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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

To Belong To The Farm Bureau Is "A Mark of Distinction"

A Newspaper for Organized Michigan Farmers

Eighth Year, Vol. VIII, No. 9 | SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1930 | Issued Semi-Monthly

SMOOT BARES PLAN TO KILL DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCTION

Americans With Vast Stake In Cuban Sugar Are Interested.

SEES ENORMOUS PROFITS

If U. S. Beet And Cane Sugar Industries Are Eliminated.

In the last two editions of the News, we have been reporting a speech before the United States Senate by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah in behalf of an increase in duty on Cuban sugar from 1.76c to at least 2c per lb. or 44c per hundred.

Mr. Smoot urged the duty increase on sugar as the only means to save the domestic sugar beet industry, which he said is of great importance as an industry, is our only safeguard against price gouging by foreign sugar interests, particularly Cuba, when they can cause this country in a shortage of domestic beet or cane sugar. Mr. Smoot recalled the Cuban sugar gouge of 1920 when in a few months the price of Cuban raw sugar was increased from 5 and 1-2 to 23 and 1-2 cents per lb. Americans paid Cuba $660,000,000 extra for sugar that year. He also painted the great influx of American capital into Cuba at that time in hopes that the situation and tremendous profits would continue.

Cuba Has Done Well.

He described the enormous benefits that Cuba has had through an especially low and preferential duty on sugar exported to the United States ever since Cuban independence; how the Cuban sugar production has grown into almost unbelieveable tonnage and now accounts for 50% of our requirements. Domestic production of beet and cane sugar has been the only break on prices Cuban sugar interests exact from us. Consequently there has been a movement headed by American capital interested in Cuban sugar to starve our domestic sugar industry out of existence, a movement that has been increasingly successful and has added impetus since the Cuban sugar debacle in late 1920 when the world, noting the enormous profits Cuba was taking from us on sugar, flooded us with sugar and Cuban stock dropped from 23½ to 1¾c per lb., with disastrous results to Americans holding Cuban sugar securities.

Sen. Smoot Goes On

In this edition of the News, we complete Mr. Smoot's address, that section which deals with those who want to kill the domestice sugar industry, why, and how they are going about it:

"Let us now consider briefly the motives actuating those opposing the proposed rates. I have referred to the National City Bank, so perhaps I had better refer first to their activities.

"The National City Bank of New York has been broadcasting statements to banks throughout the country, not only opposing an increase in the duty on sugar but many of them indirectly inimical to the credit of domestic beet sugar companies. I ask Senators to read the hearings. The National City Bank went so far as to intimate that that the domestic beet sugar companies could not borrow and more money, and warned their stockholders that the industry would be a failure. Having acquired large sugar holdings in Cuba that bank would like to see the domestic sugar industry destroyed so that larger profits from its foreign investments might accrue.

Poured Millions Into Cuba.

"During the skyrocketing of prices in 1920 the National City Bank, believing that large profits were to be made in loaning money to Cuban sugar mills, poured some hundred million or so dollars into that industry.

"The result of this inflation is well known to everyone. Due to the cupidity of the Cubans and Americans with money invested in the Cuban industry, sugar gradually seeped into this country from all over the world, and at the end of 1920 the price of Cuban raws had dropped from 23½ cents a pound to approximately 1¾ cents. It was then, Mr. President, that the National City Bank thought that the wise thing to do was to take the Cuban sugar, throw it upon the market, kill the local industry, and then reap a thousand per cent reward when the sugar industry of this country was destroyed. Thank God, they were not successful in that effort, but it was due to no fault of theirs.

Have Big Stake There.

"Due to this sudden deflation it is alleged that the National City Bank was left with something like a hundred million dollars of securities which were practically worthless. In other words, the officials of that bank, through lack of judgment, had squandered millions of dollars gambling that the outrageous levels would be continued permanently. Nine years ago, I repeat, the National City lent its name and its resources to a program

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Supper Meetings for Clarkston and Hastings

Sec'y M. S. Winder of Am. Farm Bureau Heads Program.

Wednesday evening, May 21 at Clarkston, Oakland county, and Thursday evening, May 22 at Hastings, Barry county, Sec'y. M. S. Winder of the

Sec'y M. S. Winder.

American Farm Bureau Federation, is to be the speaker at Farm Bureau evening meetings, which will open with supper at 7 o'clock.

Eight counties are interested in the Clarkston meeting at the Masonic Temple, and nine at the Hastings meeting at the Hastings Country Club, one mile north of Hastings, off M-43.

Michigan is divided into a number of Farm Bureau organization districts, each embracing several counties. These meetings are in the nature of district meetings.

Mr. Winder's address has not been announced, but it is safe to say that he will have something to say about the American Farm Bureau's plan for co-operating with the various states on income and road tax legislation.

Sec'y. Brody says: "Mr. Winder has been in the state for several meetings and has never failed to inform and inspire his audience. We cannot obtain his services for every county, so we are urging all counties in the interested districts to have representation at these meetings."

All Farm Bureau members in the following counties have been invited to attend their meeting, and to invite friends:

Clarkston meeting: Genesee, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw and Wayne counties.

Hastings meeting: Allegan, Barry, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kent, Ottawa, Van Buren counties.

Supper at each meeting is 65 cents per plate. Reservations for the Clarkston meeting should be made with C. A. Cheney, West Main street, Lapeer; for the Hastings meeting with Fred A. Smith, Pres. Barry County Farm Bureau, at Hastings by May 17 if possible.

GENERAL FARM OUTLOOK FOR 1930

Bureau Of Agr'l Economics Forecasts Farm Income.

Washington—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture has issued the following forecast of the general agricultural outlook for 1930:

"Income from the farm products of 1930 does not now appear likely to exceed that from the products of 1929. Although the volume of agricultural production in 1930 can not now be indicated with a great deal of certainty, crop yields are likely to be larger than in 1929, when they were generally below average, whereas livestock production, in the aggregate, is likely to show little change. Large production in itself would ordinarily tend to lower the level of prices received by producers, but improvement in business conditions over the present may tend to offset in part the influence of increased output.

"With the purchasing power of consumers in 1930 reduced somewhat below 1929, farmers need to follow a rather conservative production policy. This is a year when it is particularly desirable for each farmer to estimate his probable income, in view of the price outlook for each of his products, and to plan his production expenditures accordingly. Farmers who are planning necessary permanent improvements such as buildings, fences, ditches, or orchards may find 1930 an opportune time for procuring labor and supplies at somewhat reduced cost."

Soils Train For Four So. Michigan Counties

May 19 the New York Central railroad will operate a soil laboratory train in Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee and Washtenaw counties, in co-operation with State College. Farmers are invited to attend the train at the following stops, Cent. Std. time:

Springport, May 19—1 to 2 p. m.
Litchfield, May 20—9 a. m. to 12.
Jonesville, May 20—6 to 9 p. m.
Reading, May 21—9 to 12 noon.
Hillsdale, May 21—6 to 9 p. m.
Brooklyn, May 22—9:30 to 12 noon.
Jerome, May 22—3:30 to 6 p. m.
Manchester, May 23—1 to 5 p. m.
Napoleon, May 23—6:30 to 9 p. m.
Lenawee Jct., May 24—9 to 12 noon.
Tecumseh, May 24—1 to 5 p. m.
Hudson, May 26—9 to 12 noon.
Clayton, May 26—1:30 to 4:30 p. m.
Hanover, May 27—9 to 11 a. m.
Jackson, May 27—1 to 4 p. m.
Rives Jct., May 27—6:30 to 9 p. m.

Isabella Bureau's Play Contest Did Well

Some time ago the Isabella County Farm Bureau, to promote rural organization and co-operation, offered a first prize of $35 for the best rural play staged by any rural organization within the county. The plays were to show the value of organized agriculture. All plays were given at the Mt. Pleasant Normal College. Admission was charged. Three judges presided.

Six community organizations took part in the contest. The Union Township Farmers Club won first prize with the "Old Timers Bureau." Over 500 attended the first time the plays were given. Demand was such that a second program was given, with 536 attending the plays.

Michigan is in line for a heavy grape production and normal prices are indicated. However, it is urged that growers keep their acreage down to maintain satisfactory prices.

LEGGE AND U. S. CH. OF COMMERCE COME TO GRIPS

Farm Board Chairman Assails Hostility of Business Body.

CHAMBER LASHES BACK

Condemns Board As Upsetting Established Order Of Business.

Washington—Chairman Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States came to grips on the policies and operations of the Federal Farm Board and the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce thereto, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, held here the week ending May 3, and great was the upheaval.

Chairman Legge, himself a member of the National Chamber of Commerce and former president of the International Harvester Company, was invited to address the meeting.

In a slashing address, he scored the Chamber of Commerce for what he termed its hostility to the success of farmers co-operative marketing, as represented by the Federal Farm Board. He said that in 1926 the National Chamber by an overwhelming vote indicated that farming was in need of such co-operative marketing effort as is now going forward, "but apparently the members of the Chamber of Commerce are for co-operative marketing as long as they think it won't work."

He called attention of the Chamber to the fact that its members had raised nearly a billion dollars to save the stock market last fall and there was no critcism, but when farm commodity prices started on a similar slide they made no effort to save that market and savagely attacked the only agency —the Federal Farm Board—That could raise money to stem the commodity panic and did everthing it could.

