

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

## AGR. HAS MODEST SHARE OF TOTAL U. S. DEP'T FUNDS

Of 306 Millions, Farm Service Gets 30; Federal Road Aid \$212,421,775

Washington—According to the annual report of the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the total expenditures and obligations for the Department in 1932 were \$306,400,098. It is interesting to note that 69.33% of that total or \$212,421,775 are Federal aid monies to States for highway construction purposes for the benefit of the entire public, and for some strange reason, are classified as an appropriation for Agriculture? The Dep't of Agriculture classifies its 1932 disbursements as follows:

Roads, Federal aid, \$212,421,775.  
Emergency seed loans, etc., \$10,898,829.  
To States for Exp. Stations, extension work, etc., \$18,040,083.  
Services to gen'l public—Food & Drug Act, meat inspection, weather bureau, conservation of forests and game, regulation of markets, etc., \$36,372,982.  
Services to gen'l public—Food & Drug plant, animal breeding, feeding, marketing, insect and pest controls, research to develop new uses, new markets for products, market and crop reports, co-operation of markets, etc., \$36,372,982.  
Total, \$306,400,098.  
The Department of Agriculture reported as income from its 1932 work a total of \$23,517,317. Included was \$16,182,418 repaid by farmers on previous emergency seeds, fertilizer and other loans. Other income is fees accruing from regulatory services, income from national forests grazing, etc., for classifying cotton, etc., and fines from violations of regulatory laws which the Dep't enforces.

## Represented Michigan at A.F.B.F. Convention

Among those representing the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the 14th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, Dec. 5-7 were President M. L. Noon, a director of the American Farm Bureau and scheduled to preside over the convention when its resolutions were offered; Michigan Farm Bureau directors Waldo Phillips of Decatur and Mrs. Edith Wagner of Carleton, delegates from Michigan, and Secretary Clark L. Brody. Miss Beatrice Brody sang at the annual dinner of the Farm Bureau.

## Our Increased Use of Milk Lengthens Life Expectancy

Milk and its proper use in the diet of Americans is listed as one factor which has done much to increase the average span of life to a prospective 58 years for babies born this year, whereas when George Washington was inaugurated life expectancy was only 35 years. A century after Washington's time it was 43 years and in 1910, 51 years.

## BE NOT MISUNDERSTOOD

"Don't forget that when you are talking over the phone, the other party cannot see you and it stands you in hand to make your voice 'look pleasant'."

## Reform Money, Tariff and Taxes Is Farm Bureau Plea

Resolutions Also Ask Protection for Bank Depositors; Support Farm Board and Co-operative Marketing Program

Chicago—Sound and Honest Money is the title of the first resolution adopted by the 14th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, December 5-7.

The resolution urges the revaluation of gold and a reduction of the amount of gold in the dollar to permit adoption of the average price level between 1920-29, based on Department of Labor commodity index figures. The intent is to restore the purchasing power of the people and enable them to pay their debts.

The Glass-Steagall bill aided banks, but has failed to stop the fall of commodity prices; the Federal Reserve by opposing the Goldstandard bill mandate to restore 1926 price levels has stepped aside, the Farm Bureau said.

Gold actually fluctuates greatly in its actual value and purchasing power. A sliding scale for the valuation of gold to maintain an even valuation of goods and labor is the only way to perpetuate the gold standard, the Farm Bureau declared.

**Rural Credits**  
Farm Bureau urges one head for all government agricultural credit machinery with long and short term credit divisions. Urges means for refinancing farm mortgages on long term basis at low interest.

**Agri'l Surpluses**  
Farm Bureau advocates amendments to Marketing Act to secure control of crop surpluses and on basis that will restore to producer



M. L. NOON  
Resolutions Discussion Chairman

at least his pre-war purchasing power for domestic requirements of his most important cash crops.

**Tariff**  
Bureau urges revision of tariffs to provide agriculture protection from substitution as well as on specific commodities.

**Taxation**  
Tax reforms to reach wealth that escapes paying tax. Opposed to sales tax.

**Bank Deposits Guarantee**  
For such complete revision of the national commercial banking structure as is essential to secure full protection of depositors.

**Credit Unions**  
For enactment of a national credit union law.

**Philippine Independence**  
For independence to Philippine Islands this short session of Congress. For immediate duties on Philippine sugar, vegetable oils, etc.

**Transportation**  
Neither the railroads nor buses and trucks should be permitted to crowd the other out through prohibitive limitations, regulations, (Continued on page 3)

## BUREAU'S BINDER TWINE TO COME FROM U. S. PLANT

Canadian Agreement Ends and Bureau Turns Work to U. S. Industry

Sec'y C. L. Brody of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., announces that the Farm Bureau's 1933 binder twine will be made by one of the largest mills in the United States. For several years the Bureau bought twine from a Canadian plant according to an agreement which was not renewed on its expiration recently. "The situation on twine and other commodities has changed during the past year," Mr. Brody said to Michigan co-operative ass'n managers recently. "The recent Ottawa Trade Conference has aligned Canada with the British Empire against trade with the United States and other peoples outside the British Empire except when the advantage is all their way. The war debt cancellation movement efforts belong with the movement to trim the United States."

"We have arranged that the Farm Bureau's 1933 twine shall be manufactured in this country. It will employ home capital and home labor which is important. It will be real Farm Bureau quality and fully equal to that we handled last year. Ohio, Michigan and Indiana Farm Bureaus have combined their binder twine purchasing power this year for the benefit of farmers and their co-operatives in the three states. The Michigan State Farm Bureau authorizes no one but itself to offer binder twine as 'Farm Bureau Twine', said Mr. Brody.

Officers and the executive committee of Farm Bureau Services who authorized the Farm Bureau's change from Canadian to U. S.-made twine are: Ray Allen, manager of Oxford Co-operative Elevator, President; Wm. Zonnebelt, manager of Holland Co-operative company, Vice President; Alfred George, manager of St. Joe Valley Shipping Ass'n and Thomas Berghouse, manager of Falmouth Co-operative Ass'n.

## Michigan Alfalfa Seed Yields Lower in 1932

Lansing—Average production of forage crop seeds in Michigan in 1932 as estimated by Verne Church of the U. S. Crop Reporting Service for Michigan is estimated Nov. 1 as follows: alfalfa, 1.7 bushels per acre; red and alsike clovers, 1.4 bushels per acre; sweet clover, 3.75 bushels; timothy, 3 bushels per acre. Estimates of the total alfalfa and clover seed acreage and production will be available in the December report. The 1932 alfalfa seed yield was much lower than in 1931.

## Congressmen Once Paid Mileage Forty Cents per Mile

The mileage for members of Congress has changed several times since that body began to function. In 1791 the rate was 30 cents per mile; in 1795, 35 cents per mile; in 1818, 40 cents per mile; in 1886, 20 cents per mile, and in 1932, 15 cents per mile.

## Handkerchief Was Once Forbidden to Masses

The handkerchief does not come to us from China, as is generally believed, but from Italy. It is only 360 years ago that the handkerchief of a Venetian lady was considered a great curiosity. The handkerchief crossed the Alps and was received with great favor at the court of France. Handkerchiefs were then made of cambric or lawn and bordered with Venetian lace. The satchet was soon introduced into France and a little later both the handkerchief and the satchet made their way into Germany but only persons of quality could make use of them for there was a published edict forbidding the use of them among the trading classes.

## PERHAPS SO

Young people were more respectful of their elders in the old days. Perhaps because they had more to respect.—Boston Transcript.

## Revalue Dollar, Boost Prices Nat'l Farm Bureau Program

Bureau Declares U. S. Should Act to Restore Average of 1920-29 Prices; Events of Annual Meeting at Chicago

Chicago—Increase in price levels through reform of the money situation, tax reduction through economies in government and tax levy reforms, and tariff reforms were major recommendations of the 14th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation here, December 5-7.

**Money Reform**  
Declaring that the Glass-Steagall and other finance bills have utterly failed to stop the fall in commodity prices, and that purchasing and debt paying powers of the people are so low that greater disasters threaten, the American Farm Bureau resolved that the price of fine gold should be increased to \$30 per ounce, the amount of gold in the dollar should be reduced to 16 grains, that coinage of gold should cease and gold coin be called in and converted to bars for exchange and redemption purposes; the Farm Bureau resolved that the United States should establish a commodity price level to be the average of 1920-29, using Department of Labor commodity index figures for that purpose, and advance or lower the price of gold to maintain that price level within a 5% limit.

"In 1929," said Prof. G. F. Warren of Cornell, speaking on the Stabilization of the Measure of Value, "the relation between wealth and debts was 3 to less than 2. Today, debts represent so close to the value of all property that a large part of the debts never can be paid."



PRESIDENT O'NEAL  
"Our Strength Lies in Unity."

"The price level must be raised to the debt level, or the debt level must be lowered to the price level. This is a matter of grim reality that cannot be turned off by psychology, confidence or government lending."

