

## GRANGE RESOLUTIONS UPHOLD AG BOARD; SCORE "BOSSISM" IN STATE GOVERNMENT; SEEK TAX REFORMS

### Warn Admin. Bd. to Stop Butting Into Duties of Constitutional Bodies; Favor Gas Tax, Income Tax; Praise Harmony Between Grange, Bureau, Clubs

## GREAT PROGRAM FOR APPLE AND POTATO SHOW

### Grand Rapids Making Plans for Wonderful Exhibit

Grand Rapids, Nov. 7.—No Michigan apple or potato grower should miss the annual Michigan Apple and Potato Show at the Klingman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Nov. 21-23 if he can help it.

A wonderful program of exhibits of apples, potatoes, packs of the same and of all the machinery involved in their production and marketing has been built up for visitors to the show. The Michigan Agricultural College and other institutions will have a full line of timely educational exhibits. There will be plenty of exhibits showing the value of advertising and how to advertise fruit and potatoes, how to market them most effectively. Nearly all the growers' exhibits will be in commercial packs—bushels and smaller baskets—as indicating what the producers are able to produce in commercial quantities for sale. Exhibits will show the results of spraying, of certain fertilizers and no fertilizer, the use of improved parent stock. The best speakers obtainable will be on the program.

There is yet time to enter exhibits at the show. Write to H. C. Moore, secretary of the show, at East Lansing, Mich., for detailed information. Western Michigan is going to make this show a great exhibit. Above all, plan on taking in the show. It will be worth your while.

## VISIT EUROPE TO STUDY MARKETS

### Farm Bureau Committee Is Getting the Facts First Hand

New York, Oct. 27.—A Farm Bureau committee sailed on the Levathan, Saturday, October 20, for Europe. This committee will study European conditions through the eyes of the farmers. The committee is composed of George A. Starrings, secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; E. B. Cornwall, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation; and Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The committee was accompanied by Theodore M. Knappen, well-known magazine and newspaper writer. A rapid survey of conditions, particularly as they affect the markets of the American farmer in England, France, Germany, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, will be made by the committee.

"We have had many conflicting stories regarding the European situation in all its phases and desire to make a study of its first hand," said Gray Silver.

## GRANGE MASTER ENDORSES BUREAU

### Shows Need for Co-operative Organization and Urges Farmers to Stick

"I am a firm believer in the Farm Bureau," says Herbert N. Sawyer, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange. "It has done, and is doing a real service for agriculture. It has a real work to perform, and no farmer can afford to allow it to suffer financially, for it has already saved the farmers of this state and nation many times its cost. Its future accomplishments and value to agriculture will be in proportion to the moral and financial support given it by the farmers themselves.

The unit of successful business undertakings has in recent years, materially increased and agriculture can successfully compete with industry under these changed conditions only through the establishment co-operatively of comparable business units. The Farm Bureau is taking the lead in the development of co-operative action by farmers and should receive their unqualified moral and financial support."

## MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE LEADERS

N. P. Hull has long been one of the leaders in the Grange movement in Michigan. At present he occupies the position of chairman of the executive committee of the State Grange.



N. P. Hull

At the recent annual convention at Muskegon Mr. Hull's counsel to commend the Governor for what good he had accomplished and to censure him for his gross negligence in hitting the bulls-eye with strong resolutions on the gas tax and state board of agriculture situations. Mr. Hull is also president of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n., one of the big farmers marketing organizations affiliated with the State Farm Bureau.

A. B. Cook, Master of the Michigan State Grange, presided in a very effective manner at the recent convention at Muskegon. His opening address to the Grangers, in which he took Gov. Groesbeck to task for his veto of the gasoline tax last spring, and in which he pledged support of the Grange to the State Board of Agriculture in its fight against the attacks of the State Administrative Board, were regarded as an admirable summation of the individual Grangers' points of view on those subjects. He is a prominent Shiawassee County farmer, also a member of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.



A. B. Cook

## Gov. Comes Out for Gas Tax; May Be Seeking Something Else

### Offers Good Roads Men Same Thing He Vetoes Last Spring; Conversion Called Plan to Get Votes for Reapportionment; Detroit Auto Club Horrified

Governor Alex J. Groesbeck has come out favoring a state gasoline tax for Michigan!

Will wonders never cease! This eleventh hour change of heart appears to be an extremely belated reversal of executive sentiment. After all, there are but few politicians who do not eventually find out which way the wind of overwhelming popular sentiment is blowing and get into line as gracefully as possible.

## Bond Issue Precedes Flop

This epoch-making change of front by Michigan's dynamic Chief Executive was perpetrated before a large audience of delegates to the Good Roads Convention, meeting at the Michigan Agricultural College, November 6th. It occurred only a few hours after the Governor and his Administrative Board had authorized the issuance of three million dollars worth of additional highway bonds, bringing the present total up to \$35,000,000.

For Gas Tax—With Reservations The Governor's advocacy of the gas tax idea could hardly be regarded as whole-hearted and unreserved. He is quoted as saying, "I am for the gasoline tax if we can make it an equitable tax and make it meet the needs of the situation. But let it be remembered that whatever law is passed there are bound to be some inequalities in it. No tax law ever has or ever will be fully just and efficient."

It did the soul good to hear the Governor point out the inequalities of the present system of auto license fees. There were no "ifs and ands" about that part of his remarks. He said in part, "The present automobile license law is so full of inequalities that it may not be defended on any score. Whatever plan of road financing we adopt, let it be seen to that the present inequalities and injustices are eliminated."

In another of his statements the Governor said that there is no decency in certain automobiles paying at the rate of 70 cents a hundred pounds for their license fee, while heavily loaded trucks pay only 30 cents. The Governor further urged that in whatever measure is passed, heavy freight trucks be made to pay an equitable tax.

Turned Down This Idea Once It is interesting to recall that this program of a two cent gasoline tax, coupled with a nominal annual license fee, is identical with that which was sponsored by the Michigan State Farm Bureau during the recent legislative session and which was so bitterly opposed by the Governor at that time. At the very time when the Governor vetoed the Warner two cent gas tax bill, declaring that it would raise twice as much revenue as required, the Senate had under consideration the Johnson Bill (S. B. No. 270, File No. 224) to reduce the annual motor vehicle license tax to \$2.00 and to provide a weight tax on commercial vehicles.

If the gas tax, with its companion bill to reduce license fees, is desirable today, it is inconceivable that it could have been so very wrong last spring. Why the change in attitude? There are probably several reasons. Here is a possible reason: Col. Sidney D. Waldon, president of the Detroit Automobile Club, and the man who worked so strenuously against the gas tax when it was before the Legislature, was present at the Good Roads meeting when the Governor surprised everybody by coming out for the gas tax. The Colonel was horrified beyond words at this unforeseen development. He announced that he and several prominent officials of his organization would wait upon Governor Groesbeck on the following day and express their views in no uncertain terms.

