORN, THE CROP WHICH DID SO MUCH TOWARD AIDING THE UNITED STATES IN REACHING ITS PRESENT POWER AND WEALTH.

AROUND CORN HAS SPRUNG UP A GREAT
INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING HUNDREDS OF PRODUCTS INCLUDING CORN STARCH, CORN SUGAR AND CORN SYRUP. THE CORN REFUSING INDUSTRY TODAY PURCHASES ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE CORN SOLD FOR CASH IN THIS COUNTRY, THIS PROVIDING DIRECT REVENUE FOR THE FARMER.

THE ECONOMY OF THE EARLY INDIAN CIVILIZATION
IN AMERICA CENTERED AROUND CORN. MOST INDIAN TRIBES WORSHIPPED CORN AS A GOD. THE AZTECS MADE HUMAN SACRIFICES TO THIS DEITY. TODAY OUR NATIONAL WELFARE IS HARDLY LESS CONCERNED WITH CORN.

IT IS THE PRINCIPAL CROP OF THE AMERICAN FARMER; AND THE FARMER MUST PROSPER IF THE UNITED STATES IS TO PROSPER.

PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY THE CORN
REFINING INDUSTRY ARE ABSORBED BY HUNDREDS OF OUTLETS FOR MYRIAD PURPOSES. ATHLETES EAT CORN SUGAR TO RESTORE WANNING ENERGY TO TIRED MUSCLES. MEDICINALLY IT IS EMPLOYED. WHEAT, CORN STARCH IS USED BY THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY. BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS LEAN HEAVILY ON CORN DERIVATIVES IN MANUFACTURING THEIR PRODUCTS.

CONDIMENTS ARE EASY TO MAKE

So-called "Table-Luxuries" Use Inexpensive Ingredients But Give Elegance to Simple Meals

Pickling and relish making are taking first place in many homes for the canning of vegetables used to be the most important late-summer occupation. The greater accessibility of commercially canned goods, and their low cost have made home canning less of a necessity than it used to be even ten years ago.

The small farm and garden products can be put to use in many varieties of tasty condiments which will add pleasure to winter meals. Because they utilize such plentiful and inexpensive items as cabbage, tomatoes and onions they can be made at little expense. The spices give them a rich aromatic flavor that combines equally well with ordinary or unusual items of the daily menu.

Dover House Chow Chow
2 large heads white cabbage
1 dozen sweet green peppers
1 dozen large white onions
3 peck green tomatoes
1/2 cup salt
1 1/2 cups yellow mustard seed
2 tablespoons whole allspice
2 tablespoons whole cloves
5 tablespoons dry mustard
4 tablespoons turmeric
5 cups brown sugar
5 cups tiny white onions
1 peck tiny white onions

Clean and chop the cabbage, large onions and tomatoes. Add the salt and cover with water. Simmer until tender; about 30 minutes. Drain and squeeze dry. Add all the remaining ingredients, and simmer another 30 minutes. Seal in hot sterilized jars.

Pennsylvania Pickles
3 sweet red peppers
2 stalks celery
1 1/2 quarts finely chopped ripe tomatoes.
1 1/2 quarts finely chopped green tomatoes.
1 1/2 quarts thinly sliced cabbage
1 1/2 quarts chopped onions
1/2 cup salt
3 cups sugar
3 pints vinegar
1/2 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup mustard seed
1-2 cup prepared horseradish.

Remove seeds from peppers; clean celery; then grind both with the coarse blade of a food chopper. Combine them with all the other vegetables and the salt. Mix together thoroughly, and place in a cloth bag and let drain overnight.

Next morning make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and spices, using a large kettle. When a thin syrup forms pour in the vegetables and the horseradish. Boil slowly about 30 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal immediately. Makes about 8 pints.

Indian Chutney
2 pounds apples
1/2 pound onions (chopped)
1/2 pound tomatoes (chopped)
Juice of 1 lemon (strained)
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon garlic salt
1 1/2 teaspoons ground ginger
1 teaspoon red pepper
2 cups raisins
2 cups vinegar
1 cup brown sugar

Pare, core and chop the apples. To them add the remaining ingredients. Simmer gently until tender, then rub through a fine sieve. Seal in sterilized bottles.