"France reduced the weight of gold in the franc by four-fifths so that when our prices are 100, her price level is about 500. The present outlook is that England will probably reduce the amount of gold in the pound by 30 to 50%. The United States reduced the weight of gold in the dollar by 6.25% in 1934. By reducing the weight of gold in the dollar any desired price level can be established."

Full text of Prof. Warren's remarkable address on the Money situation is available in the Farm News Dec. 24.

**Agriculture and the Tariff**  
Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, and son of the former Secretary of Agriculture, said:

"Unfortunately for agriculture, most of the tariffs given her are immediately or in the long run are worthless paper tariffs. Cotton, wheat and lamb obviously can never benefit from a tariff so long as we (Continued on page 3)

## \$15 TAX LIMIT HELPS INDIANA IN LARGE TAX CUT

Levy to Be \$42,000,000 Less Than in '32; Tax Group Explains

Indianapolis—Indiana citizens will pay \$42,000,000 less taxes in 1933 than in 1932, according to the Indiana Taxpayers Ass'n.

What has happened? A most important thing was the adoption of a tax limitation of \$15 per thousand dollars of valuation by a special session of the Indiana legislature in early 1932.

Six counties applied the tax limitation both in letter and spirit. One of them collected \$578,954 in taxes in 1932 and plans to get along with \$171,641 in 1933. Of 1,591 governmental units in Indiana that levy and collect taxes, 231 of them will have a total rate of \$15 per thousand in 1933, the ass'n said. 168 units will have rates less than \$15 per thousand and 95 will have rates slightly higher.

The Association credits drastic economies brought about since 1929, the peak year of high taxes. Since then citizens have taken real interest in their own affairs. The Indiana Farm Bureau's tax reduction program in rural communities is commended. The public took note of the association's reminder that Indiana has laws whereby the public can appeal from levies and budgets if things too high.

In Indiana in 1933 each of the 92 counties will levy less taxes than in 1932, ranging from 16% less in La Porte county to 70.3% less in Warwick county. The average reduction in levy for the state will be 30% and the decrease in valuation will be about 21% under 1932.

Total valuation of all taxable in Indiana as estimated for 1933 tax levies is \$3,995,843,838, a shrink of \$1,077,397,238 from 1931. All Indiana taxing units levied a total of \$145,847,092 in 1930, which dropped to \$140,069,591 for 1932 and which is to drop \$42,000,000 more in 1933.

Total valuation of all property for taxation purposes in Michigan is \$8,614,000,000 according to the auditor general, upon which Michigan levied \$254,000,000 for the year 1931-32 and will levy about \$228,000,000 for 1932-33, a reduction of about \$26,000,000.

## Co-op Offers \$10 for a Name

The Constantine Co-operative Creamery of Michigan and eight Indiana co-operative creameries at Portland, Angola, Marlon, Kewanee, Columbus, Middlebury, Orleans and Rushville operating together, are searching for a suitable name for their organization and will pay \$10 to the person suggesting it. Minnesota co-operative creameries operating together adopted the name "Land O' Lakes Creameries". Suggested names should be sent to E. L. Martin, 601 Indiana Farm Bureau Bldg., Indianapolis.

"You must live today at your very best; the work of the world is done by few; God asks that a part be done by you."

# Foreign Trade No Depression Cure or War Debt Scare

## We Have Enough Bad I.O.U.'S Since the War, Wilson Says

In Ten Years the U. S. Financed Eight Billions of Goods to Europe for Which We Have Paper That May Not Be Paid

**Editor's Note—**This article on Foreign Trade by Lucius E. Wilson is a timely comment on proposals that an increase in our foreign trade would dispose of surpluses and end the depression. Also, upon veiled threats by Britain, France and other nations to restrict trade with the United States unless current debt payments due the United States are suspended and the whole matter of debts reopened for a sliding down for the benefit of foreign debtors.

By LUCIUS E. WILSON  
Foreign trade is a sadly overworked phrase these days. Political strategists are beseeching the American people to look to foreign trade as the means of lifting the country out of the slough. Through some mysterious process we are to find prosperity in trading with other countries.

In the same breath that foreign trade is prescribed as the sadly belated cure for the depression, we are told that all the rest of the world is worse off than we are. Yet we are to grow rich by trading with bankrupt peoples! We are to find an outlet for our surplus production from farms and factories by shipping the goods to Europe. How is Europe to pay us for the goods?

principal of the debt. But if we ever ask for payment in money or goods, then the loans must be defaulted and become "bad". That doctrine sounds strange to the mind of a Michigan farmer or business man. We have been taught that debts, when due, must be paid. Interest must be paid. If we fail in the payment of either, the creditor takes our pledged securities away from us, and the sheriff sells them. But foreign debts, so we are told, are mysteriously different. They are to be "paid" by making more loans. The international banker has a different policy, in arranging foreign debts, from that pursued by the home banker who loans us money.

So much clap trap has been uttered, in solemn pose, by important men that the reader should welcome a review of the essential facts surrounding the whole question of foreign trade, as those facts bear upon us today. Less than two months ago a candidate for president of the United States told a midwest audience something about his plan for foreign trade revival, in these words:

"And in connection with agriculture I may mention the question of war debts. I do not approve cancellation of these debts. I certainly do not approve the proposal of our opponents to lower our tariffs in order that by profits gained from a flood of goods into the United States this debt should be transferred to our workers by putting them out of employment and to our farmers by forcing

their produce to rot in their barns.  
"In my acceptance address I stated the exact reverse of this proposal. I said, if for some particular annual payment we are offered some other tangible form of compensation, such as the expansion of markets for American



LUCIUS E. WILSON

agriculture and labor and the restoration and maintenance of our prosperity, then I am sure our citizens would consider such a proposal."

## Let Us Examine the Idea

The speaker would have us believe that cancellation of some "annual payment" could be used to expand the "markets for American agriculture and labor and the restoration and maintenance of our prosperity". Before cancelling the two hundred fifty, or three hundred million dollars due us annually, it might be wise for American citizens to examine into the "foreign market" that we are so skillfully and so covertly advised to seek.

We have had considerable experience with that foreign market. Before the World War America was a debtor nation and still owed a great deal of money to European capitalists. Many of our government bonds, railroad bonds and stocks, public utility bonds and even bank stocks were owned by English and French capitalists. The annual dividends or interest charges had been paid by shipping goods to Europe—more goods than we bought from Europe each year.

**How Europe Got in Debt**  
But the World War rapidly changed this relationship. Early in the conflict the British government asked its people to turn their American securities over to the government in return for British bonds, and the patriotic response enabled Britain to send the securities to America to buy food, munitions and supplies. France and the other allies followed suit. But the American securities possessed by Europeans did not last very long in feeding the unmeasured demands of the War. Next, the Allies sent us all the

gold they could scrape together and spare. Then when the gold came to an end there was nothing to do except to pay us with their notes. Those notes were accepted by the United States government. To get money, with which to pay American farmers for wheat, and American factories for war supplies our own government sold Liberty and other bonds to us, and used the proceeds to settle with our own people for the supplies sold to Europe.

It should not require genius to perceive that the close of the World War found Europe stripped of its American securities, its available stock of gold, and all the credit that could be mustered. The debts to America were due. Europe could not pay us in money for the good reason that she had no money. If she paid at all, it would have to be in goods. It was assumed that Europe would ship her goods over to us, receive her pay in gold, and then send the gold back to us to apply on the debts. That was the innocent expectation aroused in the American public mind, by the political and financial leaders who controlled the columns of the daily press, and who filled the columns with cunning propaganda. In 1920, everything appeared lovely. America had half the gold of the World; our factories were running overtime; wages were high; farm prices were strong; and Europe owed us so much money that even ordinary citizens stuck out their chests with the pride of international capitalists.

## Half of It Written Off

Quite naturally the American public presumed that Europe would begin paying her debts promptly. Instead, there ensued several years of quibbling over this and that with the final result that Uncle Sam scaled down the claims to about half, and agreed to spread payment over a term of sixty years or more. On the surface everybody seemed satisfied and we settled down into pleased expectation of receiving our dues.

But Europe still needed food, after the War was done. She wanted many things. In particular, Germany was seized with a determination to re-equip her factories with American machinery, after the American plan of mass production. We were eager to find "foreign markets for our products". The department of Commerce at Washington carried on a veritable campaign to stimulate American factories to ship goods to Europe. That was the way to "keep American labor employed". The "foreign trade" baloney penetrated into the most remote corners of the land. Uncle Sam shipped goods abroad at an unparalleled rate from 1919 until 1929. No one, among the average citizens, inquired as to how the goods were being bought. Who paid for them, and how was it done?

**More Goods for I. O. U.'s**  
Year after year, following the War, we shipped to Europe more goods than she sent us. The paper balance of trade was in our favor, and the De- (Continued on page 3)

**MICHIGAN FARM NEWS**

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**The Farm Mortgage Debt**

"Mortgage debt presses upon American agriculture today with exception severity," Sec'y Arthur M. Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tells the public in his annual report, made public Dec. 1.