Taking notice of charges by grain dealers, commissionmen in fruits, vegetables, wool, paultry and dairy products, etc., who charged that co-operatives fostered by the Federal Farm Board are driving established business out of existence with government money, Mr. Legge said that the Federal Farm Board is carrying out what the Chamber itself recommended in the matter of co-operatives, what Congress inacted after ten years of discussion of the farm situation, and said that the government is not in business. The money is loaned to co-operatives on good security and must be repaid. He said he could recall no protests from business when business has been aided by government grants, subsidies, preferential tariffs and the like.

He warned the Chamber that in this great effort some changes in the established order of things must be expected, as long as results that have been obtained in the past have not been satisfactory, and that the Farm Board would not be deterred from carrying out its program.

The Chamber of Commerce lashed back by adopting a resolution condeming the co-operative business activities under the Farm Board as

(Continued on page four)

Expect Largest Wool Pool In Many Years

25 Carlot Pooling Points Named In This Issue.

Indications are that the Michigan farmers are to have the largest wool pool in years, with the merger of the Farm Bureau wool pool and the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, reported elsewhere in this edition.

Today the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n reports nearly 25 dates for carlot poolings of wool, which means in the neighborhood of half a million pounds of wool to be received at those points. Wool marketing contracts and wool sacks are being sent to interested farmers. When wool is brought to the pooling point sacked, it can be handled much faster. Poolers bringing wool to carlot points get the advantage of carlot freight rate to the warehouse at Detroit.

Wool will be received at State Farm Bureau headquarters 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing, June 2 to June 7 inclusive and only on those dates.

Wool poolers unable to make one of the carlot pooling dates mentioned below, should ship (freight collect) or truck their wool to the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n warehouse at 1050 Beaubien street, Detroit. If they truck it in, they will receive immediate attention and may see their wool graded.

For information of those who wish to truck wool to the Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n at 1050 Beaubien street, Detroit, Beaubien runs parallel to Grand River and Michigan. Proceed down Grand River to Vernor street and turn to right on Vernor to Beaubien. Go down Michigan to Vernor and turn to left to Beaubien. Telephone number of the Wool Marketing Ass'n is Randolph 4880. Cash advance will be made all poolers after grading at rates mentioned in main wool pool story in this issue.

May 15, Thurs.	Hastings	Co-op. Elev.
May 16, Friday	Mason	Mich. Cent. R. R.
May 17, Saturday	Fowlerville	Co-op. Elev.
May 20, Tuesday	Waterford	Co-op. Ass'n
May 22, Thursday	Howell	Co-op. Elev.
May 23, Friday	South Lyons	R. R. Track
May 27, Tuesday	St. Johns	Co-op. Elev.
May 28, Wednesday	Fowler	Co-op. Elev.
May 29, Thursday	Manchester	R. R. Track
June 2, Monday	Marcellus	Co-op. Elev.
June 3, Tuesday	Cassopolis	Mich. Cent. R. R.
June 4, Wednesday	Charlotte	Co-op. Elev.
June 5, Thursday	Cressey	R. R. Track
June 6, Friday	Dowagiac	Co-op. Elev.
June 7, Saturday	Climax	R. R. Track
June 9, Monday	Milan	Wabash R. R.
June 10, Tuesday	Jackson	Inquire Dennis Cobb, Jackson, R. 5, Jackson phone.
June 11, Wednesday	Brooklyn	Co-op. Elev.
June 12, Thursday	Dexter	Co-op. Ass'n
June 13, Friday	Hillsdale	Co-op. Ass'n
June 17, Tuesday	Union City	Co-op. Elev.
June 18, Wednesday	Coldwater	Co-op. Elev.
June 19, Thursday	Quincy	Co-op. Elev.
June 20, Friday	Chelsea	R. R. Track
June 24, Tuesday	Oxford	Co-op. Elev.

POOLING DATES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Lapeer—phone Frank Myers.
Imlay City—phone J. R. Sisson.
Davidson—phone W. W. Billings.
Standish, Gladwin and Clare—write Michigan State Farm Bureau about these points

Tariff Is Shorn of Debenture By House

Flexible Tariff Privileges Of President Rescued By House.

Washington—As expected, the tariff bill will go to President Hoover, minus the debenture amendment, and the amendment calculated to take from the President his power to raise or lower tariffs 50% in emergencies under the flexible tariff provision and turn them over to the Congress.

The week ending May 3, both of these amendments, tacked onto the bill in the Senate by the coalition insurgent Republican and Democrat groups, were voted down by the House by two to one majorities. Congressman Ketcham was the only Michigan Congressman to support the debenture plan.

Both amendments were strenuously opposed by the President, and it was indicated by those close to him that he would veto the bill if passed by the Congress with the amendments incorporated.

Since the Senate put the debenture and flexible tariff amendments into the bill, and the House-Senate conference committee by agreement passed those questions on to the House, where the House voted them down, together with several rate changes by the Senate, the bill had to go back to the Senate for consideration of the rejections by the House.

On receipt of the bill, the Senate voted to stand fast on the debenture, flexible tariff, re-organization of the tariff commission and the Senate duty rates offered on cement, lumber and silver, which have been on the free list and which the House would keep on the free list. The Senate asked for further conference with the House on these questions. Senate conferees cannot dispose of the debenture or flexible tariff amendments without instruction from the Senate. Democrat

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FARM BUREAU WOOL POOL MERGES WITH WOOL MKTG. ASS'N

Michigan Co-op Wool Mktg. Ass'n Affiliated With National Wool Mktg. Corp.

HAS FARM BOARD O. K.

Michigan To Pool, Grade Fleeces; National Wool Corp. to Make Sales.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool and the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association have merged and the co-operative wool marketing work of both organizations will now be done through the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association.

This action was taken at a joint meeting of the directors of the two co-operative wool organizations at Farm Bureau headquarters in Lansing, April 30. The directors of the consolidated organization are:

W. W. Billings.....Genesee County
F. D. King.....Eaton County
Reese Van Vranken..Kalamazoo County
J. E. Crosby.....Clinton County
W. D. Alber.....Washtenaw County
M. B. McPherson.....Kent County
Edw. J. Schmidt.....Wayne County

C. L. Brody was appointed secretary of the new organization. The new board will meet and organize at an early date and will serve until the first annual meeting of the growers pooling their wool on contracts of the Association this year, who will constitute the membership.

The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association has been admitted to membership in the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Washington, D. C., the latter being the national wool marketing organization recognized by the Federal Farm Board. As a result of the alignment, Michigan wools will be stored and graded at the Association's U. S. Licensed Warehouse at 1050 Beaubien street, Detroit, and will be sold by the sales agency of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

In accordance with the requirements of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, the following cash advances will be made upon delivery of the wool at Detroit headquarters:

½ blood combing	22c
½ blood clothing	20c
⅜ blood combing	22c
⅜ blood clothing	21c
¼ blood combing	20c
¼ blood clothing	19c
Fine Delaine	19c
Fine Clothing	16c
Western Wools:	
⅜ clothing	18c
⅜ half blood	17c

Final returns, less cost of marketing, will be made when the wool is sold.

If delivery is made by truck it is not necessary to have sacks, but sacks and tags will be sent in all cases where desired. Sacks and tags will be necessary with rail shipments and will be mailed upon request to the secretary, at 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, or to Detroit headquarters.

"If sacks have already been sent you," says Sec'y Brody to prespective 1930 poolers, "please return them with delivery of wool to the Detroit warehouse. Detroit tags are being mailed you.

"If you have already shipped your wool to the Ohio pool it will be graded and marketed by the Ohio Wool Growers Co-operative Association in the usual satisfactory manner and returns made when sold."

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Bureau Offers Second Of Income Tax Series

Test Of Income Tax Is Use of Revenue

By R. WAYNE NEWTON
Director of Taxation, Michigan State Farm Bureau

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on the subject of income taxation.

While the Michigan Farm Bureau in the past, as at present, has always favored the principle of income taxation, it has never felt bound to support any and all measures bearing this name. The Farm Bureau, both State and National, holds that the right kind of an income tax can be made an important agency of farm tax relief. I believe I am safe in saying that the main reason why farmers want an income tax is because they would like to pay taxes according to their incomes rather than according to the assessed value of their property, and to know that other people pay according to the same standard.

A tax upon the capital value of property can and frequently does absorb the capital itself. Many Michigan farm owners have seen their taxes increase to the point where they exceed the income the property will earn. When that happens, the owner must make up the difference out of his other income, or the property will be sold for taxes. Thousands of Michigan's farmers are annually called upon to make this choice between the devil and the deep blue sea and more and more of them are compelled to throw their farms overboard each year. It is small wonder that those who are still hanging on take kindly to any plan which seems to hold out the golden promise, "No income, no tax!"

Unfortunately, however, the promise never has, and in all probability never will, be fulfilled by any income tax law that a state legislature can pass.

What Promise Really Means

In 1927 there were 15 states which levied a personal or corporation income tax, or both. The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the property taxes on farm property in those states in 1927 at almost $189,000,000. I don't believe the farmers in any of these states would subscribe to the idea that no income means no tax. What is really meant is this: "No income, no INCOME tax!" This is a very different proposition. Most of you will realize that such a promise means comparatively little to agriculture. Your chances of benefiting from a State income tax do not lie in the promise that you will not have to pay this additional tax if you have no income. You are just as well off right now on that point as you would be if an income tax were enacted into law. None of you pay a State income tax now and most of you would not pay it then.

The big question before the farmer is not how to escape some new tax, but how to get some well merited reductions on the taxes he already pays.