Bread and Butter Pickles
20 medium cucumbers

12 medium onions
1 cup salt
4 cups vinegar
4 cups water
3 cups granulated sugar
4 teaspoons celery seed
2 teaspoons mustard seed
2 teaspoons ground ginger
1 teaspoon turmeric

Wash the cucumbers and cut in thin slices without peeling. Peel and slice the onions. Combine these vegetables with the salt and let stand two hours. Combine the remaining ingredients and heat to the boiling point. Rinse the vegetables and add to the boiling mixture. Simmer for about 30 minutes. Pack at once in hot sterilized jars and seal. Makes about 3 quarts.

OLD WAYS BEST
Long before fruits came canned into the kitchen housewives prepared for winter's needs by stocking their pantry shelves with apple butter. And apple butter is just as good today as it was in Grandmother's time and it is no longer a task to make it as the following recipe shows:

Apple Butter
10 cups apple pulp
5 1/2 cups granulated sugar
1 tablespoon ground cinnamon.
1 1/2 teaspoons ground cloves
1 teaspoon ground allspice
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup lard
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup oil
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup lard
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup oil

Long before fruits came canned into the kitchen housewives prepared for winter's needs by stocking their pantry shelves with apple butter. And apple butter is just as good today as it was in Grandmother's time and it is no longer a task to make it as the following recipe shows:

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

Fruits May Be Canned Without Sugar

Fruits may be canned or fruit juices bottled without sugar, but they will not hold their color, flavor, or shape so well, according to Gertrude Allen, extension foods and nutrition specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan. Unsweetened canned fruit is useful for pie making and also for diets for diabetics.

Juicy fruits, such as berries, cherries, currants, and plums, should be canned in their own juices rather than with water when no sugar is used. Extract the juice from the ripier fruits by crushing, heating, and then straining. Pack the remaining fruits closely into glass jars or tin cans without preheating and add enough boiling juice to cover them. Partially seal the jars or exhaust and then seal tin cans. Process them in a hot-water bath from 5 to 20 minutes, depending upon the density of the fruit.

Another method is to precook the fruit at simmering temperature for from 2 to 4 minutes, and then pour it hot into containers. Seal and process.

The less juicy fruits, such as apples, peaches, and pears, when canned without sugar require some water. But to hold all natural flavor possible, use only the smallest amount of water necessary. Simply follow the standard directions for canning these particular fruits using water instead of sirup.

Honey or light-colored sirups are sometimes substituted for all or part of the sugar in canning, but the results are not so certain as with granulated sugar.

TOMATOES ARE RIPE

And tomatoes can be an economical source of vitamin C for farm families in winter as well as in summer if they are properly canned. However, vitamin C is delicate, and proper canning means careful handling of the tomatoes.

Because this vitamin is destroyed by exposure to the oxygen of the air, tomatoes should be peeled and packed quickly so that the cut surface will not stand exposed to the air. Tomatoes should be put through the strainer and canned immediately. The homemaker who observes such precautions can be assured of an excellent source of vitamin C for her family.

The latest tomato-canning directions from the Bureau of Home Economics are as follows:

Select firm, ripe tomatoes of medium size and uniform shape, free from spots and decay. Put into trays or in shallow layers in wire baskets and dip in boiling water for about a minute, according to ripeness. Then plunge them quickly into cold water, drain, peel, and core promptly. Pack into the containers as closely as possible. Fill with tomato juice and add 1 teaspoon of salt per quart. If using tin cans, exhaust them 5 to 6 minutes before sealing. Or cut the tomatoes in quarters, heat just to boiling, and pack hot.

STERILE JARS FOR JAMS

From Maine to California the air is fragrant these days with the aroma of preserves simmering on kitchen stoves. Busy hands are preparing the fruits and vegetables for the big kettles, and long wooden spoons are giving them an occasional stir to make sure that not one batch is spoiled by sticking to the bottom of the pot. Care is being taken that all the ingredients of the pickling and preserving pots shall be free of spoiled spots; that firm, undamaged fruits and vegetables only shall find their way into the supplies that will be the mainstay of winter meals.