## Detroit Auto Club Hates Gas Tax Yet

Not all is clear sailing for a gasoline tax proposal. Even though Gov. Groesbeck came out for it—with reservations—at the recent Good Roads convention, and thereby gave the gas taxers, who seem to be in very large majority, much satisfaction. So observes John Fitzgibbon, veteran Detroit political writer, who notes that the arrival in Lansing of a delegation of seven directors of the Detroit Automobile Club has complicated the situation somewhat. These gentlemen, including Col. Sidney Waldon, say that they are as strongly opposed to a gasoline tax in any form as they were last session and will fight it tooth and nail. Let it be known once more that the Detroit Auto Club is opposed to a gas tax.

We read that the Governor may personally attend to the drafting of the next gas tax bill. Then we suppose that it will be constitutional.

## AG. BOARD TO BATTLE ADMINISTRATIVE BD. IN SUPREME COURT IN DEFENSE OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

### Board of Agriculture Refuses to Allow State Admin. Board to Usurp Control of Ag. College and its Extension Work; Story of the Case

## COUNTY AGENTS ARE POPULAR AT GRANGE MEETING

### Delegates Praise Agents' Work But Can't Agree as to Whose is Best

Muskegon, Nov. 6.—That county agricultural agents and their programs rank high with Grange members was strikingly demonstrated during the recent session of the Michigan State Grange. The personnel and program of Michigan's county agricultural agents were heartily endorsed by State Lecturer Dora Stockman in her annual report. It was evident from subsequent developments that she voiced the overwhelming sentiment of Michigan Patrons.

When their resolution, endorsing the county agent work and the stand of the State Board of Agriculture with reference to extension work, was up for consideration, one farmer rose and asked for the experiences of some of the other counties, declaring that the results in his county had been none too satisfactory.

And right there that delegate started something. The assembly was transformed from a secular convention into a fervent revival and testimony experience meeting. All over the hall men began to pop up, eager to tell their experiences with county agents and extension work in their home communities and to add their testimony to its value.

The situation soon threatened to develop into a heated argument as to which county agent had done the most good. Each speaker chanted the praises of his local agent, telling of his successful efforts to increase soil fertility, secure better seed and higher quality farm crops, introduce and develop better livestock, control insect pests and plant and animal diseases, and to promote co-operative buying and selling by the farmers.

Finally State Master A. B. Cook called a halt to the proceedings and asked if anybody had anything to say against the county agents. It appeared that nobody did, so the resolution of hearty endorsement was put to vote and passed unanimously.

If the attitude of these Grangers is any indication of general farmer sentiment, it would appear that the county agricultural agents are pretty popular fellows with the men whom they serve.

## PRICES BETTER SINCE CO-OP CAME

Weldman, Nov. 6.—"Potatoes have been worth more money in Weldman every day since the farmers organization to ship co-operatively than they would have been without the shipping association," according to Arthur Fleming, president of the Weldman potato marketing association in Isabella county.

## Manistee Bureau Cuts Price of Marl 50c

Manistee, Nov. 2.—The Manistee County Farm Bureau is producing marl for Manistee farmers at 60 cents a yard and has more than 1,000 yards ready for farmers. The cheapest offer made last spring for such work by local contractors was \$1.10. Pulverized limestone costs \$4.20 at the sidetrack. On the marl deal alone the Manistee County Farm Bureau is saving farmers 50 cents a yard, besides making it possible for farmers to get it.

The State Board of Agriculture, in charge of M. A. C., and its extension work, Nov. 2, filed suit in the supreme court of Michigan to compel the State Administrative Board to honor a requisition for \$75,000 of extension money which the Administrative Board has held up since July 1 last, in order to compel the Board of Agriculture to refuse funds contributed by farmers themselves for the support of county agricultural extension work.

In its petition, filed by Beaumont and Carpenter, Detroit attorneys, the Board of Agriculture charges that under the "supervisory control" clause the State Administrative Board seeks to usurp the constitutional duties of the State Board of Agriculture and thereby take to itself direction and control of the agricultural college, which is contrary to both state and federal laws on the subject.

It will be recalled by readers of the News that last July, in connection with the resignation of Dr. David Friday as president of the Agricultural College, Gov. Groesbeck was quoted in the newspapers as having declared war on the Board of Agriculture. No doubt the governor's experience with these same farm leaders during the last legislature when they refused to flip-flop on their support of the gas tax, was a contributory factor to the governor's warlike attitude.

How It Got Under Way Early last July after the Board of Agriculture had complied with the law and had made all its contracts with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and with its own employees for the following year, the Governor's Administrative Board decided to take exception to county farm bureau organizations of farmers contributing financially to the support of their local extension work. It is not on record whether they looked up the Federal and State laws permitting and encouraging this thing or not, but they did stir up a large noise about it, clothing said noise with various charges of inefficiency, etc.

Whereupon, the members of the State Administrative Board, consisting of one Governor and the heads of his administration, announced that they would "take the Agricultural College out of politics" by taking it to their own bosom. Thereupon many prominent newspapers in the state set up a hearty horse laugh before reminding the Governor that he was afool of the State Constitution and was lacking fast.

What They Demanded Ignoring the fact that the State Constitution provides that only the duly elected State Board of Agriculture shall administer all the affairs of the Agricultural college and control its finances, the Administrative Board demanded that the Board of Agriculture do these things at once:

Submit a new budget based on state and federal funds only. Also the extension work program which would be subject to the dictates of the Administrative Board. This would have given the Administrative Board a chance to lop off certain co-operative marketing workers and stop peddle any program like that.

The Board of Agriculture was also instructed to surrender its control of the college extension system to the Dean of Agriculture, (whose

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## Bureau Aids Growth Of Co-op Marketing

Washington, Nov. 7.—About 10,000 farmers' co-operative organizations with a membership of about 1,000,000 are now at work in the United States, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The Dept. of Agriculture, through its national workers, its state workers, the agricultural colleges and the county agricultural agents, is almost entirely responsible for this great step forward in farm marketing. Organization of the Farm Bureaus has been a great help to the co-operative marketing movement. Without the Farm Bureaus the movement could never have progressed as it has.

## Manistee Bureau Saves \$2,000 For Farmers

Manistee, Nov. 5.—Through their county agricultural agent and the County Farm Bureau, Manistee county farmers have ordered a car of Sodotol, the U. S. government surplus war explosive. They will use it for land clearing purposes and expect to save \$2,000 through the efforts of their local organization. Kalamazoo county farmers have ordered likewise and Jackson county farmers are making up a carload order, done largely through the activities of the Jackson County Farm Bureau organization.