"Total farm mortgage debt in the United States has increased from 3.3 billion dollars in 1910 to 7.9 billions in 1920 and 9.5 billions in 1928. Since then it has fallen slightly, largely as a result of foreclosures. The 1930 census reported 42% of all owner-operated farms mortgaged as compared with 37.2% in 1920.

"Foreclosures are all too prevalent. They are blighting the hopes of men who can get as much out of the land as anyone could. Keeping efficient farm owners on their own property and in their own homes is to the interest of both debtors and creditors. It is also to the interest of the Nation.

"Much mortgage indebtedness has grown burdensome from forces largely outside the farmers control. Federal aid in the field of farm credit has helped in the matter of relief. But more needs to be done. The powers of our credit institutions must be broadened and legal restrictions relaxed so that in an emergency like the present, farmers can be given a fighting chance to hold their homes."

The mortgage debt situation, the greatest decline in farm and industrial incomes in 70 years and but slight relief in the annual tax burden are bringing to a climax a domestic situation that is far more serious than any other problem before us today.

**A Change in the Agricultural Bulletin Service**

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that during the latter part of 1932 it is reducing by 30% its cost of distributing agricultural information, the most significant change being a restriction in the free distribution of bulletins, which has been cut in half.

Farmers and others direct as many as 1,000,000 inquiries per month to the Department for information, which can best be furnished in the popular bulletins which cost about 1 1/4 cents each. They are the cheapest and most efficient method of reply. By law, the function of the Department of Agriculture is the dissemination of information. Every inquiry must be answered. Where bulletins are not available, inquiries have to be answered by letter. The average cost of such individual letters in detail is about 26 cents each.

Will those Congressmen and private elevator operators who hate bulletins on co-operative marketing and have condemned all department of agriculture bulletins as wasteful now contend that a 26 cent letter is a better investment of the people's money than a 1 1/4 cent bulletin?

The Department is endeavoring to reduce all its operating expenses to conform with present financial conditions. It will expand its press and radio service somewhat to supplement the existing bulletins publication service. In the meantime the Department has suggested a plan which if adopted by all Government departments' issuing bulletins, would offer bulletins for sale and probably place such service on a self-paying basis.

**Dr. Friday Discusses Taxes With Educators**

Dr. David Friday, statistical advisor to the United States Treasury and former president of the Michigan State College, addressed the high school principals of the Michigan Education Ass'n at Lansing last week. He was quoted by the press as saying:

The \$15 per thousand tax limitation amendment will raise \$166,000,000 less from property taxes than in 1930. That will ruin the educational system, cut teachers' salaries to half the 1929 levels.

With that portion of Dr. Friday's address, we disagree. Dr. Friday arrived at that sum by applying \$15 per thousand to a total property valuation of \$6,605,000,000 for 1932. It is true that all taxing units in the State levied \$266,000,000 in 1930; and that \$15 per thousand on the above 1932 valuation would raise about \$100,000,000.

However, the \$266,000,000 levied in 1930 included interest and sinking fund payments on some 350 million dollars owed by the taxing units. The tax limitation amendment provides that additional levies shall be made to pay interest and retire such debts. It has been estimated that such additional levies would add \$19 or more per thousand to the \$15 limit until such debts are retired.

Another \$10 per thousand would cut Dr. Friday's \$166,000,000 loss in revenue to \$100,000,000. Dr. Friday said that it will be necessary to reduce the present average rate of \$32.36 per thousand to about \$25 for 1933, which has been what the tax limitation amendment supporters expected. In that case, said Dr. Friday, we would have \$100,000,000 less tax income than in 1929 or 1930. His recommendations for new revenue and savings to meet a \$100,000,000 shrink in total taxes are:

- \$20,000,000 in new revenue from a 2% tax on sales in Michigan. A sales tax is practical and certain; according to Dr. Friday, whereas an income tax has proved itself to be worthless in depression.
- \$25,000,000 less expenditures on highways. Gas tax and license fees now amount to \$45,000,000 annually. We were spending \$70,000,000. Highways are developed so that local governments should be able to get along on their share of the automobile tax funds.
- \$25,000,000 must be saved by cities and counties through economy.
- \$80,000,000 should be saved in the school system. In 1929 the local school tax plus the primary fund yielded \$105,000,000. Of that \$90,000,000 went for salaries, fuel, other operations; \$15,000,000 for interest and debt payments. If we shall save \$30,000,000 there, Dr. Friday said, salaries must be reduced one-third below the 1929 level, which has come about in most districts.

It is true that if valuations continue to drop, the \$15 tax limitation amendment will raise less revenue as time goes on. It should also prevent us from getting in any deeper. In time the debt retirement provision of the amendment should enable us to get our \$850,000,000 in public debts paid. In the meantime, it should be noted that while the total tax levied in 1930 was 266 millions, for the year 1930-32 it was \$254,000,000 and for 1932-33 it is about \$228,000,000. There's 38 millions of the 100 we needn't worry about.

Dr. Friday considers the \$15 tax limitation amendment "ill-advised and violent" but he warned the educators that other "violent" measures will be forthcoming unless property gets relief.

**Foreign Trade no Cure For Depression, Debits**

(Continued from page 1)

partment of Commerce, at Washington, never allowed a day to pass without bursting into print in self-glorification over the "favorable balance of trade". The American people are so young at the great game of international trade and so uncritical that the public read the governmental statements with prideful attention, and accepted the interpretations and assertions as sound and sane.

It did not seem to occur to anyone in America that we were sending great cargoes of valuable commodities—machinery, tools, food and cotton—to Europe and were getting nothing in return except questionable paper for all the boasted "balance of trade". Each year we sent Europe about a half billion dollars worth of goods, in excess of all she shipped to us. Over a period of ten years this excess mounted to somewhere around seven or eight billion dollars, which Europe owed to us, for goods bought from us after the War. Instead of paying her debts to us, she kept on increasing the debts at tremendous speed.

Just how America was profiting from foreign trade that took seven or eight billion dollars of real wealth, in ten years, and gave nothing in return except some bad notes or bonds is a bit difficult for an ordinary mortal to understand. Our international bankers, however, never ceased assuring us that we were the "lending nation of the world" and that we must live up to the new dignity as the "great creditor country". That talk sounded so prosperous that we fell for it.

Behind the scenes the international bankers were carrying on a highly profitable business at the expense of the American people. When a German firm wished to buy American machinery, it would prepare a series of notes for the amount required, plus the commission for the international banker. The notes would be delivered in New York, and the bank would sell them to more or less gullible American investors, or to country banks. The "shaving" which the international bankers kept for themselves on foreign loans was outrageously big, and, as you will observe, it was paid in good-American dollars. Commissions running to twenty, thirty and even forty per cent were not unknown.

**Headache in This Collection Job**

American banking firms, doing an international business, made unholty profits out of the "foreign trade" as it was handled from the close of the War up to 1930. But the American people were made distinctly poorer. We shipped to Europe vast quantities of real wealth for which we never have received a grain of recompense. What is more, we never will receive payment. Europe as a whole has no gold with which to settle the debt, and we have not thought out a way to allow her to pay us in goods.

The moment anyone proposes to permit European people to pay us in goods, there goes up a wail that it "will put American labor out of work". No one attempts to analyze that wail to ascertain whether it contains a lick of sense. It sounds well in a political campaign, and undoubtedly it gains votes. No matter if it is concentrated assintinity; it will be repeated just as long as the public is willing to be deceived by it.

**We Were Santa Claus—Why Not Allow Europe to Be?**

Let us suppose we had a system of distribution in America that would actually spread goods into the hands of people who were willing to work intelligently and relax intelligently. Let us also indulge ourselves for a moment, in a bit of critical imagination. Suppose there was a very great Santa Claus, who would go over to Europe—to France and tell the people to pay part of their American debt by placing in his pack two Paris gowns, with hose and hat to match, for each American woman; then to Germany and pick up the marvelous German toys, or the cutlery or the scientific instruments; then to England and lay in two suits of excellent English worsted for each man and boy in America; then to Italy and Czechoslovakia and Greece for further additions to his pack. When fully loaded Santa Claus would return to America and the next morning the people of America would wake up to the pleased surprise of having a year's stock of clothes and amusements and educational devices lying in a neat pile on the back porch. Would that drive you into utter despair? Or would you have the good sense to welcome the help?

For ten years after the close of the World War America was the giant Santa Claus for Europe. In his pack was an astonishing amount of food, machinery, and raw materials, all of which were delivered on the back steps of the largest and richest corporations in Germany, France and central Europe. In return, we have some pieces of paper called notes and bonds, that today are worth about the same price as a poor grade of wall paper.