This cannot be done by our merely insisting that a new tax, income or otherwise, be adopted. It is now generally admitted that agriculture the country over is overtaxed under the general property tax. Yet, U. S. Department of Agriculture figures indicate that the farms of Michigan are taxed at a rate that is 40 per cent more burdensome than the general level of farm real estate taxes! No substantial headway can be made toward meeting this situation unless measures are taken to reduce and equalize the principal farm tax levies and the ones that are increasing most rapidly. These are the local taxes for roads and schools.

Both of these local taxes are paid to provide services that are of general rather than local benefit. Together they represent two-thirds of the total farm tax in Michigan and the State has a positive duty to perform in equalizing these unfair burdens.

The Farm Bureau is asking that auto tax money be used to equalize and reduce the farmer's local road tax and this request is being favorably received throughout the State.

Farmers and the Farm Bureau are equally insistant that more substantial relief be granted to the rural school districts. We would prefer to see this relief come from an income tax, but it is of greater importance to have the relief than to have it come from any one particular source, and certainly more important to have the relief than to have a new tax without the relief.

Must Be Alert

This view is strengthened by the knowledge that the kind of income tax which Michigan can pass at present must of necessity fall far short of taxing all persons and corporations according to their incomes. The phrase "No income, no tax" suggests to the average man the further thought that those who have incomes will be taxed accordingly. Yet it is beyond the power of the State to prevent many men and corporations from escaping an income tax on a considerable share of their incomes.

For many years Farm Bureau officials have viewed with great concern the growth in volume of tax-exempt securities, for it is well established that it is no more legal for a State to tax the income from these securities than to tax the securities themselves. In an address delivered before the fifth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1923, John C. Watson, Director of Taxation for the Illinois Agricultural Association and the foremost farm tax economist in the country, discussed tax-exempt securities as follows:

"Tax-exempt securities are breaking down the income tax laws, both National and State. The flood of such securities already issued will hamper income tax laws for many years to come. Unless the issue of such securities is stopped, they will probably destroy our income tax laws. Payers of the normal tax and of the lowest surtaxes are likely to rebel when they know that men of great wealth and of high incomes are escaping the tax."

Tax Exempts Increase

Far from having stopped, the volume of tax-exempt securities has been increased with each passing year and wealthy people are finding in them a welcome escape from income tax, whether Federal or State. More recently, however, a new twist has been given to the tax-exempt security problem, this time in connection with the taxation of corporations by the income tax method.

Many states levy franchise or privilege taxes on corporations. In Michigan the privilege tax is levied according to the amount of the capital stock and surplus of the corporations, and it makes no difference how the capital is invested. The tax is the same regardless of whether the money is used to buy tax-exempt securities or something else. If, however, the corporation franchise or privilege tax is levied according to the income the corporation earns, it makes a great deal of difference whether the company owns tax-exempt securities or not.

In the Macallen case, decided by the U. S. Supreme Court last year, the State of Massachusetts was prevented from including the income from tax-exempt securities in the income taxable under a State franchise tax. This decision seems to mean that if Michigan repealed her present corporation privilege tax, which is based on capital and surplus, and substituted a tax measured by income, corporate capital invested in tax-exempt securities would escape the levy.

A Tax Loophole

Most corporations have comparatively small investments in tax-exempt securities but a few classes of corporations usually carry a considerable quantity of these securities. This is true of many insurance companies, among others and it is the opinion of recognized legal authorities that the Macallen decision will lead to a material reduction of taxes on insurance companies under a corporation income tax, or under a franchise or privilege tax where the value of the privilege is measured by the income of the company.

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Editorials

WAYNE COUNTY SEEKING COMPULSORY REAPPORTIONMENT AND FOURTEEN MORE LEGISLATORS.

Word from Detroit indicates that Wayne County politicians are launching another campaign for a reapportionment of the State Legislature. The Detroit Courier reports that a committee of the Wayne County board of supervisors and the Wayne County legislative delegation are hoping to secure 14 new members in the State legislature by the use of an initiative petition. The plan as proposed would amend the constitution and impose upon the Secretary of State the duty of reapportioning the Legislature at regular intervals if the Legislature fails to act.

It is claimed that if the amendment carries Detroit would have 32 House members instead of 21, and 10 senators instead of 7.

The initiation of a reapportionment measure has been under discussion in Detroit for some time. Hopes for its success are based upon the belief that the large cities will unite to capture the State Legislature out of dissatisfaction over the failure of the Dykstra weight tax grab and because of fear that the rural districts will unite to pass tax legislation designed more to embarrass the cities than to help the farmer.

However, the measure seems destined to have hard sledding on both of these counts. Large numbers of city people opposed the Dykstra Bill on the grounds that they do not wish to see auto tax money turned into the city treasuries with no strings attached to it.

In addition, the general recognition that the prevailing sentiment on taxation among farmers favors economy and a reasonable consideration of all classes has allayed much of the fear of discriminatory tax legislation. In fact, many of the larger taxpaying interests would rather see a Legislature dominated by men from rural Michigan than to see too many city representatives at the Capitol.

Rural legislators are elected by taxpaying voters, and a record of economy is their best recommendation for future political honors. In the cities, however, the taxpaying elector frequently is out-voted at the polls. He thus finds himself in the paradoxial position of being best represented when he is under-represented.

There is a pronounced feeling in many quarters that the Legislature should be continued with its present make-up until it shows some clear evidence of ruthless disregard for the welfare of the large cities.

MR. LEGGE TO THE U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

"There has been considerable evidence the last several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of co-operation only so long as it didn't work."—Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention.

YOUR HOME NEWSPAPER

The Farm Bureau has been keeping the press of the State informed on the public policies of the organization. We have been highly pleased at the treatment which our articles have received from the newspapers, and we have been led to wonder whether our own readers fully realize the great value of the service which the press is rendering to the agriculture of Michigan.

The Michigan daily and weekly press is handling farm questions in an unbiased manner. That is all farmers ask—a fair consideration and statement of their aims, ideals and doings.

The local newspapers, both daily and weekly, are especially valuable to us as Farm Bureau members. Most of them carry the news of the activities of our organization, State and National, and also serve as a medium through which local Farm Bureaus may keep in constant touch with the people they serve. The local press deserves the hearty support of farmers, and particularly of organized farmers, such as the members of the Farm Bureau.

HIGHWAY AUTHORITY COMMENDS REASONABLENESS OF FARM BUREAU'S TOWNSHIP ROAD PROGRAM

In its April 24th issue, the editor of Michigan Roads and Airports, under the heading, "Attitude of Farm Bureau Commendable," says:

"The attitude of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, whose representatives appeared before the State Administrative Board Monday in an appeal for definite consideration of the needs of the townships in the matter of road improvement, should invite commendation.

"The position of the Bureau and its officers regarding an equitable distribution of highway funds whereby the townships may be relieved of a recognized burden is reasonable, and should command public respect. It was set forth that the Bureau had no quarrel with the plan for assistance to the city of Detroit, under the present arrangement whereby the city should meet the State Highway Department on a 50-50 basis, and that monies thus expended should be devoted entirely to state trunk lines within that municipality, under the control of the State Highway Commissioner.

"Governor Green suggested that the townships could save a lot of money annually if they were to take advantage of the law which permits them to contract with the County Road Commissions in carrying on township road improvement. When the law creating this privilege was enacted it was believed that a way was pointed for the saving of considerable sums to townships, but unfortunately, this privilege was not taken advantage of to any great extent. Now, however, a new situation enters into the township highway problem, and a way is sought to secure for the townships that to which they are entitled, in the matter of aid in the improvement of their roads, which are now being used to a large extent by traffic originating outside the townships. This being the case, it would seem that townships are entitled to favorable consideration.

"State Highway Commissioner Dillman has not been blind to this situation, and his plan to have a complete state-wide survey, with the assistance of the Federal Government, to determine just where the needs are most insistent, without prejudice to either municipalities or rural districts, suggests the most practical way to arrive at conclusions for definite consideration. It will at least be determined by the State Highway Department just where the needs are greatest, which will enable the State Highway Department to shape its program accordingly. Just at this time it would be impossible to determine a specific amount per mile or locations where expenditures shall be made, but the results of the survey will suggest a determining factor which cannot but be beneficial, and the basis of legislation that will give the townships an equitable share of state highway resources.

"The Michigan State Farm Bureau has given this suggestion a great deal of study and has caused surveys to be made in various sections, to the end that they have established a strong foundation for their appeal; and the attitude already demonstrated indicates that the Bureau will welcome the proposed survey as a part of the establishment and ultimate completon of a complete state highway transportation system."

Farm Bureau and Wool Marketing Ass'n Merge

(Continued from page one)

The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association has the full support of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is to carry on field, organization and publicity work necessary to interest wool producers to pool their wool, for the assembling of the wool, and for the permanent organization of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association.

For the past ten years the Wool Pool has been operated as a subsidiary of the Farm Bureau because it seemed to be the only way to preserve this service for the wool growers of the state. With the support now being given co-operative marketing by the Federal Farm Board and the National Wool Marketing Corporation a full-fledged commodity wool marketing organization controlled by the growers themselves is able to function on its own responsibility.

The Farm Bureau is greatly pleased that the long looked for result is now a practicability, and will lend its best support to the new co-operative the same as has been the case with the other large commodity marketing exchanges in Michigan. We will do our best to preserve mutually helpful relationships between the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association.

The Board is comprised of leading wool growers in the State and the operation of the new organization under farmer co-operative leadership is assured.