## FARM BUR. HELPS GRAPE GROWERS

### Shipping Service Worth Many Times the Membership Costs

Before and during the grape shipping season the State Farm Bureau had Mr. Benjamin Chamberlain, a well posted traffic man, at work in the Southwestern fruit belt. Of his work L. T. Chase, mgr. of the Paw Paw Co-operative Ass'n., writes:

October 26, 1923. Mr. Waldo Phillips, Pres., Michigan State Farm Bureau, Decatur, Michigan.

Dear Sir: Now that our fruit and busy season is about over, I desire, and it gives me much pleasure, to commend you for the good work accomplished by the Traffic Dept., of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in our grape belt this season.

Your Traffic Department was represented here by Mr. Benjamin Chamberlain, who is the right man in the right place. His services were of such a nature that it will be impossible to estimate his real value to our grape growers this season. What Mr. Chamberlain did towards getting cars for loading fruit, also in getting permits to move cars into embargoed cities and many other important things which always come up during the rush of a fruit season was worth more to each individual who raises fruit for shipment than they have ever paid into the Michigan State Farm Bureau as membership fees. I hope for the benefit of our fruit growers that this Department will always be maintained.

Yours very truly, Paw Paw Co-operative Ass'n., L. T. Chase, Mgr.

## Service Wins Friends

Manistee, Nov. 6.—"I suppose you are looking for my membership in the Farm Bureau," said Charles Myers of Bear Lake, Route 2, recently, when L. W. Killop, Farm Bureau worker, called on him. "I sure have changed my mind about the Farm Bureau. I am sorry that I did not give the solicitor attention three years ago, but the Bureau has furnished me a market for my produce and I sure am with them now."

## What They Say About The Conversion

SEN. CHARLES R. SLIGH of Grand Rapids: "I am glad that Gov. Groesbeck has seen the light. I wonder, however, what has caused him to become reconciled to this favoring of a two or three-cent gas tax, which, in April, he called unconstitutional. I have been in favor of the gas tax, and I think it would be a good thing for Michigan. There's no reason why there should not be a gas tax sufficiently large, when added to the present license fee, to maintain the roads we have without the issuance of bonds."

WILLIAM H. OLIVER of Alpine, president of the Kent County Farm Bureau: "If Groesbeck thinks he can carry favor with the farmers by changing his position on the gasoline tax, he is badly mistaken. The governor cooked his goose with the farmers some months ago, and a little political maneuver like this isn't going to get him anywhere. We have favored the gas tax and we shall be glad to see it in effect."

MELVILLE B. McPHERSON of Lowell, member of the State Board of Agriculture: "It is about time that Groesbeck has gone on record as favoring the gas tax. He should have done so before, considering that the people desire it. Undoubtedly this tax will be a good thing for Michigan."

## U. S. GRADES ADOPTED FOR PEACHES, POTATOES

U. S. standard grades for peaches and potatoes have been fixed by the State Dept. of Agriculture. The new grades obligate all potatoes and peaches shipped out of Michigan to be graded according to U. S. Standards.

## Women Should Be Familiar With Business Practices

### Not Difficult and Knowledge May be of Great Value to You

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Chairman, Farm Bur. Community Work

When I think of our Farm Bureau organization as being a great business organization, and our man and wife plan of membership, I can not help but feel that here is a great opportunity for our farm women to take an active part and learn more about business affairs which affect their homes. There is a great need for every woman having a good practical knowledge of business methods. They need it for their own protection. You never can tell what the future has in store for you and it is well to be prepared. Furthermore, knowledge begets confidence, opens new pathways of endeavor and destroys fear.

When It Is Needed There has been brought to my attention recently the great need of a better understanding of the ways of the business world by our women, for I have heard of a few distressing

cases of real down-right ignorance of the home situation at a time when women were thrown on their own resources. An elderly woman was suddenly left a widow and she knew nothing about the property. She did not even know that there was a bank account of quite a sum; she had never had charge of any business whatever; in fact, had shown no interest in it. John had always looked after it and that was enough. It was a great shock to her to be thrown on her own resources. She soon found herself unequal to the task and was forced to be under the direction of others.

Another woman in an adjoining state was left a widow and received a few thousand dollars in life insurance. She wanted to invest it into something that would bring in regular returns, yet preferred something different than the ordinary bank deposit. She had heard of the paper industry of our state and she talked much about buying stock in such a company. Very soon an "agent" of a so-called company called upon her and she eagerly paid over her money and then waited for the great

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PULL THE WEEDS, BUT SAVE THE CROP

There is something about the American public that loves justice and a fair deal and that is extremely jealous of the dear purchased rights and liberties of our representative and democratic form of government.

There are signs that Michigan politicians may soon witness evidences of this inherent tendency in our citizenship. Already the pendulum of popular disapproval of certain autocratic features of our State Administration has started swinging and is rapidly gaining momentum.

During the opening hours of the big Grange conclave there were all sorts of resolutions introduced condemning the Governor and the State Administrative Board for failure to heed what the delegates felt to be the overwhelming desires of the great majority of our citizens.

The danger of the present situation is obvious. In the general revulsion of feeling against present autocratic conditions, there may be such a swing back to old-time conditions as to destroy the entire system of centralized state administration.

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affairs of the State with much duplication of effort, decentralization of responsibility and consequent inefficiency.

There is no question but what there is also considerable virtue in the idea of a State Administrative Board. The deplorable conditions which we find at present seem to be not entirely the fault of the system, but rather of the abuse of the system.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of Michigan will follow the wise and moderate leadership of the Grange and conserve what is good, while they direct their attacks against such features of the present situation as cannot be tolerated by any liberty-loving American citizen.

SUGAR COMPANY DISCUSSES PRICE ARTICLE ON BEETS

Following is a letter from Mr. F. R. Hathaway of the Michigan Sugar Company of Detroit, discussing an article in the October 13 edition of the News, entitled "Price Explains Beet Growers Short Returns," and written by Mr. T. C. Price, Pres. of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n.

Michigan Sugar Co., Detroit, Michigan, Oct. 29, 1923.

Editor Mich. Farm Bureau News,

In your issue of October 13th, 1923, there is an article by Mr. T. C. Price, President of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association, relative to prices paid for beets in various European countries and the United States in 1917. These prices as quoted by Mr. Price are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Price per ton. Spain \$9.65, Holland 11.05, France 11.15, Belgium 11.58, Germany 11.90, Austria 12.38.

Mr. Price then makes this statement: "In 1918 the French Government had fixed a price of \$14.48 per ton. In Michigan the grower got \$7.00 per ton."

I do not know where Mr. Price obtained the figures he gives either for the prices paid for beets in Europe or in the United States.