This is but the first step in successful canning. Another step, just as important as selecting sound materials, is the complete cleanliness of the jars, glasses and crocks which will hold foodstuffs until they come to the table many months later. All the work and all the expense of canning can go for naught if the cook is careless about this part of the preserving process. The time taken to wash and sterilize all the containers is trifling compared to the insurance against spoilage it provides.

The containers should be made ready just before they are to be filled. Tops and rubbers as well as the jars themselves should be included in the preparation. They should be washed inside and out in clean suds. Rinsing in clear water follows, and the final step is to bring them to a boil in a large pan of water and keep them there for five minutes.

Although the jars are sterile at this point there is still chance for contamination through the cook's hands. Avoid putting the fingers on the rim of the jars or into the jars, and do not towel-dry them unless with sterile cloths. It is preferable to let the containers drain, upside down, on a clean towel.

Since a certain amount of handling is usually unavoidable in filling the present jars, the hands should be as clean as soap and water can make them, and the spoons and other utensils used in doing the filling should be washed and sterilized before being used.

OLIVE OIL PICKLES

(Usually Favorites)
36 small cucumbers
2 cups thinly sliced onions
1 1/2 cups white mustard seed
2 tablespoons celery seed
1 1/2 cups olive oil
1 1/2 cups salt
Vinegar to cover.

Select cucumbers about four inches long and two-thirds inch in diameter. Cut in thin crosswise slices. Select mild-flavored onions that are about one inch in diameter. Sprinkle onions and cucumbers with salt and let stand one hour. Drain well. Add rest of the ingredients except vinegar. Seal and store in a dark cool place.

A mild-flavored vinegar of the best grade should be used.

FLOWER FASHION NOTES

Seasonable flowers are always in the best of taste.

The gladiolus is in flower again. Try some of the new ways to wear them.

Plant pests and diseases are easily controlled in the indoor garden. Watch carefully for scale, mealy bug and red spider, all of which cluster on the under side of foliage. They can be done away with in short order with a contact spray containing pyrethrum, rotenone or nicotine preparations. Sulphur is the best remedy for mildew.

Water is the crying need for cut flowers these hot days. Change once a day at least—twice if the day is particularly hot and windy. Do not let flowers stand in the direct sunlight.

Cutting flower stems under water will sometimes revive fading, but only for a short time.

Although there are exceptions to the rule, it is seldom advisable to arrange flowers in a vase or bowl without first taking off all stems and leaves which would be under water.

APPLE DUMPLING'S ORIGIN

In the construction of apple dumplings our pioneer mothers made two types, boiled and baked and the former was by far the popular favorite. The largest specimens were selected, the peeling and core removed and the whole apple enclosed in a covering of soft and leavened dough, that one by one, were dropped into a kettle of boiling water long enough to be thoroughly cooked. Then a pitcher of fresh sweet milk was brought from the coolness of the sheltered spring-house and into which a quantity of old-fashioned brown sugar was introduced to make a "dip" or dressing for the dumpling proper and a dessert fit for a King.

In these modern and more or less degenerate days of discarding the old for the new, the baked variety of apple dumpling has been adopted in most all eating places.

Inquiring cooks and housewives looking for new ways to serve old dishes will find in the boiled apple dumplings of long ago a pleasing variation from today's practice.

GRAPEFRUIT SHERBET

1 cup canned grapefruit juice
1 cup sugar
Juice of one lemon
1/2 cup water
2 egg whites beaten stiff
1 or 2 drops vegetable coloring (red, yellow or green)
Heat sugar and water together until sugar is dissolved. Cool. Add grapefruit juice and lemon juice, and place in refrigerator freezing tray. Freeze until mushy, then add coloring and egg whites that have been beaten stiff. Freeze again until consistency for serving. Grapefruit ice may be made from this recipe by omitting the egg whites and stirring the mixture several times while it is freezing.

Grapefruit ice or sherbet may be served equally well as an appetizer accompanying a main dinner course, or as a dessert. As an appetizer, serve it on sections of grapefruit. When served as a dessert, you may care to add to the recipe 3 cups sweet chocolate shaved into the mixture when the egg whites are added. This sherbet is also good when served with a chocolate sauce as a sundae.