Let us indulge in one more critical supposition. Right now, when American cities—Michigan cities as well as others—are facing bankruptcy in their efforts to raise enough money to meet the welfare necessities of the coming winter, what would happen if Europe would return to us some part of the goods that she took from us in the last ten years? Suppose she were to return the food and the clothes—or send us clothes and housing equivalent to what we sent her in the last ten years? Do you realize that it would be sufficient to feed, clothe and house our army of unemployed for the next five years?

**Sold, But Account Is Bad**

But of course, we must not allow Europe to help us, in our distress, by paying her peace-time debts. Mind you, I am not including the War debts in this calculation. All that is necessary to care for our own people, who are dependent upon public charity, is to obtain from Europe a part of the goods we sent her in the orderly course of our much-vaunted "foreign trade", and for which she never paid.

Under our present stupid, blundering and incompetent system of distribution, we cannot permit the people of Europe to return to us, the goods they had of us. We cannot even continue to trade with other peoples in the World because we dare not allow them to send us as many goods as we send them. And since they have no money with which to buy our goods—? Surely we live in strange times with millions of our own people living in want, while we are overwhelmed with surplus products of home make, and while Europe owes us enough to feed and clothe and shelter these same distressed millions. If the ancient Greek Gods, who dwell upon the crest of Mount Olympus could look down on this race of blind and stupid men, they would laugh themselves into a spasm.

**Foreign Trade Exchange of Goods**

Some day—perhaps sooner than appears likely—we may discover that foreign trade has to be an exchange of goods, in which exchange we receive goods just as desirable and just as valuable as we send abroad. There can be no such thing as a "balance of trade" payable in gold year after year, to one nation, by all the other nations of the world. The stock of gold is soon exhausted. The entire supply of gold in the world, outside of the United States is scarcely more than six billion dollars. In ten years following the close of the World War we built up a "balance of trade" against Europe one third greater than that entire stock of gold. Now, Germany is telling us flatly that she does not have the gold to pay us, and will not try to pay us unless we will accept goods.

**Shall We Repeat It?**

Suppose we return to the absurd foreign trade policy of the past ten years, and once more ship goods abroad at a tremendous rate, while we receive nothing in return except pieces of paper called notes. What will be the ultimate limit of that financial silliness? Yet our leaders solemnly insist that we must export the products of labor, so that we may have plenty of work. It never occurs to them that the break-down in our own system of distributing the products of labor must be repaired. Nor does any leader rise up to suggest that the wealth we are—and have been—sending to other people, year after year, might come in handy at home, if used to feed, clothe and house our own unemployed.

**Parable of Unemployment**

Here is a simple parable of two men, who were shipwrecked on an island in the temperate zone. Mr. A. established himself at one end of the island, and Mr. B. at the other. Mr. A. planted crops and tended them carefully. Mr. B. found a little stream where he could pan a limited amount of gold. Later two boatloads of castaways landed on the island. One boatload joined A. and one joined B.

Since Mr. A. was a hard worker he taught his followers to raise food, cut lumber, build houses, and invent machines. B. and his colony wanted these things, so they bought them, paying with gold as long as the supply of gold lasted. When the gold gave out, they paid with notes.

**When Money Ran Out**

Mr. A. was in a quandary. He had been taught that it was wrong to "import" goods from B's end of the island. A's whole theory of trade was to build up a favorable "balance of trade" and get gold in payment. A did not know what to do. He did not dare to accept meat or lumber or wheat from B. for payment, because he (A.) had several sons and a group of hired men who must be kept busy. The only way to furnish their work was to keep them raising pork or wheat and cutting lumber.

**We Did Something Like This**

So, Mr. A. determined to ask the advice of some great bankers and politicians who were passing on a ship. He signalled them and put the matter up to them. They were instantly ready with advice. They told A. to cancel all the notes that B. had given him, and then start all over again, taking new notes for new goods to be shipped to B's end of the island. In fact, some of the Big Bankers and their statisticians advised A. to "loan B. all the gold that B. had paid to A. in the course of their trading over the years". Then, with the gold in hand, B. could once more buy all that A. and his hired men could raise. That would keep everybody on A's end of the island

**Christmas Presents**

By R. S. Clark

"What you want for Christmas?"

Marthy says to me.

"What shall Santa hang you on the children's tree?"

"I d'know," I answers.

"Always seems to me like I got most everything."

"Well, Light!" says she.

"I need new linoleum For the kitchen floor, And that old cracked cook-stove I've use forever more."

"But you didn't tell me," She continues on.

"Answer me my question."

"Well," I says, "I swan."

"I'd request some weather Like those years ago When we always figured on A three-inch trackin' snow."

"Nice crisp Christmas weather— Snappy-like and clear Makes ideal sleighing For Santa and his deer."

"I can't make the weather," Marthy answers back.

"You and all your trackin' snow, And me to mop your track!"

"Don't go delectin' All the out-of-doors, Wish for something practical, To help you with your chores."

"I could use new dishes, A regular floral set, With soup threen and platters Is what I'd like to get."

"But, as I was sayin', I would like just fine Some electric gadgets To ease this work of mine."

"Something new and shiny— Anything would do. But, Hiram, just you answer What I'm askin' you."

"What you want for Christmas? What's it goin' to be?"

I can't quiz all evening, Marthy says, says she.

"I d'know," I answers, Tryin' not to snooze, "All right then," says Marthy, "I'll get you what I choose."

working at top speed. There would be no unemployment.

This idea of working long days, and exhausting the resources of his end of the island, just for the sake of gathering a lot of worthless notes, did not strike A. so favorably. He shook his head, unconvinced, at the advice of the Big Bankers. But they assured him that all the trouble was easily explained. There was "a mal-distribution of the stock of gold," so they said. If he would give the gold back to B. so that B. could begin buying goods once more, that, so the Big Bankers said, would start foreign trade right up again.

**Parable Has Happy Ending**

That night Mr. A. mulled this advice over in his mind, and the next day called all his followers together and laid before them the idea of returning to B. all the gold they had received for the goods sent to B. in the years gone. He showed them how that system would equip B. to buy a great many goods right away, and thus put all of A's followers back at work. The meeting was about ready to adopt the idea when one man, with a sense of humor arose, and asked whether there was any objection to all of them taking a vacation for two or three years while B. and his followers raised the wheat, fed the hogs and cut the lumber. It took some time for this proposal to percolate through the heads of the men present, but it soaked in finally. Then they passed a resolution asking B. and his followers to return the equivalent of all the goods that had been supplied to them, for which notes had been issued.

When the Big Bankers on the ship heard of this action, they sailed away in disgust. But A. and his followers had several years of leisure in which to devise a wonderful educational system, to study the arts, to undertake scientific research on such a scale that they revolutionized every process of manufacture; to develop music; and to study civics. By the time they had collected from B. in goods, the debt represented by the notes, the followers of A. had advanced their civilization tremendously, and were ready to go back to work with machines which multiplied productivity so enormously that two or three hours a day sufficed to feed, house and clothe the people.

The news of this pervasive prosperity leaked to the mainland. The Big Bankers heard of it. A yacht brought a dozen international bankers to the island. In a few years the prosperity was gone.

**We Work to Give Away**

If, and when the American people find a way to distribute the products of hand and brain intelligently, so that we may allow foreign nations to send us as many goods as we export to them, we will enjoy the comforts and luxuries that should be the reward of sending goods abroad. Until then it is entirely possible that American farmers may be deluded into rising early and working late in their efforts to produce foodstuffs or cotton, to be exported in exchange for pieces of paper. With the present ridiculous breakdown in the ordinary processes of distribution, in America, we are afraid to permit the peoples of other countries to work for us. We actually lack the sense to receive what they would send to us, without further cost. We don't know what to do with the blessings of abundance.

If one is to judge the future by the immediate past, there is no economic absurdity that may not be prescribed by our political and our banking leaders, eagerly seconded by professional economists and statisticians. Unless farmers and business men manifest an instant willingness to study the fundamentals of money and credit, as those two intangible powers rule

**Wool Market Picks Up**

Boston—According to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, wool sales in eastern markets are picking up again. The National reports the best sales in weeks, with inquiries more numerous daily. Prices are down slightly from those in September. Leading wool firms are holding wool for reasonable price levels. Stocks of manufactured clothing in women's and men's lines are low.

**Silver King Coal**

is big, blocky, clean burning. Ask your coal dealer for a trial ton.

**Republic Fuel Company**

BAY CITY AND LANSING OFFICES

**Tune in WOWO**

Fort Wayne, Indiana 1160 Kilocycles

EACH MONDAY NOON 11:45 C. T. 12:45 E. T.

FARM BUREAU POULTRY BROADCAST

Feeding Questions Answered

Dec. 12—Fall Paralysis, etc. Dec. 19—Pickouts and Blowouts.

**FEDERAL LAND BANK**

**CONFIDENCE WINS**

THE relations between a farmer and his Federal Land Bank are based on mutual confidence. The Bank has shown confidence both in the farm and the farmer by making him a long-term loan on liberal terms. The farmer has well-founded confidence that the Bank will show a sympathetic understanding of his problems.