Tariff Is Shorn Of The Debenture Plan

(Continued from page one)

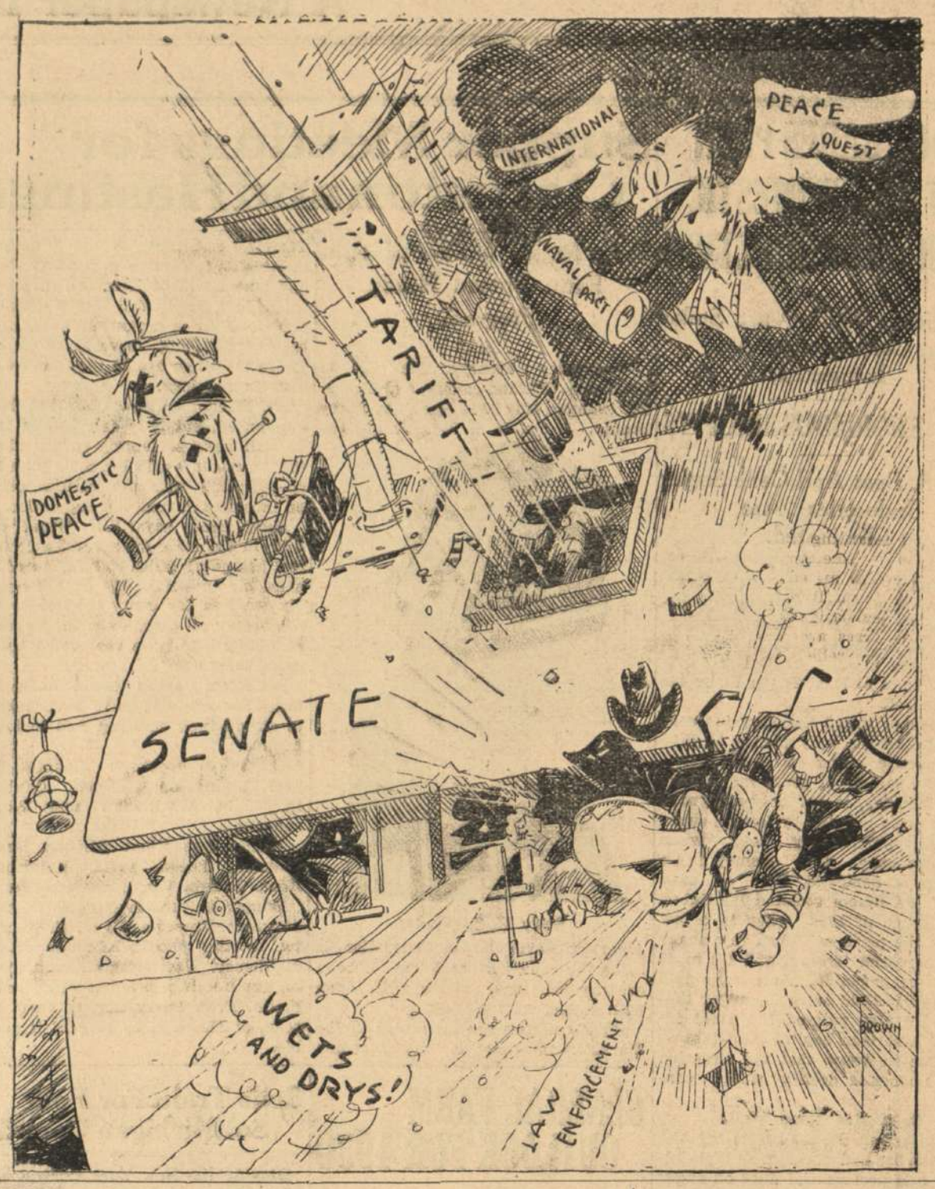
and insurgent Republican Senators would retain the two amendments, while administration forces would throw them out, in accordance with President Hoover's wishes. Complete argument by both Houses is expected shortly.

The week ending May 3, the Canadian parilament enacted the most sweeping tariff revision in 50 years, with more than 500 tariff changes, many of them directed at the United States and usually slightly more severe than the tariff barriers we have raised against Canandian goods. Special preference is given British goods. For example, American agricultural machinery will pay heavy duty while British made machinery will come in free. Early American fruits and vegetables will be barred.

Air and shake furs before storing them for the summer. Also brush the fur the wrong way and examine the hide for tiny white specks.

Practically every cow that holds a world's record of production is a large cow for her breed. Stunted calves make undersized cows.

THE DOVE IS BACK!



What The Law Says About It

Under this heading Mr. W. H. Wise of Lansing, attorney, conducts a legal department for readers of the Farm Bureau News. Readers should submit their legal questions to the Michigan Farm Bureau News Lansing, Michigan. It is understood that this service is purely informational. No charge to readers for the service. Editor.

Q. A week ago I cut a dead apple tree along the highway. I planted a row of nut trees thirty feet from the center of the road. The Highway Department promptly sent a man out to measure the distance from the center of the road and to find out my name.

When I came here and bought the farm the roadside was a wilderness so I went to grubbing it out and it was not long before the County Engineer came and talked to me like a captain talking to sailors. He threatened me with jail but I went on and grubbed the roadside. Every effort I make to improve the beauty of that roadside there is some fool ready to threaten me with prosecution. I want to ask your legal advisor for his opinion on this law.

H. H., Allegan Co.

A. There is a statute in the State of Michigan prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees and shrubs along the highway in the State. The purpose of this statute is to preserve the natural beauty along the highways and to protect trees and shrubs which otherwise might be needlessly destroyed by those who were carelessly picnicking or seeking to use the borders of the highways for agricultural purposes. Certainly this statute is a desirable one and should receive the best efforts of the citizens of the state in its enforcement. It is unfortunate that at time certain individual officers, in their zeal to enforce the statute lose sight of the purpose for which the statute was passed and attempt to enforce it only to the letter. What the writer of the above did should not be considered as destroying the natural beauty but should be considered as an attempt to improve. When the purpose of the statute is demonstrated certainly no one would desire the repeal of the statute but will see that the remedy for the indignities suffered by the writer of this letter lies rather in choosing, for the enforcement of this statute, officers of the right type and character who will appreciate the efforts of those who beautify and improve the roadside.

Q. In 1927 I paid my taxes and after looking at the description on the receipt I found it did not cover my farm. The treasurer refunded my money and some time later the supervisor corrected the roll and the treasurer returned by taxes unpaid. Can I be compelled to pay the tax? Did the supervisor have the right to change the roll at that time?

C. S. St. Clair County.

A. It is not stated whether or not the correct description appeared on the roll nor at what time the supervisor corrected the roll. The supervisor, of course, may correct the roll up to a certain time, and even if the roll were corrected after that time, the best procedure in any case is to pay the tax under protest. In paying taxes under protest it is well to state all the reasons for the protest inasmuch as only the reasons stated can be used in any later proceeding. After the protest, of course, an action may be brought to recover the amount of taxes paid.

Q. A note has a provision, "It is hereby agreed if this note is not paid when due a collection fee of ..... per cent shall be added over and above all other costs." Does this invalidate the note. Can a collection fee be legally collected if the note is not paid when due?

D. W., Montcalm Co.

A. An attorney's fee for the collection of a note may well be inserted as a part of the note and will not invalidate the note. However, since the courts are very careful to guard against usurious agreements, a provision such as that mentioned above, wherein a certain per cent was granted for collection, would be examined very closely in order that usury might not be present. It would be better to have the note contain a provision for a definite amount to be paid as attorney's fee in case of collection.

Q. I am a farmer and I have eight cows and want to sell the milk from house to house in bottles. Our cows and place have all been tested and passed one hundred per cent. Will you please inform us what we have to do to sell this way?

B. Y., Oakland Co.

A. A letter to the Dairy and Foods Commissioner will bring you the necessary blank for license to sell your milk this way.

MANY FIRMS GOING TO CASH BUSINESS

Elevators Take Lead But Other Concerns Are Following.

Strictly cash in advance is going to be the policy of scores of Michigan country elevators beginning June 1, according to announcements made by various elevator groups.

Privately owned elevators estimate that elevators in Michigan are carrying some $3,000,000 on their books. The Owosso group, comprising 45 elevators in Clinton, Shiawassee and parts of Ingham, Gratiot and Ionia counties, say they have nearly $500,000 on their books. Cost of carrying the accounts, high percentage of loss, added cost of doing business which penalizes the cash customers are given as principal reasons for going onto a cash basis.

Elevators and other concerns in Lenawee and adjoining counties, 80 in the vicinity of Caro, 68 around Port Huron; 232 around Kalamazoo and 80 around Alma are planning to go on a cash basis only June 1.

STAND ASPARAGUS UPRIGHT TO COOK

Asparagus, one of the valuable green spring vegetables, needs particular care in preparation, according to Miss Lucile Brewer, foods specialist at Cornell University. Many cooks find it difficult to prepare asparagus so that it will be tender without losing color, flavor, or substance. Too often when the stalks are cooked sufficiently, the tender delicate tips are too soft to hold their shape, are overcooked, and lack flavor.

To determine just how much of the stalk to discard, break rather than cut the asparagus stalk. When the stalk snaps off without tearing, it is tender. If the tough skin is removed from the end of the stalk, it may be cut in pieces, cooked until tender, and served as creamed or scalloped asparagus, or used as a puree for making either stock or cream soups. To prepare the puree, rub the cooked asparagus through a sieve.

To avoid overcooking the tips, after scraping off any tiny leaves, wash the asparagus, cut it into equal lengths, discard the tough portions, tie it in bunches with a soft string and cook it standing upright in a deep sauce pan. The water should come about two-thirds of the way to the tips, which should be cooked by the steam alone. Cook until tender but not soft. As with most green vegetables, asparagus is better slightly undercooked. Serve the asparagus in long or short pieces on buttered toast with melted butter or a cream sauce.