CANTALOUPE PICKLES

Select under-ripe cantaloupe. Cut into sections and remove rind. Soak for three hours in salt solution (4 tablespoons salt to 1 quart water). Drain off brine and add the well-drained rind to a pickling syrup made from the following ingredients:

4 cups water
4 cups sugar
1 cup vinegar
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon allspice
1 tablespoon cloves

Boil the rind rapidly in this syrup for ten minutes. Let stand overnight. Drain the syrup from cantaloupe and boil until it coats a spoon. Add cantaloupe and cook until clear (about one hour). Seal immediately in clean, hot ball jars.

CANNED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE BEVERAGE SUGGESTIONS

Florida Fizz
Tangy, refreshing, thirst-quenching. Pour each tall glass 3/4 full of chilled canned Florida grapefruit juice. Then fill with charged water. Garnish with a maraschino cherry or a sprig of mint if desired. A wonderful thirst-quencher.

Grapefruit Cider Punch
Combine 2 cups canned Florida grapefruit juice, 1 1/2 cups sweet cider, 2 cups water, 1/2 cup sugar. Chill. Serve with garnish of red apple rings.

Frosted Florida Special
Add an ice cream scoop of grapefruit sherbet to each glass of canned grapefruit juice. Garnish with sprig of fresh mint.

Grapefruit Shake
1/2 cup sugar syrup
2 cups grapefruit juice
1 1/2 cups water
2 egg whites
2 cups crushed ice
Combine all ingredients and shake well three minutes or more, or until frothy. Makes six drinks.

Good Fishing
News comes from up around the Ottawa County State Lake that fishing is unusually good. Dr. Filbert was out fishing on the lake the other day and a good sized large-mouthed bass, weighing about four pounds jumped in his boat. Dr. Filbert had his rod at rest beside him, the fly hanging over the edge of the boat. According to his story, the fish did not even touch the fly or any part of his tackle. The bass leaped out of the water after the fly, missed, and landed in the boat. Anyway, that is the Doctor's story.

CONTRIVERSY IS ON OVER GOOD ROADS MEETING

(Continued from page one)

first and second class represented at the Salina meeting Friday, when the Citizens Road Association of Kansas is to be formed.

W. D. Van Ness, Topeka commissioner of finance and Mayor H. G. Barrett yesterday dispatched letters to the governing bodies of all the larger cities asking that representatives, at least, and entire governing bodies, if possible, attend.

The plan is to form a permanent association of existing local and district road organizations interested in securing a modern highways system. W. L. Young of Council Grove is chairman of the organization committee and James A. Gibson of Glasco, secretary.

"Cities of the first and second class must join the new organization in self defense," Van Ness explained yesterday. "Such an organization will undoubtedly have great voice in future road and highway legislation. There is only one way to finance such a program as is proposed and that will be through increase in the present gasoline tax. Cities now are claiming they should share in gasoline taxes as it is residents of the cities who pay the major part of that tax. The cities are not considered when funds are apportioned for maintenance of highways though the highway planners do not hesitate to include city street payment in their system."

Both Mayor Barrett and Commissioner Van Ness will attend the meeting and it is probable Lloyd B. Smith, water commissioner, will make a third. The Topeka officials may call a conference of city officials of the first and second class cities to decide upon their part in the proposed new highway organization.

The organization of the new association maintain Kansas does not have an adequate highway income and call attention to a possibility the state will not have, this year, sufficient funds to match the \$3,000,000 federal aid offered. They claim that too large a proportion of the present income is needed for maintenance and that no long time highway program has been adopted to the point that Kansas and its highway system are in a lack of it—compared very unfavorably with its neighbors.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA ON THE PRICE OF GOLD