The farmer knows that he receives individual consideration of his problem. This individual consideration instills the confidence both for the maintenance of his home and his farm.

**FEDERAL LAND BANKS** are located at

Springfield, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	Omaha, Neb.
Columbus, S. C.	Wichita, Kan.
Louisville, Ky.	Houston, Tex.
St. Paul, Minn.	Spokane, Wash.
St. Louis, Mo.	Berkeley, Cal.

**Flatten the Peaks**

Needlessly, year after year, tuberculosis takes its great toll. No other disease kills as many persons in the most productive period of life—15 to 45. Examine the peaks. Startling? Yes, for tuberculosis can be avoided and cured. Help flatten these peaks. Your health tomorrow may depend on your assistance today.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

MEN

WOMEN

15 YRS. 25 YRS. 45 YRS. 65 YRS.

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

**BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS**

**Food Value of Potatoes About That of Silage**

Potatoes contain about the same foods as corn silage. They are best suited to feed hogs but can be given in limited quantities to cattle, sheep, and horses. When fed to pigs potatoes should be boiled or steamed and mixed with a protein-rich grain. They may be given in small amounts raw with dry feed. Raw potatoes have about the same value as silage for dairy cattle. They should be cleaned, sliced and fed with grain in amounts up to thirty or thirty-five pounds a day. When fed in proper amounts, potatoes do not affect the quality of the milk, according to the New York College of Agriculture.

**Cow Worth Keeping Is Entitled to Her Grain**

Any dairy cow that is worth keeping is entitled to one pound of grain to every 3 1/2 pounds of milk she gives. If the milk tests less than 3 1/4% butterfat, and one pound of grain to every 3 pounds of milk if the butterfat content is higher. To get what milk is possible from feeding roughage and feeding little or no grain is a mistake, for with a little thought and care and a little experimentation dairymen can still afford to feed grain.

Damp litter in a hen house is likely to result from over-crowding.

**Live Stock Men!**

Buy your feeders... Finance your purchases... Sell them finished... Co-operatively all the way... It Pays!

You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or member who is affiliated with us. Get the FULL RETURNS from your stock.

Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'ns, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, and handle a large volume of stock on both markets.

Ask about our purchasing service on feeder cattle, calves, lambs from range or markets. Ask about our credit corporation and 6% Government money.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by \$50,000 bond meeting U. S. Government requirements

**MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH.** Detroit  
**PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N** East Buffalo, N. Y.

**SHIAWASSEE ANNUAL MEETING**  
Annual meeting of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau will be held at the Casino, McCurdy Park, Corunna, Wednesday, Dec. 16. At the afternoon session a representative from the State Farm Bureau and one from the State Beet Ass'n at Bay City will speak.

**OUR FOREIGN-BORN ILLITERATES**

According to the census bureau at Washington 1,304,087 or 9.9 per cent of the 13,216,928 foreign-born white persons above ten years of age in the United States can neither read or write.

**Money Credit and Debt**

By Lucius E. Wilson

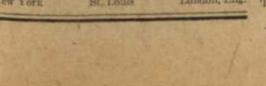
This series of 10 articles tells why and how our supply of money has been shrunk in this man-made panic.



**FOR Your Comfort**  
**in CHICAGO**  
World's Tallest Hotel—46 Stories High  
Every feature of Morrison Service is designed to make guests comfortable. The friendly atmosphere, the attractively furnished rooms—all outside with bath, radiator, circulating ice-water and bed-head reading lamp; Automatic garage; Special floor for ladies.

**MORRISON HOTEL**  
Madison and Clark Streets  
CHICAGO

**LOWERING EGG COSTS the Wrong Way**  
Attempts to lower egg production costs, by buying low-priced feed for poultry, frequently result in a drop in egg production below the profitable mark.  
More often than not the best quality feed is the cheapest. It gets egg production up and keeps it up, as well as promotes good health, and does it all with less feed per fowl.  
This is certainly always true with PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL. It is the lowest cost oyster shell obtainable because every pound of it can be eaten by laying hens. There's no waste in it, no poisonous matter; and it assimilates easily and quickly.  
It's safe and profitable to insist upon having PILOT BRAND.



**NEW LEGUME CROP BEING DEVELOPED**

College Adapting Lespedeza, High Protein Legume, To So. Michigan

East Lansing—A new pasture crop of special value on the lighter soils of the southern counties in Michigan possibly will be the result of plant breeding experiments by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and of field trials made by Michigan State College with an early strain of Korean Lespedeza.  
Previous known strains of Lespedeza would not mature north of the southern boundary of Michigan and the plant has been of little value in this State, although it has furnished valuable pastures in states further south. The Michigan field trials with the new strain were made at the W. K. Kollogg farm at Augusta.  
Lespedeza is a legume—high in protein and is sometimes cut as a hay crop in southern states but its primary use is to furnish excellent pasture. The plant will grow on sour soils and grows well even on droughty soils.  
Lespedeza is an annual and will have to be seeded each year except on fields where mature plants have produced enough seed to furnish a good stand the next year. No seed of the new strain is available for distribution.

Further trials of the plant will be made by the farm crops department of Michigan State College. The department can estimate the value of the crop in this state only after further trials. Probably the plant will not mature north of the south half of the state.

**Reform Money, Tariff, Taxes, is Bureau's Idea**

(Continued from page 1)  
Railroad consolidation should be encouraged. State and Federal restrictions on rail round trip, excursions and special rates should be modified. Railroads should be allowed feeder bus and truck lines without use of subsidiary corporations; should be allowed right of pick-up and delivery in less than carlots if not done below cost of service.  
**Economy in Government**  
Balancing budget can be best accomplished by every reasonable economy and as few new taxes as possible. Gov't agr'l services should not be sacrificed in greater proportion than other services and departments.  
**Co-operative Marketing**  
Support for Agr'l Marketing Act and Farm Board. Will support amendments that will fully carry out policy of the act. Support for producer controlled farmer co-operatives where all members participate equitably in earnings and savings.

**Waterways**  
For early completion of St. Lawrence and Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico waterways.  
**Relationships**  
Any State Farm Bureau or its subsidiary carrying service into another Farm Bureau state without written consent of the second Farm Bureau creates a destructive policy.  
**Home and Community Affairs**  
Farm Bureau women support Federal aid to elementary education, federal and State maternity and infancy legislation, program for an active farm woman assisting in U. S. Dept. of agriculture.

**Use of Domestic Products**  
Farm Bureau endorses all research in developing industrial uses for farm products and by-products. Urges consumers, manufacturers of food products, and industries to use U. S. products for food consumption, for manufacture of starches, sugars, oils, alcohol, etc.  
**Nat'l Policy for Agriculture**  
Farm Bureau urges U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, State Colleges, Farm Board, Federal Farm Loan and

**Classified Ads**

Classified Advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.  
**POULTRY**  
FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE GIANT Pekin ducks from 12 lb. stock. Emma Simpson, Oshtemo, R-1, Michigan. (11-22-21-D)  
**BABY CHICKS**  
LEGHORN CHICKS—PRICES CUT 6c if ordered now for spring shipment. Guaranteed to outlay others. Records to 325 eggs. Bargain prices on pullets, hens, Catalog free. George B. Ferris, 527 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan. (11-22-21-310)  
"AMERICAN" CHICKS WITH THEIR profit record, offer biggest profits to you. Choice of White Leghorns, Barred or White Rocks, R. I. Reds, All Heavy and A. A. Leghorns blood tested. Heavy chicks now for early broilers. Discount for early orders. Get FREE Catalog today. Write American Chick Farm, Box 25, Zeeland, Michigan. (12-10-12-500)

**WANTED—FARM WORK**  
WANTED—FARM WORK BY MARRIED man, 29, one child. Dairy farm experience. Alfred Jones, 5805 South Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (12-10-11)  
WANTED—WORK ON GENERAL OR dairy farm by young married man. No children. Don't smoke or swear. Raymond Ewing, 3509 South Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (12-10-11)  
WANTED, FARM WORK BY MAN 31 married, wife, family. Can do any kind of farm work, run tractor, etc. Has worked in milk house and has long experience on dairy farm. Good milk producer. Glen Myers, Chesaning, R-2, Mich. (12-10-11)  
FARM WORK BY MONTH OR ON address. General farming, dairy or truck. Have help enough to work 200 acres of land. Have references. Curt Mason, Temperance, R-2, Box 113, Mich. (12-10-11)

**MERRY CHRISTMAS 1932**  
Illustration of a family (a man, a woman, and two children) gathered around a Christmas tree with gifts.