BOARD REPORTS CROP REDUCTIONS

Northwest Trying To Take 2,000,000 Acres Out Of Spring Wheat.

Washington—In emphasizing the necessity for reducing wheat acreage, the Federal Farm Board points out that growers will find it to their advantage to reduce plantings of spring wheat ten per cent. With many countries in the world undertaking to produce their own wheat and raising barriers against our exports it is inevitable that American farmers will have to confine their production in so far as practical to domestic requirements.

Reports from the Northwest indicate that farmers are responding to the acreage reduction campaign launched recently in Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas. Dr. John L. Coulter, chief economist of the Tariff Commission and former head of the North Dakota Agricultural College is in the Northwest aiding in a campaign to withdraw two milliom acres from the area that would normally be planted to spring wheat. He is encouraging farmers to plant flax, barley, rye, oats, alfalfa and sweet clover.

Panama Traffic Eclipsed

The movement of bulk freight on the Great Lakes during the 1929 navigation season—8 months—was about 4 times the cargo tonnage which transitted the Panama Canal during the 12 months of the fiscal year 1929.

FARM TAX RELIEF TO BE CONSIDERED AT CHICAGO MEET

Am. Farm Bureau Invites All Governors, U. S. Officials, Tax Experts.

FOCUS ON INCOME TAX

Ask U. S. And States Relation On Inheritance Tax For State Income Tax.

Governors of the 48 States, federal officials and the outstanding farm tax specialists of the nation have been invited by the American Farm Bureau Federation to meet at Chicago, June 25 to consider farm tax problems, especially the income tax, announces the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing.

Mr. R. Wayne Newton, director of taxation for the Michigan Sate Farm Bureau, said regarding the meeting:

"The action of the American Farm Bureau represents an endorsement of the Michigan Farm Bureau's position that national legislation is required if State income taxes are to contribute much toward the relief of farms and other classes of real estate from present excessive taxation. The conference will give special attention to the need of Federal legislation that will enable the various States to levy income taxes at higher rates than are now possible without endangering industrial prosperity."

Mr. Newton also called attention to the comments of M. S. Winder, national secretary of the American Farm Bureau, who has issued the call for the conference, who said:

"The American Farm Bureau is squarely behind this progressive program—one that will not merely lead to the levy of a small income tax, but rather one that will eventually make possible a shift from the general property tax to the income tax as the chief means of support for state and local governments.

"It is only by this means that we can end the reign of cut-throat competition between states, which stands today as a barrier to taxation according to ability to pay in any state."

Mr. Winder refers to the federal provision under which inheritance taxes are collected. This provides that the federal government will give credit to taxpayers for inheritance taxes paid to the various states, but where no inheritance tax is paid to the state, the total sum is paid to the federal treasury.

If a similar provision is made to apply to income taxes, it is believed that state governments will adopt the income tax more generally, because they will have no fear that industries will move out of the state to avoid income taxation. The Federal tax would operate to make the burden of income taxation uniform regardless of whether the State levied such a tax or not. Such a law would also eliminate the necessity of amending state constitutions. Under it no one would have any interest in holding a properly drawn state income tax invalid, as the Federal government would collect the tax if the State did not.

Smoot Bares Plan on Domestic Sugar

(Continued from page one)

which was designed to continue abnormal sugar prices.

"Mr. President, it is greatly to the advantage of the National City that we vote no adequate protection for sugar, and in the same degree is is detrimental to the producers of domestic sugar. I submit that the final choice lies between the injudicious investments of the National City Bank of Wall Street, and the conservative investments of American farmers in American agriculture. We must not be misled by the false arguments advanced by an institution which a few short years ago attempted to levy tribute on the American people by taking advantage of unduly high prices. We can not consider seriously the propaganda that such an institution has completely changed face and is now the savior of the American people.

Took Cuban Properties.

Notwithstanding the great deflation in Cuban sugar prices, the general impression prevailed in the sugar trade in 1920 that after the deflation period had passed and conditions became normal, large profits would have been earned on money invested in that industry. This idea was rightly predicted on the fact that the sugar can be produced cheaper in Cuba than any other country. After the crash came in 1921 many Cuban mills were deeply in debt financially to the National City Bank. That institution promptly set about "squeezing" the Cubans and taking control of their properties. Look at the record, Senators, see how humane they were, and how much interest they had in building up this great industry. At the present time the officials of that bank are broadcasting propaganda against an increase in our sugar tariff because they allege it will be harmful to the "poor Cubans". I want to say now to the good people here that if we in this country lived as extravagantly as some of the Cuban people are living, there would be quite a change in the minds of the American people, and there would be a reformation. But the insincerity of the interest of the bank officials in the Cuban people is obvious when we remember that they have no hesitancy in putting the "thumbscrews" upon them when the opportunity was presented.

"Having exacted its pound of flesh from the "poor Cubans," this bank took over the better-organized mills of its creditors and formed a holding company known as General Sugars, under which it is now operating these mills.

"I make no charges against the National City Bank; but, Mr. President, its stockholders and the public at large would, I believe, be very much interested in the details of the the formation of the General Sugars, Inc. In my own find I have not the slightest doubt that an investigation by a committee of the Senate of the activities of the National City Bank in gaining control of a considerable number of sugar mills in Cuba would bring to light information which the stockholders of that company and the public are entitled to have.

Cuban Sugar Propagandists.

"Some days ago the distinguished Senator from Georgia caused to be inserted in the RECORD the text of a pamphlet dealing with agricultural tariffs, prepared by three members of a faculty of the University of Wisconsin, John R. Commons, Selig Perlman, and Benjamin H. Hibbard. These economists, eminent economists, I am sure, worked without the authority of the University, according to its president, Mr. Glenn Frank, although there have been several stupid attempts to convey the impression that the report was sponsored by the school. On the contrary, the teachers were "generously" financed by one W. T. Rawleigh, of Freeport, Ill., a manufacturer of spices and kitchen extracts, who maintains in Washington the Rawleigh Tariff Bureau, an agency which several times each week lectures by mineograph on economic subjects to members of Congress.

Multi-millionaire's Strange Interest.

"Of Mr. Rawleigh, I know very little except that he is rated by Dun & Co. as a multi-millionaire. He has been at various times an alderman and mayor of Freeport and a member of the Illinois General Assembly, as well as chairman of the LaFolette, for president, committee for 1924. His business interests have been largely in manufacturing, and when it is considered that he has purchased the service of three economists and has funds to indulge his whim for propaganda, there seems little doubt that he is propserous under the American system of protective tariffs. Now, in the afterglow, he proposes to issue a new emancipation proclamation, a proposal to rid America of the protective tariff system regardless of the fact that he has made no vigorous protests in all the years he was its beneficiary.

"I remember Mr. Rawleigh in 1922. I remember Mr. Rawleigh in 1909; and what a change has taken place from 1909 to 1922. In 1909 he did not give out advertising like the pamphlet I have in my hand. His men went from House to House at a time when he was deeply interested in the tariff question.

"Again, about these economists:

"In the preface to the pamphlet prepared by the wise men of Wisconsin, Mr. Rawleigh remarks:

"Every duty on imports is a tax out of the pockets of the consumers for the benefit of those protected.

He Becomes Squeamish.

"Is it possible that Mr. Rawleigh developed this squeamishness only after he had become wealthy enough to hire a staff of economists who for a price were willing to prepare the report that he desired? I do not believe for a moment that the professors prostituted their convictions in drawing up the tract, nor have I any knowledge that Mr. Rawleigh instructed them as to the findings. Rather, I am persuaded that such a course was entirely unnecessary since the professors themselves apparently believe in low tariffs and free trade more fervently than their employer. It is their privilege and the privilege of Mr. Rawleigh, so to believe, and I have no objection. Yet I do object most vigorously to the issuance of so prejudiced a tract as a "scientific study", and to the attempt to foist it upon the American people as an "unbiased" and dispassionate analysis of agricultural tariffs.

Are They Farm Authorities?

"Perhaps it is not entirely beside the point to inquire whether the professors have any standing as agricultural experts. Mr. Commons has written a great deal, his titles ranging from, A Sociological Theory of Sovereignity to, A Theory of Concerted Action and Reasonable Value; but I can not find that he qualifies as a farm expert or an expert on tariffs. Mr. Perlman's field of interest is still further restricted. His books are, A History of Trade Unionism in the United States, and, A Theory of the Labor Movement. Mr. Hibbard apparently knows, or should know, something about forming, since he teaches agricultural economics at Wisconsin, and has written a textbook on the subject.

Beet Sugar Man Checks Up.

"Mr. President, I can not pretend to tell you how all the material for this survey was gathered, but I do have definite information concerning that part which deals with sugar. When the first reports of the survey became current, Mr. George McCormick, president of the Menominee River Sugar Co., Menominee, Mich., began a personal investigation. He visited the University and conferred with Mr. Hibbard and two of his young assistants. Of this conference, Mr. McCormick said:

"I spent five consecutive hours with them going over their report. I pointed out the inaccuracies and the unjust conclusions which they had drawn, and elicited the information that they had gathered their data from published reports from a variety of sources, but had done no original research or investigation themselves. In other words, they had made a summary of data gathered by others and used it in an attempt to prove what was evidently a preconceived notion of their own concerning the tariff on sugar."

"It was after this conference with Mr. McCormick, I believe, that these eminent economists found it necessary to correct some of their more idiotic errors. At any rate, the pamphlet now circulating is called a "revision." I am not sufficiently learned to know how seriously the professors erred in their calculations concerning other schedules, but if they missed the mark half so widely as they missed the mark in sugar, every line of the tract is verbal rubbish.