(Continued from page one)

likely that the bulk of new gold and that released from hoards must be acquired by Great Britain and the United States or the present price will automatically decline, but the practical control of the world's gold supply in the hands of the two great English-speaking nations would give them a power to control world economy for the good of the world such as has never before existed, a consideration which to men of vision might be reckoned as a benefit greater than can be expressed in monetary terms. Courageously and intelligently handled, such a reserve could be used against any recurrence of another such depression in this generation. The present authorities in the United States have shown that they have the will and the courage to put on the necessary brakes when there was evidence of boom conditions developing. If the best minds amongst the bankers and economists in the two countries will get together and decide to cooperate to ration bank reserves with the object of maintaining the maximum stability and then gradually purchase and entirely remove from the banking system any surplus offerings of gold to be used only at such time in the future as may be necessary to maintain stability, the cost will be nothing compared to the possibilities of benefiting the Anglo-Saxon countries, to say nothing of the world at large. Such a policy in due course would lead to the redistribution of this surplus, relieving Great Britain and the United States of part of the burden of carrying charges. After all, the United States and the British Empire will not be questioned for many years unless their position were affected by a major war.

Can Prevent Disastrous Booms "It ought to be possible to prevent disastrous world booms and the effort is likely to be more intelligently and courageously handled if the two great trading countries share the responsibility. It is too much to hope that from time to time minor fluctuations will not take place, but under the conditions visualized the problem of preventing recession in business from developing into a serious depression will then involve only the release of a sufficient amount of the sterilized reserve. The experience of other countries during the last depression proved that recovery began more or less promptly when the banks of the country were supplied with surplus reserves and the speed of recovery had some relation to the degree that the commercial banking system was sound or impaired.

Gold Is Very Sensitive "Against this background, let us examine for a moment what might happen if the United States and Great Britain in their wisdom decide that the burden of purchasing all gold offered at present prices is too heavy. The mere suggestion of a change, promptly and vehemently denied, has been felt around the world. An actual change would have a profound effect even though the public could be assured that the change would be made in such a way as to diminish effective bank reserves which, of course, could be easily done; but a moderate decrease in value, say of \$5 an ounce, would only increase whatever lack of confidence has developed and probably result in increased supplies being offered from existing stocks, so that the problem might be aggravated rather than lessened. Further tinkering with the price might well result in gold being definitely divorced

from money, with a colossal loss to present holders; on the other hand, to come back in one operation to the previous price of \$20.67 an ounce, which is probably the highest price at which confidence could be completely re-established, might conceivably, in view of the adjustment to the changed conditions which has been going on for the last few years, bring on another serious depression impossible to be borne when the world is far from having recovered from the previous debacle."

LABOR BUILDS A COOPERATIVE

(Continued from page one)

with other consumers, extending democratic ownership and control of industry through cooperative development. Even now in Racine and Kenosha union men are discovering that at the same time that they are coming into ownership of shares in their local cooperatives, these organizations are accumulating ownership in the Midland Cooperative Wholesale, and that the wholesale, in turn, is representing them in part ownership of National Cooperatives, nationwide buying organization for 7 cooperative wholesalers.

They can see that the local cooperative not only keeps purchasing power at home more effectively through the patronage refund than private merchants even can hope to, but also that it gives local, self-governing groups a larger and larger ownership of central wholesales and distributing organizations. And the "profits" which are more properly called the surplus in a cooperative, keep coming back to the local groups instead of going to Wall Street. In other words, it is exactly the reverse of the chain store system, in that it builds a business system of the people, by the people and for the people from the bottom up.

When they look abroad, American unionists are noting with more and more interest that in England, where cooperative stores and the factories owned by them employ 300,000 men and women, and in the Scandinavian countries where they employ more than 50,000 workers are not only employing themselves at union wages and working conditions—or better—but they are also building by democratic and peaceful means an entirely new kind of industrial system dedicated to a greater abundance for all, rather than to increased profits for the few.

PREVENTING SMOOT

Cleaning, grading, and treating seed wheat are good investments that should be made next year. If wheat is sown as late as the last week in September or later and is contaminated with smut, a smutted crop next year is almost certain. That wheat seed with either copper carbonate or New Improved Ceresan."