**Protein Still Paying \$2 for \$1 Feed Cost, College Says**

Reports from 691 Herds Show That, and Tendency to Too Little Protein

The State Leaders  
New leading herds also appear this month in a comparison of production results from all Michigan herd improvement organizations while the Straub herd of South Berrien association led the September herds with 47.75 pounds fat average followed closely by the G. S. Coffman herd of Branch county with 45.28 pounds fat and the W. F. Jordan herd of South Eaton with 44.49 pounds, the October totals reveal only one of these herds among the leading three for the state. A newcomer in this instance is the herd of Harry Hyatt of Calhoun county whose herd averaged 51.6 pounds fat followed closely by the L. C. Hunt & Son herd of Eaton county with 48.75 pounds fat and the Doan Straub herd of Berrien county with 48.75 pounds butterfat.  
October reports reveal more cows and more herds tested than during September. During October 691 herds with 10,386 cows were tested in Michigan herd improvement associations that reported to the dairy department.

**Our 17 National Parks Are Places of Scenic Wonders**

**Big Trees, Canyons, Glaciers Geysers, Volcanoes Are To Be Seen**  
America has 17 National Parks, each being an outstanding beauty spot and different than the others. Crater Lake Park in southern Oregon is a collapsed volcano. It has no inlet or outlet. Sides by the lake are 1,000 ft. high. The lava formations are most interesting.  
General Grant Park in middle eastern California was created to preserve the celebrated General Grant tree, a giant redwood 35 ft. in diameter.  
Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana is a rugged mountain region of Alpine character. There are 250 glacier-fed lakes, 60 small glaciers, precipitous thousands of feet deep and marvelous scenery.  
Grand Canyon is in north central Arizona where can be found the greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.  
Hot Springs Park in central Arkansas embraces 46 hot springs possessing curative properties. Here may be found many hotels and rooming houses and 20 bath houses under public control.  
Lafayette Park is on the coast of Maine and is a group of granite mountains on Desert Island.  
 Lassen Volcano Park in northern California has in it the only active volcano in the United States proper, besides hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, canyons, lakes and forests.  
Mesa Verde in southwestern Colorado has the most noted and best preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world.  
Mount Rainier in west central Washington is the largest accessible single peak glacier system, having 28 glaciers, some of very large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick and most wonderful subalpine wildflower fields.  
Platt Park in southern Oklahoma has many sulphur springs of reputed medicinal value.  
Rocky Mountain Park in north central Colorado is the heart of the Rockies with snowy peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet high.  
Sequoia in the east central part of California is sometimes called the Big Tree National Park because here can be found the several hundred Sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter. There are towering mountain ranges, great precipices and mile-long, caves of delicate beauty.  
Sully's Hill in North Dakota is an important wild animal preserve.  
Wind Cave is in South Dakota and is a cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers of considerable size containing many peculiar formations.  
Yellowstone, located in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho is the most widely known of all and has more geysers than all the rest of the world together. Here are found boiling springs, mud volcanoes, petrified forests, lakes, waterfalls, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for its gorgeous coloring and is also the greatest wild bird and animal preserve in the world.  
Yosemite in the east central part of California is a valley of world-famed beauty.  
Zion in southwestern Utah has a magnificent gorge called Zion Canyon which is from 800 to 2,000 feet deep, with precipitous walls and is of gorgeous beauty.

**Gas Tax, License Pay But 38% of Road Cost**

From whence come the funds to build and maintain all the highways in the United States is shown by an analysis for the nation made by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, for 1930, as follows:  
Gas taxes \$ 515,000,000  
License taxes 255,000,000  
Miscel. local taxes 57,000,000  
PROPERTY TAX 531,000,000  
Federal Aid 84,000,000  
Bonds (above retirement) 85,000,000  
Total \$2,247,000,000  
It appears then that in 1930 automobile owners and truck owners paid in gas tax and license fees about 38.35% of the total cost of the highways, which at that time included maintenance, ordinary new construction, emergency relief construction, and undoubtedly large charges from previous construction.  
In 1925 fewer states had gasoline taxes and the gasoline tax revenues were about one-fourth of those in 1930. In 1926 gas tax and license fee revenues together accounted for about 25% of the total highway costs.

**"You Can Make It"**

This is the title of three booklets of plans and specifications on wooden articles handy in the home, in the barn, for outdoor picnic grounds, for camps and articles for sale. Several hundred articles described include work benches, china racks, roadside display stands, rack for canned goods, trellis, kitchen utility cabinet, many things that boys like to make for themselves and for the home, and a booklet of things for the family that has a camp or cottage in the woods. Titles of the books are, "You Can Make It for Profit" and "You Can Make It for Fun." The booklets may be had for 5 cents each. Address the National Committee on Wood Utilization, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

**Putting on the Dog**

First came the "realtor" then the "mortician", later the "beanician", followed by the "bootician", then the "pedicure". Now we notice—on the dump wagons in one of our cities their emblem "Kiley and McCowan, Truckologists".  
Uncle Ab says the surest way to have a short winter is to have your note come due in the spring.

**YOUNGSTERS OFF TO CHICAGO CONGRESS**

45 4-H' Club Members Represented Michigan in Contests

East Lansing—The names of 45 4-H club members from Michigan were the State delegation to the National Club Congress in Chicago Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.  
These boys and girls competed for national championships in the many projects included in boys and girls club work. The entire group from the 48 states and from Canada totaled 1,000 youngsters. Most of them were the winners of State contests held at fairs or at club camps. Michigan champions were gathered from 29 different counties and traveled to Chicago under the supervision of club leaders who supervised the activities of the members during their absence from home. Slight-seeing trips about the city and other forms of recreation were sandwiched in between the club contests during the stay at the Congress.  
In some cases the members competed as teams and in others individuals competed. Crops, livestock, sewing, canning, health, handicraft, and other activities were represented in Chicago competitions.  
Delegates from Michigan were Karl Larson, Alba; Dorothy Hasselbring, Standish; Mary Hayden, Elberta; Wendell Cox, Coldwater; Carl Moore, Quincy; James Bowman, Bronson; Carol Elliott, Coldwater; Elizabeth Gillan, Dowagiac; June Hungerford, Sault Ste. Marie; Vera White, Rapid River; Betty McPherson, Rapid River; Leon Schmalzried, and George Ball, Levering; Kirstine Sorenson, Harbor Springs; Tyne Salo, Ironwood; Ross Baker, Jonesville; Emil Porkka, Atlantic Mine; Alma Stecker and Luella Krauss, Sebawaing; Melvin Aspholm and Ever Johnson, Iron River; Antoinette Briggs, Pontiac.  
Richard Bird, Belding; Jack Tanner, Jackson; Forrest Dixon, Munith; Elvia Dutcher, Alto; Clarence Klahn, Lowell; Alma Adams, Sparta; Clara Olsen, Sands; Clara Potter, Stephenson; Clinton Marcy and Elton Palfrey, Freehand; John Weatherly and Francis Terwilliger, Howard City.  
Peter Wierongo and Emil Aue, Muskegon; Marian Christiansen, Fruitport; Effie Palmer, Fremont; Leonard Sigdara, Rochester; Benedict Voss, White Pine; Fern Welzien and Oma Salomo, Freehand; Alice Bakewell, Plymouth; and Dorothy Zimmerman and Erwen Steeb, Washtenaw county.

**Revalue Dollar, Boost Prices, Farm Bureau**

(Continued from page 1)  
export half our cotton, one-fifth of our wheat and one-third of our lard. Such products as butter, beef cattle, wool and flaxseed may be helped by the tariff for a number of years.  
"Farm machinery has no tariff but steel has. H. E. Mills of the Fair Tariff League estimates that for each dollar of tariff benefit the farmer gets, he pays \$20 more because of the tariffs on industrial products. In tariff matters agriculture has played Esau to an industrial Jacob."  
The American Farm Bureau's 1933 resolution on the tariff said: "Justification for support of any tariff policy depends upon the fairness of its application to all interests and groups. A fair tariff must provide protection from substitutes as well as on specific commodities. We urge such revision of tariff schedules as are necessary to accomplish these purposes."  
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, representing the Nat'l Economy League, declared for cutting the cost of government to the essentials for good government. He said there are 150 lobbies in Washington alone to represent special groups.  
"These minorities have a death grip on the throat of the nation. The cost of government has come to be nearly one-third of all the earnings of all the people."  
"Dangerous taxation affects every class. The poor man may pay no taxes directly, yet he pays to the hilt in all he buys, and in rent, and in loss of his job. Many farmers pay half of all they earn in taxes," Admiral Byrd said.  
The Farm Bureau reaffirmed its 1931 Taxation policy, urging Congress to appoint a Nat'l Tax Commission representing every major group and with foremost tax authorities recommending a sound and co-ordinated tax system which will prevent wholesale exemptions now allowed millions of taxable persons and wealth and will replace the almost unrestricted competition between states and the Federal Government for taxes with a policy of co-operation in the interests of the taxpayers. The Bureau favors leaving tax schedules in the present revenue law alone until time has developed the effect of the present rates, etc.  
President E. A. O'Neal said, "Simple justice requires that the nation recognize its obligation to the farmer. For twenty centuries the prayer has gone up, 'Give us this day our daily bread' and yet how rarely have the people thought of what this prayer implies. Farmers have responded. Providence has made it possible, but the energy and patient work of the farmer provides that bread."  
"Our strength lies in unity. A challenge is offered to every member to go out with the spirit of invitation asking progressive farm men and women everywhere to join with us in support of our organization for the purpose of carrying through the program we have adopted. If we will do, victory will be ours."  
In its annual report the American Farm Bureau said that it met 1932 conditions by retrenchments on three occasions. Half of the working force

was released during this period, and salary reductions from 10 to 83% were accepted by those remaining.