They Influence Bankers?

"In passing, I should like to observe that the three professors were something more than impartial scholars in this affair. They not only prepared the survey but they also released material to the press. That is, Mr. Rawleigh's economists not only were scholars but they were propagandists as well. Strange enough, the first drafts of the tract were hustled to the National City Bank, which redistributed the section dealing with sugar, and ever since has been engaged in a despicable attempt to prove that the domestic sugar industry is of no importance, and worthy of no consideration. Just at the moment the National City is persuaded that Mr. Commons, Mr. Perlman, and Mr. Hibbard are the final authorities in any discussion of the sugar tariff. The adulation which it extends to these men is a bit amazing in view of the fact that the bank, so far as I know, never before has permitted its judgment, good or bad, to be influenced by theorists.

Wary Of Theorists Advice.

"Even if the National City Bank has taken no part in the dissemination of the misinformation prepared at the University of Wisconsin, practical sugar men of the Nation would still entertain grave fears about accepting the advice of theorists. That fear extends back to 1919 when the beet sugar distribution committee and Sugar Equalization Board, which held prices at a reasonable level during the war, were still in existance. All these men save one, Dr. F. W. Taussig, an economist of some consequence, and at one time head of the Tariff commission, were practical sugar men. In their discussion of the situation which prevailed at the close of 1919 they reommended that the United States acquire control of the 1920 crop. On August 14, 1919, the majority members of the board transmitted to President Wilson a lengthy memorandum, in which they said:

"Conditions are so abnormal and the prospect of securing a regular supply of sugar at a reasonable price * * * for the year 1920 is so uncertain that the Equalization Board concludes that its duty requires it to suggest to the President of the United States * * * that negotiations be entered into for the purpose of securing the sugar required * * *.

"The beet sugar committee on September 26, made a similar recommendation, basing its conclusion on the ten existing conditions of the sugar market and strongly recommending a continuation of Government control.

What Happened.

"Doctor Taussig did not agree in the opinions above quoted, and in a dissenting memorandum he remarked:

"I believe that no negotiations should be entered into with the Cuban producers, and that the regulation and restriction of the sugar prices should cease with the close of the present arrangement * * *."

"For some reason which may be clear to the Democratic mind, President Wilson declined to accept the advice of practical business men. He made no reply to their repeated requests for his judgment and as a consequence the 1920 crop was handled in the manner which Doctor Taussig suggested. What happened then? Exactly those things which the men of the industry had feared. The domestic sugar supply was practically exhausted, and Cuba was thrust into control of the world sugar markets, and profited extravagantly.

"If the advice of the practical men had been followed, there is no doubt that the price of sugar would have continued at a sane level, just as it had in the years previous. But the vestments of the practical men were not embroidered with Ph. D.'s and their advice, of course, was worthless.

Another Dose of Theory.

"Now we are asking once more to to accept the opinions of three economists and half a dozen of their assistants in a matter of which they have not the slightest practical knowledge. Practical sugar men, some of them the men who, in 1919 recommended that the work of the Government agencies be extended, have appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to tell of the absolute necessity of a higher rate on sugar. They have assured us that a higher rate is no threat to the consumer, that is it no threat to the welfare of Cuba.

"If experience teaches us anything, it teaches that we ought to accept their advice."

Editor's Note: This is the third and final installment of Senator Smoot's address to the Senate, urging an increase in the duty upon Cuban sugar, published in the Farm Bureau News of April 11 and 26 and May 11.

Bureau Offers Second Of Income Tax Series

(Continued from page one)

Companies that already own large quantities of tax-exempt securities will profit at once, and those that do not will have added encouragement to make this type of investment. In either case they will in all probability avoid taxation on a considerable amount of their income regardless of their ability to pay.

Owners of stock in insurance companies are not the only ones who will profit directly as a result of the adoption of a state income tax. There are many individuals scattered over Michigan and who own farms but some of whose other investments are in lines of business that will be similarly benefitted by an income tax and with no greater degree of justice.

In fairness to all these people it should be said that the realization that the act would work to their own personal advantage in this way probably has prevented the majority of them from taking an active part in urging farmers to support a state income tax primarily as a measure of farm tax relief. Of the few who are actively advocating such action, it is undoubtedly true that most of them did nothing to create this peculiar advantage which they will enjoy under an income tax. In most cases they favored an income tax long before it would seem to have become a matter of great personal interest with them wholly apart from its effect on agriculture. And they would in all probability continue to favor such a tax if this possible personal interest were removed.

Consider These Things

However, I want to call your attention to one very significant fact. The corporations that would be specially benefitted by an income tax through the operation of the Macallen decision and certain other Federal Court decisions and statutes, will obtain direct and immediate reductions in their taxes regardless of how the income tax is spent. Stockholders in such concerns stand on different ground than the farmer, in this respect, for the benefits to agriculture from an income tax law depend on how the money is used.

Further, many other forms of new taxation would benefit agriculture if the money were devoted to the reduction and equalization of local tax burdens, and would benefit the agricultural industry more than an income tax that is not properly spent. On the other hand, the more special benefits to these corporations and their stockholders will probably be lost if a State income tax is not adopted.

A state income tax under existing conditions is by no means the heighth of perfection, but no tax is perfect. The mere fact that a state income tax will grant more relief to some corporations than the amount of their income would seem to warrant does not, to my mind, obscure the fact that, all things considered, an income tax would be the first preference as a source of new taxation, provided the funds are properly used.

But I am convinced that this is no time to make costly concessions in order to speed up the adoption of the name "income tax". That one step is not in and of itself a guarantee of farm tax relief. Instead, we should busy ourselves in establishing the merit of our claim to priority to a substantial part of any new revenues that may be raised, so that the excessive tax burdens now falling on agriculture may be speedily and materially reduced.

The Farm Bureau tax program will neglect no phase of the problem of farm tax relief. We are for an income tax, **as a means of securing funds with which to reduce and equalize local farm taxes,** the ones that are breaking the farmer's back today. However, we view the income tax as a means to an end rather than as the end itself, and we do not propose to sacrifice the meat of the nut in order to obtain the hull.

Uncle Ab. says he is not worried about the younger generation nearly as much as he is about the one to which he belongs.

Try it once—plow and harrow the family garden early. It will make gardening easier and more profitable.

IN THE HANDS OF A FRIEND FROM BEGINNING TO END

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS ASS'N

When you market your stock through a local shipping ass'n which is connected with and sells through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange's co-operative commission houses on the Buffalo and Detroit terminal markets, your stock is in the hands of a friend from beginning to end.

Your local ass'n, and our men at the terminal markets are interested in so handling and marketing your stock that it will bring you the best return. The business of thousands of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana farmers has made us leaders on our respective markets. Try us.

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.
or
Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREIGHT RATES On Farm Commodities

Sometimes have overcharge errors. Do you have your bills audited?

THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members. No charge for auditing.

Farm Bureau Traffic Department
221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Is Your Family Protected?

Life Insurance is always a *protected, guaranteed* savings account against the time when the burdens now borne by you might fall upon your family. Further, it assures comfort in your advanced years.

Is there a mortgage on your farm? Could your family pay it if you were taken away? What about your children's future? Could their education be continued? What about *yourself* as time advances? A State Farm Life Policy meets all of these problems. It is worth your while to write us for full information.

State Farm Life Insurance Company
Of Bloomington, Illinois.
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE *Applied this year—* *produces increased crops for this year and for many years to come*

Remember...
SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

is not a "cost" but an "INVESTMENT". It pays you good dividends the first year and many years afterward.

In 1928 Ruttman Bros., of Livingston County, increased their yield of beans 7 bushels per acre through the application of SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE. They also secured a bumper crop of clover seed the following year. Solvay Pulverized Limestone is *finely* pulverized, furnace-dried, gets results the first year.

Order today through your local dealer or write to us direct. Delivered in 80 lb. bags or in bulk. Ask for prices and copy of free illustrated Limestone booklet.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
7501 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold By

LOCAL DEALERS

WINNERS in the Michigan 300 Bushel Potato Club in 1929 used Farm Bureau Fertilizer. Albert Kipfer, Stephenson, placed first with a yield of 402 bushels per acre. Alphonse Verschure, Manistique, took second place with a yield of 365 bushels per acre. Both of these winners used Farm Bureau Brand Fertilizer. The results speak for themselves.

Good FERTILIZER

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Fertilizer, or write

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan (F-8)

(AI-1)

Now—50,000 Policies
WRITTEN IN MICHIGAN

AUTOMOBILE FIRE-LIABILITY THEFT-COLLISION

Automobile accident, collision and theft losses are increasing everywhere.

Can you afford to drive without proper protection? Remember, it's always the unexpected that happens!

Our dependable, strong legal reserve company provides protection against loss by: Theft, fire, windstorm, collision, property damage and public liability. More than 468,000 policies written in 24 states.

Learn more about the low, annual rates for farm risks. See our local agent in your community. For further information, write Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
of Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich., State Agent

CRO-TOX *Bird and Rodent Repellent*

The Guaranteed Protection *Against* Seed Pests

A few cents worth of prevention will save you dollars and days of cure. *Cro-Tox* at the insignificant cost of eight to ten cents an acre, will absolutely insure you from loss of seed corn, and loss of time and labor in replanting. It takes only a few minutes to treat seed corn with *Cro-Tox* before planting.

When so treated your corn is protected against damage by crows, pheasants, black-birds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, gophers, wire worms, grubs and insect pests. *Cro-Tox* also prevents seed rot.