For beets harvested the Fall of 1917, the Michigan Sugar Company paid farmers an average of \$8.175 per ton and not \$7.00 as Mr. Price states. As the other beet sugar companies in Michigan were using a similar beet contract it is reasonable to suppose that the average price paid by the other companies was practically the same as that paid by the Michigan Sugar Company.

Unless Mr. Price's authority for the prices paid in various European countries specifically states that these prices were for a ton of 2000 pounds, then they should be considered as the prices paid for a metric ton of 2200 lbs. The metric ton is the only ton used in the countries named. If the prices are per metric ton, then they should be shrunk about ten per cent to determine the beet prices paid by the European factories for a ton of 2000 pounds.

It is well to remember that four of the six European countries named by Mr. Price had been engaged in the world war continuously for over three years prior to the Fall of 1917 and that the United States did not enter the war until April, 1917. It is a well known fact that though Spain and Holland were neutral, they were in such close contact with the belligerent European countries that all prices ruling Spain and Holland in the Fall of 1917 were as high as in the belligerent countries. In view of these facts it is exactly fair to compare the European prices of beets in 1917 with the prices of beets in the United States in 1917.

It is a well known fact that the price a beet sugar company can afford to pay for beets is governed primarily by the price at which it can sell its sugar made from such beets. I have not at hand the actual prices received in the Fall of 1917 by the sugar companies in the six European countries named by Mr. Price. Willett & Gray, the leading sugar statisticians of the United States, printed under date of September 2nd, 1920, on Page 470 of their Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal the retail prices of sugar in these countries in January, 1918. Computed in our money even at rates of exchange prevailing before the war, these prices were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Price per lb. Spain 14c, Holland 10c, France 13c, Belgium 8c, Germany 19c, Austria 13c.

If these prices are computed at the rate of exchange ruling in January, 1918, they would be much higher. European manufacturers paid for their beets in the depreciated currency of their own country, not in American dollars.

The sugar industry of Belgium was destroyed by the German invasions of 1914 and 1915 and practically no sugar beets were grown in Belgium in 1917. For nearly three years prior to the Fall of 1917, the civilian population of that country had been virtually supported by charity. The retail price of sugar was kept low in Belgium to assist in this work.

The United States entered the war in April, 1917. In September of that year (before we began to make sugar from beets planted the Spring of 1917) the United States Food Administration took over the control and distribution of all domestic sugar. They fixed the price of beet sugar at \$7.25 per 100 lbs. and after the crop was about two-thirds sold, changed the price to \$7.35 per 100 lbs. These prices were subject

to two per cent discount which made the net price for about two-thirds of the crop to be \$7.105 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. New York and for about one-third of the crop to be \$7.203 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. New York. The government regulated not only the manufacturers' price for sugar but also the advance above the purchase price which the jobber and retailer might charge. Until mid-summer 1918 the jobber was permitted to add 25 cents per 100 lbs. to his cost and the fair prices promulgated by the Food Administration for the retailer permitted a profit of one cent per pound. The average freight rate used in Michigan in fixing the prices of sugar at that time was from 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. It will thus be seen that the retail price of beet sugar in Michigan under government control in the Fall of 1917 was about \$7.10, plus 50 cents freight, plus 25 cents jobber's profit, plus \$1.00 retailer's profit, making the retail price of sugar made from Michigan beets to be about 9 cents per lb. Compare this with the retail prices of sugar in the six European countries named by Mr. Price and you will find two very significant facts.

1st. With the single exception of Belgium, the retail price of sugar made from beets in this country was less than that in any of the countries named by Mr. Price.

2nd. That the sugar manufacturers in Michigan made from their beets in proportion to the retail price of sugar than did the beet sugar manufacturers of any of the European countries listed by Mr. Price, provided due allowance is made for changing the European prices from metric ton to our ton of 2,000 pounds. The only exception is in the case of Belgium concerning which full explanation has previously been given. If these European prices for beets are for short tons of 2,000 lbs., then it is apparent that the Michigan manufacturer paid more for his beets in proportion to the retail price of sugar made from those beets than did the sugar manufacturers in Spain, France or Germany.

Relative to the additional price paid in France for beets in 1918 will say that Willett & Gray's figures for the selling price of sugar in France made from such beets harvested the Fall of 1918 shows an increase which fully justifies the increase price paid for beets in France in 1918 over 1917.

The beet contract in force in Michigan the Fall of 1917 guaranteed the beet grower \$5.00 a ton and contained the following clauses concerning an additional price:

"If the average price of beet sugar exceeds \$5.00 per 100 lbs., then the company shall pay to the Grower, as an additional compensation per ton of beets for all the beets he may deliver under this contract, the difference between \$5.00 per 100 lbs. of beet sugar and the average price thereof, which average price shall be determined as hereinafter provided."

Said average price of beet sugar shall be determined from the official New York net cash market quotations of Willett & Gray covering the Central States Territory (Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois) during the months of October, November and December, 1917, and January, 1918, by adding together the prices of beet sugar so quoted for the working days of said period and dividing the total by number of days quoted."

When the United States Food Administration in the latter part of September, 1917, fixed the price of beet sugar at \$7.25 per 100 lbs., less 2 per cent the price of cane sugar was \$8.35 per 100 lbs. In other words, they fixed the price of beet sugar \$1.10 per 100 lbs., less than the ruling price of cane sugar. Under natural competition the price of beet sugar is from 10 to 20 cents per 100 lbs. below the price of cane sugar. There would have been no difficulty whatever in selling the beet sugar output of 1917 at 10 cents per 100 lbs. below the price of cane sugar. In fact, after the allies had purchased the output of Cuba about the first of January the United States Food Administration established the price of beet sugar at \$7.35 per 100 lbs., which was the exact price they established for cane sugar. If the government had followed the usual practice and established the price of beet sugar in 1917 at 10 cents per 100 lbs. below the price of cane sugar, that is—at \$8.25 per 100 lbs., then the Michigan growers would have received for their beets \$9.085 per ton rather than the \$8.175 per ton which they did receive under the price fixed by the government for sugar made from those beets. The price received by the growers for beets harvested the Fall of 1917 was the direct result of the action of the government in fixing the price of beet sugar at \$1.10 per 100 below the price of cane sugar rather than the customary 10 cents per 100 lbs. below the price of cane sugar.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the wholesale prices of refined sugar in foreign countries in July 1919 as given in the United States Publication called "Government Control of Sugar" Page 126, for the six countries listed by Mr. Price. The figures are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Price per 100 lbs. Spain \$14.61, Holland 10.21, France 16.80, Belgium 15.05, Germany 11.73, Austria 41.00.