SEPTEMBER 6th BIRTHDAY OF JANE ADDAMS

One of the dates all peace loving people should remember, is September 6th, the birthday of Jane Addams. Her birthday is the greatest woman worker for the uplift of the down and out and for World Peace. Many times, although at the time we do not seem to be making any progress in making the world a better place to live in, we are sure that the work of Jane Addams is having now and will in the future have still more influence on the thinking and living of our people. We commend the following short article on the Peace work of Jane Addams, to all our readers, both young and old; and hope that it will bring a new inspiration to us all to carry on for World Peace.

Jane Addams was born in Cedarville, Illinois, September 6, 1860. Her outstanding contribution to social work was the founding of Hull House in Chicago in 1889, which won her wide recognition and distinction. Equally great distinction came through her work to end war. She was tireless in her devotion and fearlessness in her activities to advance the cause of peace.

In 1915 she went to The Hague to preside at an International Congress of Women. Ignoring danger and scorn she entered the war zone with a group of women to put before the leaders of the warring nations a plan for a Conference of Neutral Nations to which should be submitted the issues impossible to settle on the battlefield. A high official of one nation told Miss Addams and her colleagues that they were the only sane people who had entered his office since the war began. Through the hysterical days that followed, Miss Addams never wavered in preaching the folly of war and the practicability of humanitarian world peace. In her later years she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

In May 1935, in her seventy-fifth year, she came to Washington to take part in the first round-the-world broadcast for peace made upon the twentieth anniversary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of which she was the Honorary International President. On this occasion high government officials spoke from London, Paris, Geneva, Moscow, Tokyo and Washington. In highest praise of her work she had done for the greater tolerance and the broader understanding on which peace depends. During that visit, the plan was presented to her—the plan to give people everywhere a medium to express their determination to end war and to bring their demand directly to governments. Always sympathetic with work for education and expression of public opinion, Miss Addams approved the mandate—the last peace project she approved. When she returned to Chicago, she told her friends at Hull House that the days in Washington had been among the most thrilling of her life. Two weeks later she passed away.

It may well be said that Miss Addams did more than any one American can lift the championship of peace from the ignominy of world war days to the high place it holds today. Jane Addams suffered criticism and unpopularity but held steadfastly to her convictions and was honored and

loved throughout the world.

Quotations from Jane Addams'

Speeches and Articles

"Only by repeated and insistent expression of public opinion can peace and disarmament be secured."

"We do not possess our ideas, they possess us, and force us into the arena to fight for them."

"We may not be able to change human nature but we do hope to modify human nature."

"Today we cannot get internationalism across but when the time does come when men will accept internationalism in the place of separate nationalism we must be ready with an instructed public opinion."

"The new type of patriotism being evolved in all parts of the world is quite as devoted and loyal as the old, but it believes that certain humanitarian ends can be achieved only through the cooperation of all nations and all races."

The People's Mandate

The People's Mandate to Governments to End War was begun on the birthday anniversary of Jane Addams, September 6, 1935.

Simultaneously on that day countries all over the world put the Mandate into circulation. It is now being sent to the Western Hemisphere by a million signatures, secured from every one of the Latin American Republics, and enlisted the cooperation of over one hundred organizations in this country. It sent its representatives on a dramatic flight to Buenos Aires to present the Mandate to the Inter American Peace Conference where Secretary Hull assured the Committee they had rendered invaluable service.

The Mandate is now being used to help build a workable peace system in the Western Hemisphere on the foundation made by the Buenos Aires treaties. In October a Mandate delegation of outstanding women will fly to the capitals and principal cities of the Latin American Republics. A distance of 15,000 miles will be traveled by airplane. The purpose of this delegation is to confer with Mandate representatives help speed ratification of the Buenos Aires treaties and through official receptions, personal interviews and popular gatherings, help extend friendly relations, promote confidence and cooperation.

Miss Vernon points out that the Mandate is a "going concern." "It is not presented on one occasion then placed in the archives of some government or conference to be forgotten," she states, "but is constantly being used to create and express public opinion. It is effective—the issues of the Mandate are included in the Buenos Aires treaties and in the program which the State Department is now urging upon governments of the world."