- An outstanding accomplishment during the year was an agreement with the Farmers Union and National Grange for a unified program on a national policy for Agriculture, which was presented to Congress in a 6-point program, which is still before Congress. Organized agriculture favors:
1. Strengthening the Marketing Act.
  2. Tax reforms; opposes sales tax.
  3. Money reform for stabilized dollar.
  4. Tariff equality for agriculture.
  5. Curbing speculation in food products.
  6. Philippine independence.

**Favorite Recipes**

Nature paints not in oils  
But frescoes the great dome of heaven  
With sunsets, and lovely forms of clouds  
And flying vapors. —Longfellow

**PEANUT BUTTER COOKIES**  
2 1/2 cups butter, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 2 eggs, 2/3 cup peanut butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 3 tablespoons cream, 3/4 cup flour, 2 teaspoons soda, and a little salt. Mix as other cookies and drop by spoonful on baking sheets and bake in a moderate oven.

**HAM AND SWEET POTATOES**  
1 1/2 pounds sliced ham, 3 cups sliced sweet potatoes, 1/2 teaspoon salt, a little pepper, 4 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons fat and 1 cup water. Put in a baking dish and cover and bake 1 1/2 hours in a moderate oven.

**LEFT-OVER CHICKEN**  
2 cups sliced cooked chicken, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, a little pop-

**Farmers' Buying Guide**

Rates on Application  
**Monuments—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED**  
monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble. Call or write. We employ 20 salesmen. You save the difference largest monument works in Western Michigan. SIMPSON GRANITE WORKS 1535 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

**FRESH GINGERBREAD**  
1/2 cup butter, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup water, 1/2 cup molasses, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon each of soda, baking powder, ginger, cloves. Also 2 teaspoons cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg. Add a little salt. Beat together thoroughly and pour into a shallow greased pan. Bake 1/2 hour in a moderate oven. Serve fresh.

**ESCALLOPED CORN**  
4 tablespoons flour, 4 tablespoons butter, 2 cups milk, 2 cups corn, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon each of paprika and celery salt. Make a white sauce of milk, butter and flour, then add seasoning and corn and bake 1/2 hour in moderate oven.

Honey catches more flies than vinegar, and you cannot do business with a man when you are scrubbing him with pepper sauce and a ratan brush.

**Silver King Coal**  
is big, blocky, clean burning.  
Ask your coal dealer for a trial ton.  
**Republic Fuel Company**  
BAY CITY and LANSING Offices

**NATIONAL CARBIDE**  
for HOUSE-LIGHTING COOKING AND IRONING

**BUY with Confidence! USE with Confidence! RECOMMEND with Confidence!**  
**FARM BUREAU SERVICES**  
Lansing, Michigan  
or see your local Farm Bureau Distributor

**NATURE MADE THEM... no TWO are alike**

Your thumbs are different. No one else has thumbs exactly like them. Nature has by this variation made possible thumbprint identification.  
Variation is a rule with nature, whether it's human beings, beasts, birds or fish. Take cod liver oil for instance. The vitamin content varies widely depending in part on the season and waters in which the cod fish are caught. And it's the protective vitamins in cod liver oil—not the oil itself—that are so essential in poultry feeding.  
Science has removed this variable factor in the production of Nopco XX Cod Liver Oil—a concentrated standardized source of Vitamin D.  
In producing Nopco XX we begin where nature leaves off and we make a richer source of Vitamin D than straight cod liver or fish oil, at the same time making the Vitamin D content uniform. Whether you use a commercial ration or have your poultry mash mixed according to your formula, insist on Nopco XX in ALL mash—no just cod liver oil. Nopco XX is available in FARM BUREAU MASHES. Write us if your dealer cannot supply you with Nopco XX.

**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC**  
BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 52 ESSEX ST. HARRISON, N. J.

**FREE TALKING PICTURES**

NATIONAL FARM NEWS REEL PRESENTS  
National Corn Husking Contest  
National Dairy Show  
International Live Stock Show  
OSWALD the RABBIT  
A Cartoon Comedy

**Two Feature Picture Plays By Accomplished Farmer Players**  
**HORSE SENSE and THE BENEFACTOR**

**TO BE PRESENTED AT THESE PLACES AND DATES**

<b>SAGINAW COUNTY</b> Saginaw, Tues., Dec. 13, 8 p. m. Moose Hall, 230 N. Hamilton	<b>ST. JOSEPH COUNTY</b> Constantine, Sat., Dec. 17, 2 & 8 p. m. E. T. High School
<b>ARENA COUNTY</b> Standish, Wed., Dec. 14, 2 p. m. Temple Theatre	<b>VAN BUREN COUNTY</b> Decatur, Mon., Dec. 19, 8 p. m. C. T. Town Hall
<b>BAY COUNTY</b> Bay City, Wed., Dec. 14, 8 p. m. Immanuel Lutheran Hall	<b>MACOMB COUNTY</b> Mt. Clemens, Tues., Dec. 20, 8 p. m. High School
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b> Jackson, Thurs., Dec. 15, 8 p. m. West Intermediate High School Michigan & Blackstone Sts.	<b>LAPEER COUNTY</b> Lapeer, Wed., Dec. 21, 8 p. m. M. E. church
<b>ALLEGAN COUNTY</b> Allegan, Fri., Dec. 12, 2 p. m. E. T. Griswold Auditorium	<b>CALHOUN COUNTY</b> Albion, Thurs., Dec. 22, 8 p. m. High School
<b>SOUTH HAVEN COUNTY</b> South Haven, Fri., Dec. 16, 8 p. m. High School	<b>ST. JOSEPH COUNTY</b> Centerville, Fri., Dec. 23, 8 p. m. High School

This Program is Presented by the  
**State Farm Insurance Companies**  
Bloomington, Ill.  
and the  
**Michigan State Farm Bureau, State Agent, Lansing.**

### SERVICES HEADS INSPECT BUREAU'S MOTOR OIL PLANT

Indiana Distributors Delivered 17,800 Five-Gallon Cans in Week

By RAY E. ALLEN

The last week of November, Executive-Secretary C. L. Brody, accompanied by the Executive Board of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., consisting of William Zonnebelt of Holland Co-operative Association, Alfred George of Buchanan, manager of three co-operatives centering about Buchanan, and Ray E. Allen, manager of Oxford Co-operative Elevator met with similar executives of the Indiana and Ohio Farm Bureaus at Indianapolis.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a visit to the blending plant of the Michigan-Indiana-Ohio Farm Bureaus which is owned jointly by the three organizations.

Oil is received in tank cars direct from the oil fields, and stored in large vats until needed. It is made into three grades of lubricating oil (Mico, Bureau and Triad) for autos, trucks and tractors. Here also is made transmission grease, cup grease, and axle grease for wagons.

The blending plant is very efficiently managed by Mr. Everson. In early fall through his direction the 280 Indiana truck drivers put on a campaign to sell as many as possible of 5 gallon cans of lubricating oils. In five weeks the 280 distributors sold and delivered 17,800 five gallon cans to the farmers of Indiana.

The committee left the plant thoroughly convinced that the Farm Bureau Oils are just about the best ever.

While at Indianapolis, Mr. Brody and the committee also had a meeting with the officials of the Tennessee Corporation, which makes fertilizers exclusively for the Farm Bureaus of the three states.

The committee returned home feeling that the contacts made at these conferences were very much worth the time and effort put forth to attend them.

### SHRINK IN AGR'L PRICES GREATEST IN 70 YRS.—HYDE

Farmers Witness Terrific Fall in Purchasing Power of The People

Washington—The current depression has caused greater shrinkage in demand for farm commodities, in farm-commodity prices, and in farm incomes than has any similar decline recorded in the last 70 years.

Consumption of the more expensive commodities has declined. Consumption of the cheaper commodities has remained practically unchanged, and indeed, in some cases has increased. Nevertheless, prices of all commodities, have fallen. Farmers have had to take terrific price cuts to remove their goods. The situation has demonstrated again the old truth that it takes purchasing power, as well as consumption, to keep prices up.

Farmers have witnessed a precipitate fall in purchasing power. The factory pay-roll index for the United States, for example, was 50 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1932 than in the first quarter of 1928. Railroad pay rolls were about 40 per cent lower, and construction pay rolls about 80 per cent lower.