For sugar made from beets harvested in this country the Fall of 1918, the United States Government fixed a price of \$8.82 per 100 lbs.

f. o. b. New York. Jobbers were permitted a profit of 35 cents per 100 lbs., which price lasted until the entire crop of sugar was sold. Allowing for a 50 cent freight and 35 cent additional charge for jobbers this made the wholesale price of beet sugar in Michigan made from beets harvested the Fall of 1918, to be \$9.67 per 100 lbs. This crop was not all marketed until late in the Spring of 1919. Compare these prices with the wholesale prices of sugar in these six European countries in July, 1919, as given by the United States Government.

During the entire period of government control of beet sugar, viz., from September, 1917 to August 26, 1920, the Michigan Sugar Company did not sell a single pound of sugar above the prices fixed by the government.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) F. R. Hathaway.

Women Should Know Business Methods

(Continued from page 1) dividends she had been promised. After a long period of anxious but fruitless expectation, she wrote an official of the city making inquiry as to the standing of the company and was very much shocked to learn that there existed no such company whatever among the many of that town.

A Sad Mistake

Another woman seemed to pride herself on her great reluctance of knowing any thing about their home affairs; she was always telling that all she had to do was to tell what she wanted and George would provide it. But one day George met with an accident and was taken unconscious to a hospital and never recovered to the state where he could do anything about his business affairs he was so soon to leave. She found herself helpless with a family to care for and educate and she knew nothing whatever of how much she had to do with, so she allowed a man of her acquaintance to be executor. When the railroad company paid her the amount granted as a liability for her husband's death she readily turned this fund over to this executor also. When he made his final settlement he did not include this fund and she appealed to the Probate Court for its return but learned that that sum was not part of her husband's estate but was something she had acquired after his death and that the court had no jurisdiction over the matter whatever. As she had simply given the money over to this man she would have to find her own way of getting it back. This man was not a scrupulously honest man and as he had given no receipt for the money, he made no effort to return it.

I mention these instances to emphasize the need of women knowing what to do and if unexpected trials come to one, that they go to those who are reliable for advice. The local banker is always ready to counsel with those uncertain as to what is best to do. Don't think because you are a woman that it is humbling yourself to go to others for advice. Many men do the same and many more could profit by their example. There are many women who have schooled themselves along business affairs that fill an important part in the every day life of the farm home and they are a credit to their families and the communities where they live.

How to Learn

I wish every woman would learn to make out accounts; to receipt bills properly; to make full use of her bank; to have an account with the bank that is ever so small so that she may have the experience of writing checks, endorsing checks, and making deposits, etc. I would strongly advise any farm family to rent a safety deposit box in some bank where the many valuable papers that accumulate during a term of years may be kept free from theft, fire or mice; keep a list of the documents you place there that you may be certain where they are and how many you have, such as deeds, contracts, insurance policies and receipts of value, etc.

This is one of the many modern advantages that is within the reach of most any of us at a very modest cost and saves much worry and annoyance to the house wife many times during the year. And with the home accounts it gives much satisfaction to know just how one stands with the world in a financial way and no form seems so satisfactory as when kept by one member of the home. Quite often this task falls to the lot of the wife and mother and when she can and will assume this work, she finds herself in a position to know exact home conditions far better than if she had had no part or interest in it. And she should feel it an opportunity rather than a task, for under every circumstance she is all the more secure if she is placed upon her own resources—something that none of us can prevent or control.

Bureau Needs Women's Help

Just so with our organization; by no means is the Farm Bureau simply a man's organization, but rather it includes the whole family. And as our women enter into the spirit of the work, just so will we progress; there is no part of it but what we should understand and encourage. We need the assistance of our women in every way. Quite often they can give time towards the accounting of the local organization, something that is most needed in many places. Again a word of encouragement at just the right time means much more than the average member realizes. It is only by efficient management together with loyal stick-to-it-iveness by our members that we are going to accomplish the results we are aiming for. And when our women are with us, then we know our organization is doing its best.

Virginia has adopted U. S. grades and standard for barreled apples.

Mich. Leads in T. B. Clean-Up; Profits Too

Hillsdale, Charlevoix, Antrim and Emmet counties in Michigan have completed their bovine tuberculosis eradication work and are accredited free of cattle tuberculosis by the U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture. Only 17 counties in the U. S. have completed this work, which is going forward in hundreds of counties.

These counties show less than one-half of one per cent tuberculosis and will be entitled to increased returns from their live stock as it goes to market. Hillsdale county is already getting ten cents more per hundred on hogs. Packers formerly deducted this amount to protect themselves on tuberculosis losses. Michigan County Farm Bureaus had given a great deal of help in the T. B. work done in the various counties.



This Snug Blanket Will Keep You Warm

This is our "Michigan" bed blanket, a beautiful, thick, fluffy blanket that will please any woman. If you are looking for a snug, warm bed covering, this is it. Easy to wash and keep fresh and clean. It will never get lumpy from washing. Quilts do oftentimes, unless first taken apart, washed then re-quilted. The Michigan saves you this extra work. It is a single blanket, 66 x 84 inches, 75% virgin wool, made on a very fine cotton warp. It comes in small tan and white checks, like the illustration.

It is an exceptionally good value at \$7.50

These blankets were made when labor and materials were much lower than today. Although blanket prices have generally gone to higher levels, Farm Bureau blanket prices remain the same. Place your order today. Send check or money order, or we will ship C. O. D. We ship postage prepaid. Should you not be satisfied with it, return to us and we will refund your money.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Blankets & Clothing Department Lansing Michigan

The South Haven Peach

(Trade-Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office)

We have tried to tell, without exaggeration, the merits of this great peach on pages 67 to 73 of our catalog. But we give below two paragraphs from a letter written by Mr. Benton Gebhart, one of Michigan's most honored horticulturists, which speak for themselves:

Have just been sowing a cover crop and noticing such beautiful peaches on my one year old South Haven.

I am too old and experienced a fruit grower in raising peach orchards and have been imposed on in the introduction of many new varieties of peaches so that I must say something and give credit for good fruit where it belongs. I picked 1/2 bu. today, which were just grand for an early peach. I have been raising and growing peaches for market for some forty years now, and never have I seen its equal, or in fact, have I been more pleased over any new variety than the South Haven.

Yours cordially, (Signed) BENTON GEBHART.

We were sold out August, 1921 for 1922 delivery and again sold out in October, 1922 for 1923 delivery.

Protect yourself by ordering now. This peach can be procured from no other source than us, as we are the original introducers and our rights to same are protected by Trade-Mark. We will send the complete history of this peach to all those interested on application, as well as prices for delivery, spring 1924.

We urge those who want the hardest and most profitable commercial peach to place their orders now for spring 1924 delivery, or they may again be disappointed.

The Greening Nursery Co.