The officers of the Mandate Committee are: Chairman, Dr. Mary E. Woolley; honorary chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; director, Miss Mabel Vernon; vice-chairman, Miss Grace Abbott; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Representative Caroline O'Day and Miss Lillian D. Wald, chairman for Latin America, Mrs. Anadel Pulger de Burke.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

From Industrial News "Not since 1917 has a major nation declared war. Yet in the intervening years there have been a number of far-reaching, sanguinary conflicts. What might be termed Mars' modern technique does not require a formal declaration of war—armies are mobilized, soldiers and civilians are slaughtered, cities are devastated and governments change even while, officially speaking, actual war does not exist."

In Italy's Ethiopian campaign, for example, war was not declared—but the result of the invasion was to eliminate the Ethiopian Monarchy and make the country into an Italian colony governed by the Italian military. Russia and France have not declared war on the Spanish Insurgents, nor have Germany and Italy broken off relations with the Spanish Government—yet it is no secret that France's cause has been allied with the aid of German and Italian troops and equipment, while the Government forces would have collapsed long since had it not been for Russian airplanes and armaments and French military experts. Today in the Far East, the world is again witnessing a war without a declaration of war that is of the utmost significance not only to the nations involved, but to the Western World as well.

Japan has gone to the limit in recent years to build up her army and navy. For a small country, she has an amazing military machine, far superior to that of the Chinese—the China herself has made progress in unifying and strengthening the country. China's greatest weakness has always been the corruption of her local governments—as Oswald Garrison Villard has written, "The purchasing of Chinese statesmen and generals is Japan's long suit; it has advanced her and her policy conquest far more rapidly than have her rifles and cannon." The central, Nanking government has usually proven unable to

control the superabundant local War Lords—each with his own interest at heart and each suspicious of the others. The situation as it exists in China, is as if each American state governor had a great private army which he could use for any purpose he wished, even to the extreme fighting the armies of neighboring governors.

As a consequence, plus Japan's far more efficient and modern war machines, it is believed certain that the Japanese will encounter relatively little trouble in conquering the north provinces. She will take over cities and accomplish destruction on a vast scale, and probably replace present local governments with puppet Chinese governments controlled by the Japanese, as she did in Manchuria. But in the long run, Japan's chances of success are dubious. China is a tremendous country, with the largest population in the world. Not since the dawn of history has it been permanently conquered—over a period of many years, the invaders intermarry with the Chinese and are virtually swallowed by the immense country. China has more than half a billion people as against Japan's 75,000,000.

Furthermore, it seems inconceivable that Japan will be permitted by other powers to advance unhindered into China. Russia is strongly anti-Japanese and will, if matters go far enough throw her resources to the side of China. And if it came down to a Russo-Japanese war, most military experts think the bear would win.

England will attempt to limit Japan's conquest in the interest of her own trade, and so, in all probability, will the United States and France. And lastly, it is a question whether Japan's financial resources are sufficient to stand a long struggle—to day more than 50 per cent of her government's budget is earmarked for the army and navy, and she has a soaring national debt.

So here is another grave threat to world peace—the gravest, perhaps that has yet appeared. Whether war is actually declared is only of theoretical importance—to all intents and purposes a major war is now under way in the Far East, and interests directly affecting every nation in the world are involved.

A business Week survey shows that business activity averaged 10 per cent higher in the first six months of 1937 than in the same period last year.

Steel production rose 35 per cent; automobile production 12 per cent; residential construction 54 per cent; lumber production 8 per cent; electricity power output 13 per cent; factory payrolls 29 per cent and factory employment 13 per cent.

Farm prices rose 18 per cent; construction costs zoomed 13 per cent; and department store prices upped 7 per cent. Stocks averaged 18 per cent higher and bonds 2 per cent higher.

FARM AND HOME HOUR HIGHLIGHTS

The National Farm and Home Hour will feature the following special broadcasts of interest to farmers and homemakers during September:

Sept. 1: Home Demonstration program; hints for homemakers.
Sept. 4: National 4-H Club Music Hour; U. S. Marine Band.
Sept. 6: Special Labor Day musical program.

Sept. 11: American Farm Bureau Federation program; Edward A. O'Neal, speaker.
Sept. 13: Future Farmers of America program; U. S. Army Band.
Sept. 15: Special program from the campus of the University of California College of Agriculture.