CRO-TOX IS NON-POISONOUS

It will not injure the corn. It will not kill birds or animals. It repells them. They will not touch seed treated with *Cro-Tox*. It is not necessary to dry seed treated with *Cro-Tox*, with lime or plaster. Cannot clog planter.

Cro-Tox is sold under an absolute money back guarantee, to do all that is claimed for it.

If your dealer cannot supply you, refuse substitutes and write us direct, enclosing $1.00 per each bushel of seed corn you wish to treat.

Sold by seed, Drug and Hardware Stores.

Be sure to get the genuine, look for the name Cro-Tox.

TOPZOL

The new, non-poisonous Rat and Mouse Exterminator, will rid your home, cribs, granary, barns, and poultry yard of rodent pests. Absolutely guaranteed. Can be used anywhere will not destroy live stock, poultry or domestic animals. A 50¢ package will destroy 500 Rats. Dealers who sell Cro-Tox will supply you with Topzol.

Made by
Bonide Chemical Co., Inc.
Utica, N. Y.

Genuine Varietes

of Adapted Seed Corn and Good Fertilizer

If your local distributor cannot supply you, accept no substitute, but write us and obtain the genuine.

If you are planting home grown seed be sure to run a germination test early. It may not grow. Farm Bureau Brand seed corn has a *guaranteed* high, vigorous germination. Farm Bureau Brand corn matures successfully. *Order early—while the supply is plentiful.*

When you buy Farm Bureau Brand seed corn be sure to *include* its trusty partner—Farm Bureau Brand fertilizer. Good fertilizer matures corn ten days to two weeks earlier, besides increasing the yield. L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., won grand championship for the best ten ears of corn shown at the 1929 International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. He used Farm Bureau 4-24-12 fertilizer.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan (SF-6)

FERTILIZED CORN BEAT SETBACKS

Yields By 45 Farmers In Contest Doubled The Average

In spite of the exceedingly bad season for corn in Michigan last year, the growers who competed in the annual five-acre corn growing contest produced an average of more than 53 bushels of shelled corn per acre, according to the reports of the contest.

Thirty-eight of the 45 who entered the contest used commercial fertilizer to obtain this yield, and 21 used barnyard manure in combination with the fertilizer or alone. Only three of the growers in zones 2 and 3, which includes the central and northern parts of the state, did not use commercial fertilizer.

Yields determined the profit above cultural costs, and the winner of the contest, Elmer Munk, Waldron, produced 87 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The difference in returns above cultural costs between an 87 and a 35 bushel yield was $55.17.

Alfalfa sod was used by eight of the contestants in growing their corn crop, 13 used sweet clover sod, five turned down ordinary clover, two plowed up pastures, one man used new ground and a variety of crops preceded the corn produced by the other men.

Yields obtained by the 45 farmers in the contest more than doubled the average reported for the whole State.

CASH PRICES FOR BUREAU SONGS

Chicago—The American Farm Bureau Federation announces a world-wide contest to obtain the three best songs, words and music, suitable for use in all of the American Farm Bureau meetings. These songs will be used at Farm Bureau community meetings in every section of the United States.

The writer of the first prize winning song will be awarded $150 in cash; second prize, $75.00; third prize, $25.00

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Competition is open to the world.
2. The song must be appropriate and worthy of the dignity of American agriculture.
3. The words and music must be entirely original.
4. The song must be tuneful, simple and catchy, easily followed in community singing readily and adaptable for orchestration.
5. Two or more persons may collaborate on the song.
6. All prize winning songs become the absolute property of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Only manuscripts accompanied by sufficient postage will be returned. Unless proper postage accompanies each song submitted, the song will become the property of the American Farm Bureau Federation and will not be returned.
7. Write only on one side of the paper, preferably with the typewriter or in ink.
8. All songs must be submitted before midnight, July 15, 1930.
9. Songs will be judged by competent judges selected from outside the Farm Bureau organization. If, in the opinion of the judges, the material submitted is not worthy of prizes, no prizes will be awarded.
10. Send all manuscripts to Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Director of Home and Community Work, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Apply to Mrs. Sewell for detailed information.

PROSO IS MILLETT WITH A NEW MASK

Undue Claims Made For Crop Enhanced By Masquerade.

The values of Proso, which has recently been exploited as a wonderful new grain and feed crop, have been greatly over estimated, according to statements by members of the farm crops department at Michigan State College.

A great deal of the present interest in Proso will disappear when farmers realize that it is only hog-millett or broom corn millett masquerading under a new name.

Farmers Bulletin No. 1162 of the United States Department of Agriculture states that both Hungarian and German millett are superior as crops to the millett now advertised as Proso. The normal feed crops, such as oats and barley yield more pounds of feed per acre than Proso.

The value of Proso as a poultry feed is less than the ordinary grains used for such purposes, the College Poultry Department states. Proso is less palatable than the usual grains used in poultry rations.

Advertisements which claim that Proso will yield 10 to 20 bushels of grain on tenth-acre plots should be checked against the statement of the college crops men who say that, under exceptionally favorable conditions, Proso has yielded as high as 60 to 70 bushels per acre. The normal yield, as estimated by the crops specialists, it 10 to 30 bushels.

Questions and Answers

About Federal Farm Board and Its Work

3 This is the third and last of a series of such Questions and Answers to be published in the News issued by the Federal Farm Board to answer questions commonly asked regarding the board.

STABILIZATION

Q. What is meant by stabilization corporation as provided for in the agricultural marketing act and what is the position of the Federal Farm Board on the subject of stabilization?

A. According to the Federal Farm Board's interpretation, the process of stabilization divides itself into two rather distinct classes. The first class is what might be called normal operations, involved in almost everything the board is doing. Every measure taken to increase the effectiveness of co-operative organizations in any commodity, or improve their financial position, to centralize or correlate their activities so as to make their operations more effective, is in itself a process of stabilization. It is the hope that as time goes on this activity will in most cases prove to be all that is needed, the result, of course, depending on how successful co-operatives are in working out large, well-managed organizations, which will control a sufficiently large percentage of the product to make their influence felt on the market.

The second form of stabilization might be termed extraordinary or emergency operations, whereby, because of a large surplus of any commodity, the operation would consist of buying and taking off the market some considerable part of the tonnage so as to relieve the pressure, and carrying the product until some future date in the hope there would be a more favorable opportunity of disposing of it. This second, or emergency, class of operation would, of course, be carried out strictly under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act with money advanced by the board, and if the final result of such operation shows a loss or deficit, such loss will be borne by the revolving fund as provided by the act. The Grain Stabilization Corporation, with headquarters in Chicago, is an example of the latter, or emergency, type. (See sec. 9 of the act.)

Q. How much Federal Government money is available for loans to farmers under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act?

A. Congress authorized $500,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund. At the outset only $150,000,000 of this amount was appropriated. The board will ask for more money as it is needed. (Editor's Note—Recently another $100,000,000 was made available to the Board.)

Q. What rate of interest does the Federal Farm Board charge on loans made from the $500,000,000 revolving fund?

A. The money is loaned to co-operatives at a limited rate of interest—"in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal." Where national or central agencies exist the Federal Farm Board loans the money to them. These central or national agencies, in turn, loan the money to district or local co-operatives at a slightly higher rate of interest to cover handling charges and to build up a reserve to the association against losses. Profits resulting from their operations will go to build up the reserves of the national or central, in which ownership is shared by members in proportion to their patronage.

Q. Can an individual farmer borrow money directly from the Federal Farm Board?

A. No. Money is being loaned by the board to producers through their co-operative organizations and not to individuals.

Q. Can individual co-operative associations borrow money directly from the Federal Farm Board?

A. It is a policy of the Federal Farm Board to make loans to farmer-owned co-operative central commodity marketing organizations as soon as they have been established instead of lending directly to local associations. The National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and the American Cotton Co-operative Association are examples of national commodity marketing organizations. In the absence of such central associations or corporations, the board has advanced money directly to qualified co-operatives. Application blanks are furnished by the Federal Farm Board to prospective borrowers, with the necessary forms of exhibits which will develop the detailed information that should be before the board when it considers the application of an association for a loan.

Q. What associations are eligible to borrow money from the Federal Farm Board?

A. The organization applying for the loan must be a co-operative association meeting the provisions of the Clapper-Volstead Act, marketing agricultural products and doing an interstate business. The organization must show satisfactory management and sound operating policies.

Q. Are there any restrictions on the power of the Federal Farm Board to loan money to associations?

A. No loan shall be made to any co-operative associaiton unless in the judgement of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy of the agricultural marketing act. The co-operative association applying for the loan must have organization, management, and business policies of a character that will insure the reasonable safety of the loan.

Q. Is the Federal Farm Board compelled to make a loan to an association merely because it is eligible for a loan?

A. No. The Federal Farm Board has complete discretion with respect to the making of any loan.

Q. May a co-operative association borrow money from the Federal Farm Board for the purpose of buying farm supplies?

A. No. There is no authority under the agricultural marketing act for the loaning of money to a co-operative association for the purchasing of farm supplies.

Q. In making loans, are there any restrictions for which the money may be used?

A. The purpose for which loans may be made are all specified in the act.

Q. For what purposes may money be loaned by the Federal Farm Board to qualified associations?

A. Loans may be made from the revolving fund to assist associations as follows:

1. In the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.
2. In the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products.
3. In the formation of clearing-house associations.
4. In extending membership of the co-operative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity.
5. In enabling the co-operative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

Q. Are there any restrictions on loans which the board may make to co-operative associations?

A. Yes. The board is prohibited from making any loan that "is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements."