Monroe, Michigan Born 1850—Still Growing



SHIP NOW--Eggs and Poultry

Farm Bureau Produce Exchange

Get the full return from your eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables by marketing them through your Michigan State Farm Bureau Produce Exchange at Detroit. Increase your returns by working with your own Produce Exchange.

Detroit is a great produce market and is eager for your farm produce, properly handled and brought to the consumer in good condition. See that your next shipment is billed to the



Detroit, Michigan 2729-31 Russel St. Phone Cadillac 2270

# MICHIGAN BUREAU EXCELS IN TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

High A. F. B. F. Official Declares Our Commodity System the Best

## ALL U. S. LOOKS TO US Shows That Only Powerful Central Bureau Can Get General Results

Michigan has worked out the best solution of the commodity control type of organization that is to be found anywhere in America. She stands preeminent as the state that has found the happy medium and has built her state organization and her several commodity exchanges on sound foundations and has established the best possible relations between them. Such was the comment of Chester H. Gray, field representative of the legislative department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who recently dropped into state headquarters for a brief visit.

A compliment from Mr. Gray means something, for he knows Farm Bureau work from A to Z, having served three years as president of the Missouri Farm Bureau and three years as member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He spends the major portion of his time out among the 46 State Farm Bureau Federations, so he is in a position to make intelligent and authoritative comparisons of the success of the different types of Farm Bureau organizations which are being tried out by the various states.

**Avoid Both Extremes**  
"Some states go to one extreme and some to the other," says Mr. Gray. "Some make the central state organization all-powerful and some elevate the commodity organizations to a position of supremacy. Experience thus far indicates that the results of either extreme are equally bad. You people in Michigan are fortunate in having your several commodity exchanges, each working independently in the management of its own business but all co-operating and, through affiliating with the Michigan State Farm Bureau, effectively mobilizing their combined power and influence for the solution of their common problems of transportation, co-operative marketing, legislation, legal matters, publicity, research and general organization."

Under this type of organization, each commodity must stand on its own feet and not lean on the others for success, there is the added advantage that the general overhead effort and expense is kept down to the minimum and duplication of effort is avoided.

**Cites California Experience**  
In some states a powerful commodity exchange tries to be the whole thing and establishes all the departments and activities which should properly come under the central state organization. This is not efficient, neither is it most effective. Only a general organization can have the most influence in solving problems.

"The citrus growers of California are well equipped to market their fruit and take care of their own minor problems, but when they get outside their own immediate field of operation they often find themselves helpless. For instance, when they wanted a tariff on citrus fruits being shipped into this country they had a rather humiliating experience. Although they had the necessary facts and figures to prove the reasonableness of their demands, no senators or congressmen outside their own particular territory were very much interested in their pleas. But when they finally gave up and appealed to Gray Silver for help, the same evidence presented by him in the name of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation received immediate and respectful attention and the desired tariff was granted."

**Silver Saves \$15,000,000**  
"An official of the citrus producers association said that one day's work of Gray Silver made the citrus producers \$15,000,000. It wasn't alone Silver's ability which won the fight. Primarily it was the tremendous centralized influence of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This is only one of many illustrations which might be given to show that a central organization of a general character is vastly more effective than a commodity exchange can ever hope to be in its own sphere of activity."

"In Michigan the obvious dangers of the commodity control type of organization have been overcome through a system of interlocking directorates. This insures sympathetic understanding between the several commodity exchanges and between each of them and the State Farm Bureau."

**Eyes of All Upon Us**  
"Moreover, the Michigan plan of organization wisely makes the commodity exchanges an integral part of the State Farm Bureau, allowing them to participate in the control of the central organization, while at the same time the State Farm Bureau with its membership independent of the commodity exchanges, has a vast amount of additional power and influence available for aiding the various commodity exchanges and individual Farm Bureau members in securing help along lines of transportation, legislation, legal advice,

# Trade-Mark Brings Profits To Onekama Fruit Growers

"Onek-a-Mich" Fruit Finds Strong and Flattering Demand at Premium Prices

Onekama, Nov. 5.—"The experiences of the present fruit shipping season have demonstrated more strikingly than ever the value of a well known and respected trademark and of careful and conscientious packing of a high quality product," says C. J. Christensen, manager of the Onekama Farm Bureau, and apostle of the "Onek-a-Mich" brand of quality-guaranteed fruit.

Although this is a comparatively new brand of fruit, it has already won popular favor and is commanding a premium price with consequent profit to the progressive farmers who are members of this thriving Farm Bureau local.

The members are very jealous of the reputation of their trademark and only use it on their strictly "A" grade fruit.

**Labels Bring Dividends**  
The cash benefits of labeling were well illustrated by the red raspberry sales this past season. Of the 13,500 crates sold, considerably over 10,000 crates were trademarked. In fact only about 2,800 crates went unlabelled. The Farm Bureau growers got \$2.75 per 24 pint crate, while those who had not signed up with them could not get more than \$2.00 or \$2.25 per crate. As an extra precaution to preserve the reputation of the trademark by being sure of the quality of the fruit handled, Mr. Christensen personally inspected every box of berries before it was shipped.

But the superior price was not the only advantage of the standardized and trademarked fruit. It solved their sales problems. The C. M. Jones Co. of Milwaukee purchased the entire berry output of the Onekama Farm Bureau growers and sent a special fruit boat, the Forelle, to handle the berries. The Forelle usually outdistanced the other ships, getting into Milwaukee first, thus giving the "Onek-a-Mich" fruit an additional advantage.

**Dealers Boost "Onek-a-Mich"**  
The progressive dealers who handled this choice fruit conducted an extensive advertising campaign among Milwaukee housewives, boosting the quality and dependability of "Onek-a-Mich" trademarked fruit. The berries won favor because of these qualities and because, being of the Cuthbert variety, they required less sugar for canning purposes.

"Onek-a-Mich" fruit made good with the dealers, both wholesale and retail. One of the largest wholesale houses in the United States, Gimbel Bros., wrote Mr. Christensen seeking to establish closer connections with the Onekama Co-ops. Gimbel Bros. are regarded as being one of the very highest grade international fruit and produce firms. Their main office is in New York City, with branches in all the principal cities.

**Is Lesson to Others**  
The experience of the Onekama growers is merely an indication of what may be done through the marketing of standardized fruit under well established and respected trademarks. As yet we have only made a beginning along this line in Michigan.

The pathway to success is well established. The evidence is ample. It is up to us now to achieve, with the assistance of the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc., a marked advance in this regard.

## BEWARE DOUBTFUL SEED, U. S. WARNS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Considerable importations of foreign red clover seed, especially from Italy, will be placed on the American market for seedling in the spring of 1924, in the opinion of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

In this connection it is desirable to call attention to some of the results of trials made by the department on foreign clover seed in co-operation with the several States. Results of this work show clearly that as a rule Italian seed is not desirable in the United States.