Sept. 18: National Grange program; U. S. Army Band.
Sept. 25: Farmers' Union program; E. H. Emerson, speaker.
Sept. 29-30: Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.

The Farm and Home Hour is broadcast each week day at 11:30 a. m. CST (12:30 p. m. CDST) over the NBC-Blue network.

DAIRY PRODUCTS MAKE BIG SHOW

The Dairy Products exposition will be found on the first floor of the fireproof grandstand building.

Creamery concerns over the state, condensaries, cheese plants, ice cream manufacturers, and dairies compete here in dairy products, butter, cheese, and such.

In addition there will be exhibits of dairy machinery, and equipment, and instructive displays and demonstrations by the National Dairy Council, the United States government dairy exhibit, and the State Board of Agriculture.

H. E. Dodge, of Topeka, will be superintendent of this department again this year. R. C. Beasley, of Girard, chairman of the Dairy committee of the state board of agriculture, will be general director.

PRETTY PICTURES

Uncle Sam wouldn't be worth his salt as a horse trader. He has a couple of mules for sale and this is the way he advertises them: MULE: grey gelding, approximate age 18 years, weight about 1100 pounds, weak tendon in left hind leg, causing mule to drag leg. Name "Dick." Here's the description of the other animal: MULE: grey gelding, approximate age 20 years, weight about 900 pounds, tender footed and stiff in joints. Fair condition, Name "Peewee." Fancy a real hoss swapper sending out ads like those.

LAND BANK SERVICE

(continued from page 1)

Commissioner borrowers have steadily increased their principal payments during recent months. Hill said. They paid off over \$106,000,000 of principal in the 12 months ending July 1, 1937, although only a small fraction of that amount was due. About one-half of the remittances were paid in to meet annual and semi-annual principal installments and the remaining amount for payment of loans in full.

The privilege which borrowers previously had of postponing principal payments of Commissioner loans during the first three years of the loan was withdrawn. From now on extensions on both old and new loans will be granted only at the option of the Land Bank Commissioner after consideration of the individual case.

LAWRENCE: Haskell Institute, largest Indian school in the country, was named for Congressman Dudley C. Haskell, who was instrumental in locating the institution at Lawrence, Haskell County, in southwest Kansas, also was named for Congressman Haskell.

THE ALADDIN HOTEL

12th & Wyandotte

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

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

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks.

Under our roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

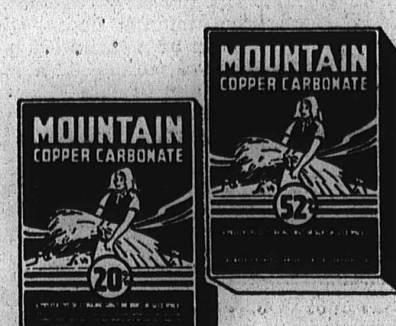
Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Po pular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

Insure Your Crop Against Smut Mountain Copper Carbonate Kills Smut

Heavy losses from Smut Dockage can be avoided by treating your seed wheat with this Superior Quality Product.



Copper Carbonate is cheap wheat crop insurance

Manufactured expressly for seed treatment Mountain Brand 20% Copper Carbonate costs only 3c per bushel to treat, does not injure germination, even when treated and stored for years before planting.

See your Local FARMERS UNION DEALER for prices.

Distributed By FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N Kansas City, Missouri

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices? WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN. Colony, Kansas W. Keeney, Kansas

LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

Application Cards, 20 for... 5c
Constitution... 5c
Credentialed Blanks, 10 for... 5c
Dennis Blank, 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 (Klaney)... 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each... 75c

Write to Kansas Farmers Union Salina, Kansas

Box 51

Price List of Serums And Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection. Money back guarantee, per dose... 88c
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose... 74c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose... 74c
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... 1.00

De-Morning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head... 1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning 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 cc... .75
Virus, 100 cc... 1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typhoid, etc., per dose... .08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 60 with instruments... 3.50
Drecol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon... 1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses... 1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses... 1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 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
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box... 1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose... 14c
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

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