In addition, there are special restrictions on loans for acquiring physical facilities. They are; "No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable."

Also: "No loan for the construction, purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the co-operative associative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent."

Q. Will the Federal Farm Board supervise the operations of a co-operative to which it has loaned money?

A. As long as the organization is indebted to the Federal Farm Board its management will be subject to the approval of the board and its records open to the board's inspection and audit.

Q. Does the Federal Farm Board have offices outside of Washington?

A. The Federal Farm Board has a regional office at 519 New Post Office Building, Portland, Oregon, and 419 Arctic Building, Seattle Washington.

Legge And U. S. Ch. Of Commerce Clash

(Continued from page one)

upsetting established business; charged that the Farm Board has put the Government into business and stated that the proper activity of the Farm Board was in the realm of gathering and dispersing information for farmers and giving them advice, and suggested another conference on the agricultural situation, which Mr. Legge rather sarcastically mentioned in his address as the apparent solution of the Chamber for the farm marketing problem.

Newspaper opinion throughout the country seems to be that the National Chamber of Commerce got what was coming to it, and that Mr. Legge voiced what many have believed for some time.

BIG HUSKY MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

At Reduced Prices. Every bird in our flocks has been carefully culled and banded and inspected by Michigan Poultry Improvement Ass'n.

Prices for May Delivery

	50	100	500	1000
Hollywood S. C. Wh. Leg.	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$105.00
S. C. Br. Leg. & Anconas	6.50	12.00	57.50	115.00
Bd. Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00

Light Mixed 8c each, Heavy Mixed 10c each.

5% discount from above prices if ordered now. For June delivery deduct 1c per chick. Special Mating chicks 2c per chick higher. Order today. We ship Postpaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Townline Poultry Farm, R. 1, Box 317, Zeeland, Mich.

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information are sent free for the asking.

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

GENUINE VARIETIES

OUR adapted seed corn will grow and mature in those sections of Michigan for which it is intended. It is carefully selected in field and bin inspected, kiln dried, graded and tested. *Guaranteed germination.* The Farm Bureau is the official sales agency for Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n certified and registered corn.

See your local distributor. *Accept no substitute.* Insist on the genuine.

FARM BUREAU BRAND SEED

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan

(S-7)

For More CLEAN, SOUND High-color FRUIT

HIGH COLOR
NO WORM HOLES
NO SCAB

Your Summer Sprays must have a Chance to get in their Work

MAKE your summer sprays more effective by using Grasselli Casein Spreader. It retards the reaction between Arsenate of Lead and Lime Sulphur, gives uniform coverage and increases the effectiveness of both.

Grasselli Spray Materials are certified as to quality and uniformity and are preferred by many of the leading growers. For prompt service, there's a Grasselli dealer near you—if not, write us.

Also in 1 lb Cans for Shrubs and Gardens

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY
Founded 1839 *Incorporated* Cleveland, Ohio
GRASSELLI GRADE
Arsenate of Lead :-: Lime Sulphur :-: Casein Spreader :-: And a Complete Line of Dust Mixtures

GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High for 91 Years

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4½ cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

PURE BRED CHICKS 7½c UP. PULLets 65c up, shipped on approval. E. R. McKay, Saranac, Mich., bought 1,000 chicks, raised 468 pullets. Made $1,784.82 profits in one year. Big type Leghorns, 200 to 291 large egg breeding. (Barron origin.) Also Barred Rocks. Catalog free. C. O. D. shipments. Fairview Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan, Box 1. 4-11tf-50b.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR on general farm by married man with several children. Can be reached by Lansing telephone 2-5757 evening. Write Morell Hakes, 1514 Lansing Ave., Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by young married man, general or dairy farm. Write Royal Bennett, RFD 50, N. Center street, Lansing, Mich, or call evenings, Lansing telephone 51-345.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS—Many extra good bargains. Let me know what you want. All kinds of city property for sale. List your property with me. I can sell it if priced right. Member Farm Bureau and Grange. F. A. Showerman, P. O. Box 263, 401 Ypsi-Ann Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED—WORK ON GENERAL farm by year by young married man with two children. Good mechanic. Write J. M. Campbell, care Michigan Farm Bureau News or call him at Lansing telephone 52398.

103
105
107
109
211
213
215

FARM BUREAU OILS
Paraffine Base
Dewaxed

Will Solve Your Auto, Truck or Tractor Oil Problem!

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for Farm Bureau oils. Sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers, and always at a savings.

A favorable season is predicted to cabbage growers, and with an anticipated high production prices will average below normal.

Cold water is first aid for egg stains.

To polish brass or copper, rub with a paste of rottenstone and oil.

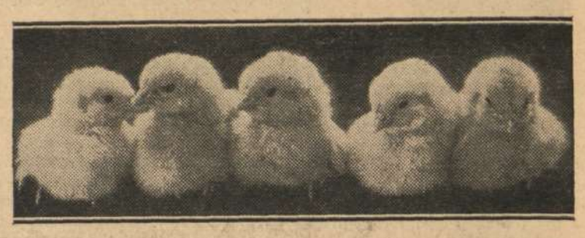
Farmers State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH. Attention

May we offer you the advantages and service of the State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan to protect your property against Fire and Lightning.

Over 20,000 Michigan farmers are with us. More coming evey day. It would be a pleasure to furnish you any desired information.

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

"... keeps us Well and Strong"



TO profit on your chick investment, start them on the *right* feed. "More chicks and better chicks, at less cost from Meralmash"—is the verdict from every side. Here's a typical example of a Meralmash test at Paw Paw, Mich.:

WEIGHT PER CHICK AT END OF EACH WEEK

Feed	1st Week	3d Week	6th Week
Meralmash	2.05 oz.	5.15 oz.	13.55 oz.
Other Feed	2.15 oz.	4.80 oz.	10.59 oz.

COST OF FEED, PER CHICK, PER WEEK

Meralmash	41/100 of 1c	98/100 of 1c	1.89c
Other Feed	62/100 of 1c	1.46c	2.03c

Total cost of 13.55 oz. chick on Meralmash 6.78c
Total cost of 10.59 oz. chick on Other Feed 8.53c

First Meralmash rooster crowed at 4 weeks and 3 days. No rooster on other feed had crowed at 6 weeks.

Meralmash chicks had better color, vigor and feathering than did those given other feed. Meralmash is a 16% protein feed. It is as good a chick ration as money can buy.

Pasture is here, yes—

Plenty of milk . . . but cows in poor condition. Milk production will drop in a few weeks—UNLESS you balance grass with digestible carbohydrates. Cut down the cost of milk and get the cows in better condition, with better health—and more profits.

FARM BUREAU LOFIBER is made to balance grass—no oat hulls, screenings or filler. BUY FOOD—NOT FILLER.

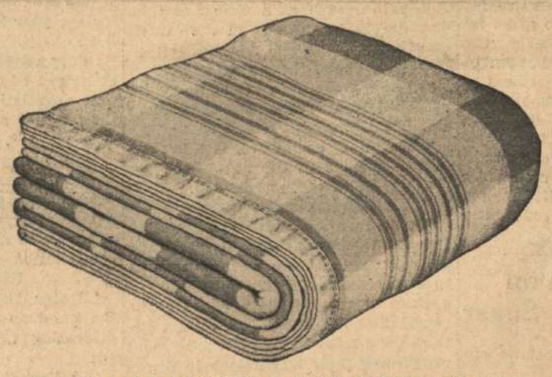
See Your Local Distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan

(PD-5)

OUR SECOND ANNUAL

MAY TIME BLANKET SALE



One of our 70x80 inch double bed blankets.

You may order Farm Bureau all wool, SINGLE or DOUBLE bed blankets now for delivery and payment next September. Last spring more than 1,000 blankets were sold on this plan. Farm Bureau blankets are thick, soft, fleecy, virgin wool, carefully woven.

DOUBLE blankets are 70x80 inches, in large plaids of 10 different (fast) colors, rose and white, tc., bound with 3 inch sateen ribbon. Regularly sold at $11.50 each, but during dull summer season for our mill, we can get these blankets made to come to you in September at $8.75 per pair, parcel post prepaid.

SINGLE blankets are 70x80 inches and of the same quality in every respect that the double blankets are. Offered in choice of six solid colors. Regularly sold at $9.00 each, but you can order them in this sale at $6.35 each, parcel post prepaid for September delivery.

The sale period is May 1 to June 15. Use the coupon below. We notify you 10 days before shipment next September. Here is an opportunity to get fine blankets at savings of nearly 25 percent. Farm Bureau members entitled to 6 per cent off prices listed.

Use This Coupon

Clothing Department,
Michigan State Farm Bureau,
221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

Date.....

Please ship next September, as specified below, ... blankets as checked.

"MAYTIME SPECIAL"

Double blanket. All wool, plaid, 70x80, at $8.75. Color wanted is checked.

——Rose & White ——Corn & White
——Tan & White ——Grey & White
——Black & White ——Blue & White
——Green & White ——Lavender & White
——Pink & White ——Red & Black

"COMPANION"

Single blanket. All wool, 70x80, solid color at $6.35. Color wanted is checked.

——Blue ——Tan
——Rose ——Lavender
——Green ——Corn

SHIPPING NOTICE

Blankets will be shipped C. O. D. unless you wish to mail check when notified about Sept. 1 to save money order fee. Check below:

Please Ship C. O. D. ——.
Will Mail Check September 1st. ——.

NAME.....

Post Office ..... R. F. D. No.....

Member of ..... Co. Farm Bureau.