Tests were made in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, New York, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland and everywhere the Italian seed showed more or less winter-killing or disease injury.

At the Department of Agriculture testing farm at Arlington, Va., all foreign lots suffered severely, some plots of which lost 80 per cent or more of the stand. On the same field some plots of United States origin suffered more or less, while others were not affected.

To make sure that you will not get any mixture of foreign seeds in your spring purchases, rely on Michigan State Farm Bureau brands. All State Farm Bureau seed is grown in the northern states of the U. S., and practically all of it except the northwest hardy alfalfa is Michigan grown. It doesn't winter-kill like seed of uncertain origin often does. That's the purpose of the State Farm Bureau Seed Dept.—to insure you the best in seed. You can depend on Farm Bureau Brand Seed. It's origin, genuineness, purity and germination are guaranteed.

## Lapeer Supervisors For Road Tax Relief

Lapeer, Nov. 5.—With ever increasing taxes for good roads, the Lapeer County supervisors recently passed unanimously a resolution addressed to Gov. Groesbeck for at least a two cent gasoline tax for the creation of a state highways fund. If such a tax be levied it was asked that further highway construction be stopped.

## BARRY BUREAU HAS BIG PROGRAM FOR WINTER

Hastings, Nov. 6.—The Barry County Farm Bureau is putting on a dairy and alfalfa campaign for Barry county farmers December 3-14 in co-operation with the M. A. C. dairy dept. During the 10 days 83 meetings will be held at as many farms. This winter the County Farm Bureau will hold a series of community agricultural schools, to include work in soils, poultry, dairying, insect and plant disease control, sheep, hogs and plant food. Sixteen community meetings are to be held this winter, a strenuous program for a live county Farm Bureau.

and other general organization benefits.

# FARM BUREAU RADIO

Station KYW, Chicago, Central Time 8:01 P. M. Wave Length is 536 Meters.

Tuesday, Nov. 13

"Exit the Scrub Bull" by E. C. Thiem, Secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association.

Tuesday, Nov. 20

"The Transportation Knot" by C. B. Hutchings, Secretary, National Transportation Institute.

"The Nation's Food Supply" by R. C. Pollock, Managing Director, National Live Stock & Meat Board.

## The Governor Recants

If the sun were to rise in the west this morning it could not indicate greater or more sudden topsy-turveness than last night's news from Lansing regarding The Great Re-nunciation! Governor Groesbeck is in favor of a "tax on gasoline!" Last Spring's stupendous storm of gubernatorial opposition peters out into a futile perspiration! The "Hot Ankle Club," which wore Capitol carpets threadbare in its perverse perambulations, retires in possession of nothing but cold feet. This tax which was damnable unconstitutional last April

—(how eagerly some of the Groesbeck Grenadiers leaped to embrace this anathema solemnly pronounced by the Attorney-General and relayed by executive veto!)—is become at last a legitimate and legal objective! This "excessive specific tax" (we quote veto language) which had to be beaten lest we raise "too much money" for good roads, is suddenly become harmless in its utility! "Excessive tax?" The Governor is nothing if not magnificent in the zeal of his conversion. He says he'll even sign a tax of "three cents a gallon," whereas last Spring's brow-beaten crusaders asked for only "two!" Page Col. Waldron and the Detroit Motor Club! Also the Detroit Chamber of Commerce! They should be promptly located and given "first aid" with a pulmotor! The proviso attached to the Governor's recantation—namely that the existing weight and horsepower tax be repealed in favor of a straight charge of \$1 or \$1 for license plates—is of no moment. A bill to that exact end was pending in the last Legislature as part of the gas taxers' program when the Executive Offices moved heaven and earth to sweep the whole enterprise into oblivion.

No: the head-stone in the corner has fallen! Just one man really stood between a "gas tax" and the demand for it by an overwhelming majority of the Michigan electorate. That man was the Governor. He fought it with all his tremendous power and his admittedly great capacity for effective battle. He fought it, and he beat it. He beat it with a campaign of pressure which has all but destroyed the standing of some of his servile followers for whom an eleventh-hour repentance comes too late. He was wrong. He was wrong economically—as the gas taxation prevailing in thirty-five other States clearly indicates. He was wrong in equity—because gas taxation is the nearest possible assessment of road taxes to road usage. And he was wrong politically—as the roaring denunciations of ten thousand "resolutions" from every sector of Michigan has since pointedly proven.

The Herald has so long and so ardently defended this legislation which the Governor now embraces, and wears so many scars as a result of the contest, that we may be forgiven a bit of feeling in our reception to this prophecy of final indication for a tax principle that is sound as a bullet and eternally just and fair. That we welcome the Governor's conversion—and pray for its permanence—would be putting it mildly. We are absolutely enthusiastic—for the sake of the permanent advantage it bespeaks for Michigan; and we are willing to applaud the courage the Governor displays in his reversal of position. It was not an easy thing to do. But it ought to hasten the day of this tax reform—which was inevitably coming just as sure as another election gave the Michigan electorate a chance to speak). And it ought to make easier going for sensible, unprejudiced service to all of Michigan in the coming special session of the Legislature.

Many will say that the political weather-vane on the dome of the State House has swung round to catch a favorable breeze. There is no question, of course, but what the sturdy and implacable position of practically every farm organization in Michigan has had a terrific influence which must be credited with affecting this new order. But we would like to believe, fundamentally, that the Governor concedes the gross error of last Spring and is now prepared to lead in new directions for the common advantage of a satisfied Michigan citizenship.—Editorial, GRAND RAPIDS HERALD, Nov. 7, 1923.

## Gov. Comes Out For Gasoline Tax

(Continued from page one)

It was evident from the mood of Col. Waldron that he was not accustomed to being crossed by the Governor in this manner. Perhaps past experience leads him to believe that when he cracks the whip, politicians should fall all over themselves to do his bidding.

**Senators Vote Swapping**  
But to get to the reason which Col. Waldron imputes to the Governor for his gas tax reversal. The Colonel does not favor any clever schemes to bribe the rural law-makers into giving Wayne County their reapportionment requests. And while he probably wants all the senators and representatives possible for Wayne county, he unquestionably considers that the gas tax is too high a price to pay. And he intends to tell his friend Groesbeck about it.

The farmers probably would look at it quite differently. They would no doubt say that they have no desire to swallow the proposed reapportionment hook, even though the gas tax were used as the tempting bait.

If the gas tax were included in the call for the special session of the Legislature to meet next month, it is evident from past experience that it would go through both Houses with ease. Then probably the understanding would leak out of the Executive Office that unless a satisfactory reapportionment bill were duly passed, a second gasoline tax veto might be expected.