Generally speaking, it was the same in foreign countries. In some of the principal countries that take American farm products, employment and consumer buying power declined more than in the United States. Our agricultural exports therefore had to fall in volume, and even more in value.

In the two crop years 1925-30 and 1930-31, farm exports from the United States declined twice as much in value as in volume. This meant that American farmers were exporting their surpluses at bargain prices. Even so, great surpluses remained unsold. But for price cuts, the surpluses would have been mountain high.

Reduced buying power abroad was not the only cause of the drop in our agricultural exports. Increased farm production in Europe and elsewhere had a great deal to do with it. So did import restrictions established by foreign countries because of their reduced buying power and because of their desire to maintain their gold reserves. Recent export statistics bear out what I emphasized in my report last year, namely, the impossibility of maintaining our agricultural export trade at the volume it reached during the World War and immediately after.

Capital Account Agriculture has also lost heavily in its capital account. The total value of all capital employed in agricultural production as of January 1, 1932, was \$44,339,000,000, as compared with \$58,249,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1930, a decline of about 24 per cent. Farmers' equities in their property decline along with their current incomes, so that their financial security as well as their standard of living is impaired.

Farm real-estate values continued to fall in nearly all parts of the

country. In the 12 months ended March 1, 1932, the declines exceeded those of the previous year. The department's index showing the estimated per acre value of farm land for the United States dropped from 106 per cent to 89 per cent of the pre-war (1912-1914) average. More than two-thirds of the States reported lower than pre-war levels.

The current decline in farm-land values started out from a relatively high level but from a relatively low level. In that respect it differs from the first post-war slump. In large measure the decline in farm-land values after 1920 liquidated a wave of speculation. The current decline reflects a writing down of values to correspond with a lower commodity price level.

### Newaygo Farm Bureau Holds Annual Meeting

Fremont—Nels Hansen of Howard City was re-elected president; Howard Slade of White Cloud, vice president, and George Warren of Fremont, secretary of the Newaygo County Farm Bureau at the annual meeting held here Nov. 19. Mr. Hansen and Fred Acklin of Newaygo were returned to the board of directors. The County Farm Bureau reported itself in sound financial condition and a membership list of substantial farmers. A resolution endorsed the board of supervisors' action in retaining the county agricultural agent.

If ignorance is bliss, it is sometimes wise to be foolish.

### Income Halved in 4 Years

Washington—According to the U. S. Bureau of Agr'l Economics, the drop in gross incomes of all American farmers since 1929 has been as follows:

1929	\$11,950,000,000
1930	9,463,000,000
1931	6,955,000,000
1932	5,240,000,000

The live stock industry took the major part of the reduction in 1932 in returns from cattle hogs and sheep and from dairy products. Cotton and cotton seed suffered most among the crops.

All pullets molt three times before acquiring adult plumage. Pullets molting this fall are just getting ready for production.

### Indiana, Michigan Co-op Creameries in a Deal

Northern Indiana co-operative creameries at Portland, Marion, Columbus, Middlebury, Rushville, Orleans and Angola, together with the Constantine, Michigan, Co-operative Creamery, have established an association which they expect will become important in improving their markets, efficiency of their plants, etc. Their first success has been saving several thousands of dollars in purchasing supplies as a group. The Coldwater, Michigan, Dairy Company has become interested in the group, which hopes to interest many creameries in Indiana and Michigan. C. R. George of the Marion, Ind., Producers Creamery Co., is secretary of the group.

### Shaw Fills Places of Cox and Hasselman

Prof. E. L. Anthony, head of the Dairy Dept at State College, was named acting dean of the agricultural division Dec. 2 by President Shaw to replace Prof. J. F. Cox, whose resignation was asked by the State Board of Agriculture Nov. 25, following an investigation of charges against the Board of Agriculture. Judge Carr of the Ingham circuit court as a one-man grand jury, found no cause for action. A separate investigation conducted by a representative of the Attorney General's office resulted in a similar report.

Professor Albert Nelson of the Journalism Dept becomes acting head

of the Publications Dep't, formerly headed by James B. Hasselman, whose resignation was demanded.

The office of historian, occupied by Dr. Frank Kedzie, former president of the college, was abolished by the Board.

Professors Anthony and Nelson will continue in their present duties in addition to their new responsibilities, President Shaw said.

**Silver King Coal**  
is big, blocky, clean burning.  
Ask your coal dealer for a trial ton.  
**Republic Fuel Company**  
BAY CITY and LANSING Offices

# Our Seed Guarantee Protects You

Every sealed bag of Farm Bureau seeds contains an envelope with the request that the farmer save a sample of the seed, and note the lot number and other information from the seed tag. We also provide a postcard, asking the farmer to register his crop of Farm Bureau alfalfa or clover at our office.



Farm Bureau Alfalfa for Heavy Yields Year after Year

From its beginning 12 years ago, Farm Bureau has stood behind its seed with a CASH guarantee that the vitality, description, origin and purity are exactly as represented to the farmer.

#### FARM BUREAU SEED GUARANTEE

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, Michigan, guarantees the vitality, description, origin and purity of its Farm Bureau Brands of Seeds to be as represented on the price card and analysis tag to the full amount of the purchase price if received by the customer in our original, sealed and branded bags.

Compare our guarantee with the "disclaimer" on the price list and seed tag of nearly every other brand of seed. It reads:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop."

It is not strange that as farmers become acquainted with the policy behind Farm Bureau seeds, they adopt Farm Bureau seeds. Farm Bureau alfalfa and clovers are domestic, northern grown and don't winter-kill. Farm Bureau is about the largest handler of alfalfa in Michigan. You're safe with Farm Bureau seeds.

**Lowering the Cost Egg Profit.**

**With Mermash 16%**

Egg prices have been working up toward 40 cents per dozen, and may get there any day. We hope they will do much better as the winter progresses.

The difference between the cost of eggs and your selling price is your pay. Nov. 26 we told you that a farmer buying his Mermash 16% and other supplies from the Lansing Farm Bureau Supply store sold \$126.72 in eggs for October. His feed costs, including cracked corn, oyster shell and grit, were \$54.98. His profit was \$71.74 for the month.

H. DeYoung of Ellsworth, Mich., a feeder of Mermash 16%, told us that his egg production costs in winter were: January, 12c per dozen; February 11c; March 10c. His hens gave 60% production and up.

Mr. Hood wrote us that he began with Mermash 16% in February with 50% egg production. In March it was 72%, April 78%. His records since 1919 show no production equalling these figures.

Eggs are up. Mermash is not. Mermash supplies an iodine ration lacking in other feeds and in Michigan grown grains and animal products. You can depend on Mermash 16% for more eggs, larger eggs, more extras and a healthier flock. It's a complete mash, ready to be fed with scratch grains. A better buy now than ever.



### When 5 Lbs. Equals 40 Lbs.

5 Lbs. of the Cod Liver Oil in "Farm Bureau Poultry feeds WITH Cod Liver Oil" has the Vitamin D value of 40 lbs. of ordinary cod liver oil.

This remarkable concentration of Vitamin D is attained by special processes. Farm Bureau uses NOPCO XX in our Poultry Feeds WITH Cod Liver Oil because the Vitamin D in this high grade product is cheaper to the feeder, since much less oil is required.

Records of 25 years show that in our fall and winter months we have up to 175 hours less sunshine per month than in summer. Vitality of poultry and all other living things is affected. Egg production is lowered. Farm Bureau poultry feeds with cod liver oil are the best source of Vitamin D—the sunshine vitamin, to keep egg production up where it belongs.



Ask For FARM BUREAU Coal Salt Oyster Shell

## For Farm Bureau Supplies

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Write Us If You Have No Dealer FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

Ask For FARM BUREAU Fence Lime Greases

## We Had 3 Choices

There are three oil refining processes. We use the best,—the long residuum. Our oils are wax free,—laugh at zero, start easy, save motors.



5 Gal. Cans or in Drums at your Farm Bureau Dealer

### MIOCO

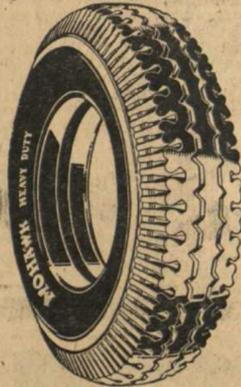
100% Paraffin Base, Mid-continent Oil

### BUREAU PENN

100% Bradford, Pennsylvania Crude

#### WHY THEY COST LESS

Farm Bureau oils and their 30 to 35c per qt. brothers, owned by the great oil firms, come from the same fields. Farm Bureau oils cost you less because Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus own a co-operative blending and distributing plant.



## Heavy Duty—Low Price

FARM BUREAU TIRES and tubes are first line products made for us by the Mohawk Rubber Co., known nationally for 19 years for the quality and long wear of its tires.

Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureau supply services combining their large purchasing power, are able to offer you FARM BUREAU long wearing, heavy duty tires at prices that are a substantial savings for their quality. Ask to see these tires at your Farm Bureau dealer's.