**The Constitution Yet Lives**  
Anyone who might have been laboring under the misapprehension that those in charge of our present administration were unaware that we have a state constitution in Michigan would have been pleasantly surprised to have heard the Governor allude to this half-forgotten document in his speech to the Good Roads delegates. He declared that there were three separate counts on which the Warner gas tax violated the State constitution.

While this may or may not be true, and while probably this is a matter that only the supreme court could properly decide, we vividly recall that when this specific measure was before the Legislature, no effort was made by administration leaders to remedy any of these supposed flaws. When in the thick of the gas tax fight, a prominent gas tax supporter and representative of the State Farm Bureau asked the Governor if he had read the Warner bill, he is reported to have replied emphatically that he hadn't and didn't care to.

If Governor Groesbeck is sincere in his desire to correct faults he found with the gas tax and to make it, in his opinion at least, constitutional and workable, it would have seemed logical for him to have lent this proposition the advantage of his brilliant ability and exceptional legal training.

**Beware of Tricks**  
The present situation is as interesting as it was unexpected. Whether the gas tax is now being adopted as a life preserver or whether it is being thrown out as bait, is as yet impossible to determine. Any way, it has been an open secret around the state Capitol for some time that friends and political advisors of the present administration have for some time been urgently insisting that something be done to quiet the widespread opposition to the Governor's gas tax stand and to quell the tremendous back-fire resulting from his veto of that measure. Warnings have been handed out liberally that "unless something were done about it" a donkey might be quartered in the elephant's private box-stall in the East Wing of the Capitol.

## Seeks Better Service

Three Oaks, Nov. 2.—In behalf of the Three Oaks Shipping Ass'n and other live stock ass'ns in southwest Michigan, the Michigan State Farm Bureau traffic dept. is working to get prompt delivery of cars for loading live stock.

# Grange Resolutions Uphold Ag Board

(Continued from page 1)

Sentiment in favor of the income tax crystallized so rapidly that before the close of the session the delegates resolved not only to endorse the idea but to circulate petitions and secure the necessary signatures for the purpose of placing this issue before the voters in the form of a constitutional amendment to be voted on in the fall of 1924.

The income tax measure as agreed upon by the Grange delegates would not tax anyone whose income was less than \$4,000 a year and a \$4,000 exemption would be allowed on all incomes. The rate would be graduated and progressive on the larger incomes and would range from five to ten per cent. The Farm Bureau, the Farmers Clubs and some of the labor organizations have announced that they are ready to join in the fight for an income tax.

Sentiment was absolutely unanimously in favor of a state two cent gasoline tax with the revenue to be used for paying the interest and principal of the state's highway bonds.

## Uphold Moley Clause

Regarding the pending reapportionment of state senatorial and representative districts, the Grange went on record as favoring the strict observance of the Moley clause not only as applying to individual counties, but to groups of small counties as well. Certainly if one county having a Moley is entitled to a separate representative, then two or three counties which together have a Moley should be entitled to a joint representative, without adding enough other counties to make a full ratio.

Other resolutions passed by the Grange commended the stand of the State Board of Agriculture, endorsed the county agent system, favored state owned plants for the manufacture of cement for highway purposes and fertilizers for Michigan farmers, favored a national truth-in-factories law, the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer to lease, complete and operate the Muscle Shoals project under the 100 year amortization plan and to buy the nitrate plants out-right. They also favored changing the basis of the national three per cent immigration law from the basis of the 1910 census to that of 1890, for the purpose of increasing the percentage of the more desirable class of immigrants.

**Voices Opposition**  
The delegates strenuously denounced any form of government price fixing or the enactment of sales or consumption taxes. They also op-

# Manistee Bureau Signs 225 New Members

Manistee, Nov. 6.—Manistee County Farm Bureau signed up 225 members in its second membership campaign just closed. About 25 or 50 more memberships are expected from that many leading farmers who were not seen during the regular campaign. Manistee has one of the most progressive county Farm Bureaus in Michigan.

## Ohio Farm Bureau In Membership Campaign

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation is in the full swing of its second membership campaign. As in Michigan, hundreds of old Farm Bureau members are renewing their memberships for another three years and many others are joining up for the first time. Fayette county, one of the first Ohio counties to complete its second membership campaign, reports a membership of 700, with strong Farm Bureau five stock marketing and buying activities under way.

## Bean Men Meet

Saginaw, Nov. 7.—Bean shipping elevator ass'n in the Michigan Elevator Exchange will hold one of their regular meetings at the Bancroft Hotel, Saginaw, at 12 noon, eastern time, Nov. 15, to discuss the Michigan bean situation, the general market conditions and thresh out other bean problems of interest to their farmer members.

# We Have No More Campers' Blankets, But--

Above is an excellent likeness of our Michigan Farm Bureau Auto Robe, a splendid, heavy wool robe that will meet every winter requirement. It measures 50 x 72 inches. Color, dark red and black plaid. Auto robes of this quality can not be had elsewhere today short of \$9. The Farm Bureau robes are offered at \$5.50 postage prepaid.

## Horse Blankets

We have just 30 pairs of Farm Bureau horse blankets left. They are heavy grey, all wool and measure 6 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft. 9 in. They are without straps. We offer these horse blankets at \$8 each or \$15 a pair. These blankets could not be replaced today for \$22 a pair. While they last, they're a bargain.

## A Good Overcoat Buy

If you can wear a 35 or 36 size overcoat, here's your chance to get a \$30 overcoat for \$15. We have only 75 in stock, and they won't last long. They come in two colors, solid dark grey and in black. They are made up in Chesterfield style, full lined with small collar and no belt. This is a real bargain for men who can wear that size coat. Send us your chest measurement, taken up under the arms, and we can tell if the coat will fit you. We will ship parcel post C. O. D. postage prepaid.

Your money back immediately on these Farm Bureau Blankets and Overcoats if not as represented. Ask us about Farm Bureau tailor-made suits and overcoats. Suits priced from \$35.75 to \$40.25. Overcoats, \$33.19 to \$45. Write for samples and style book.

# MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Clothing and Blankets Dept.

221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.



Get Bumper Crops with SOLVAY

Fields that give little cost you just as much labor as fields that give you big. Soil is often the cause—correct it, make the soil sweet, the field fertile, the crop big, the profit large; by using SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Don't wonder why you have no bumper crops—Use lime and get there, and remember to use only SOLVAY—a finely ground, gives results right away and for years after. Safe, will not burn—easy to apply. Learn all about Lime. Write for the SOLVAY Lime Book—it's free! THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY Sales Agent, WING & EVANS, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

# Mich. Livestock Exch. at Detroit Prod. Co-op. Com. Ass'n at East Buffalo

It is significant that more LILY WHITE FLOUR, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use," than any other high-grade flour, is used by Michigan women.



VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

