

The "Effective Protection" of Farm Products

As an answer to President Harding's statement in his speech at Hutchinson, Kansas, that "the combination of effective protection, easier credits, and the operation of the War Finance Corporation quickly arrested this downward trend (of prices of farm products) and started agriculture on the upgrade once more," comes the appeal of the Farm Bureau Federation for some sort of governmental help to stabilize wheat and give the grower a fair return for his labor and investment. The price of wheat at the farm now is averaging about 70 cents a bushel—significantly less than the cost of production.

The "protection" given to American agriculture consists of the "special" tariff approved May 27, 1921, and the Fordney-McCumber law of last September. Wheat was selling in Chicago at an average of \$1.68 a bushel (for No. 2 hard winter) on the day the "special" tariff was signed by the President. On May 27, 1923, wheat sold in Chicago for \$1.17 a bushel. And for the last two years the duty on wheat has not been lower than 30 cents a bushel!

The "protection" given to meats has not been lower than 30 cents a bushel!

The "protection" given to meats has been almost as futile as a stimulant to prices as the duty on wheat. According to the Department of Agriculture, the prices of hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens were 10.9 per cent lower on May 15, 1923, than they were on May 15, 1922, before the Fordney-McCumber act was passed, with its duties of from 50 cents to \$6 a hundred-weight on these animals and fowls and on their meats. At the same time retail prices which consumers had to pay were higher than they were a year ago.

Wool received "protection" in the form of a duty of 31 cents a secured pound—the rate fixed by the Fordney-McCumber Profiteers' tariff last September. The Department of Agriculture reports that producers of wool are unable to get a fair return for their product and that "buyers indicate that their ideas of values are 10 cents a pound lower, than the prices paid at recent sales." Thirty cents a pound has been offered for lambs' wool in the West, the Department of Agriculture states in a recent bulletin.

While the wool growers face an unprofitable market and a further recession in the value of their product, the Wool Trust is increasing the prices of its output. President William Wood of the American Woolen Company declares that "very much higher prices" for woolen goods are in prospect, and are even now being quoted.

The Republican tariffs have been of little worth to the American farmer, but have compelled him to pay \$300,000,000 a year more for what he buys than it has given him in higher prices for what he has to sell, according to expert economists of the Farm Bureau Federation.

As for the "easier credits" that have been provided for agriculture, the farmer's answer is that he is looking for a device to get him out of debt, not a recipe for making his indebtedness heavier.

The Reclamation Scandal

Following the administration scandals of Teapot Dome, Newberryism, Daughteryism, Nat Goldsteinism, Laskerism, and the wholesale discharges of faithful and efficient aged officials in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, there is now the prospect of another major scandal involving the administration in the recent forced resignation of Arthur Powell Davis as director of the Reclamation Service. The present Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Hubert Work, who is responsible for ousting Director Davis, has earned an unenviable reputation as a partisan reactionary politician, both in the Post Office Department and in the Interior Department.

It is openly asserted that Director Davis was forced to resign at the instance of large power companies in the West. His record shows that he has always opposed the predatory interests that have sought to gobble up the country's natural resources. Director Davis is credited with carrying out in letter and spirit the great conservation and reclamation program conceived by the late Senator Francis P. Newlands of Nevada, a Democrat, and later adopted and enforced by President Roosevelt and continued under Wilson.

Engineering Societies, representing 50,000 engineers, have taken preliminary steps for an investigation of this new administration scandal which on its face is characteristic of the administration of the Interior Department under Richard Ballinger in the Taft administration and Albert B. Fall of the present Harding administration.

FALL TOMATOES

During the latter part of July or the first of August, set the plants to the garden. The weather is usually very dry at this season, and it is necessary to exercise much care in transplanting. In the first place, use only strong stocky plants, and in removing them from the seed bed retain all the soil possible on the roots. Set the plants deeply, pinching off the two bottom leaves if necessary, pour about a pint of water around the roots, and cover with a thick layer of dry soil. If it is desired that the plants be trained to stakes, they may be set as close as two feet in the row, otherwise a space of at least three and one-half feet is necessary.

Fall tomatoes usually bring a good price on the local markets. The fruit that falls to ripen before the frost can be kept for the winter if wrapped in paper and laid away in a cool dark place.

When a crop of early vegetables is to be raised, it is important that the soil be kept moist and free from weeds.

HOW THE DECREASE OF VALUE IN LUMBER HITS ONE

Professor Irving Fisher writes interestingly of how the thrifty who save money are robbed by the inflation of the currency. Professor Fisher is an economic student and leader and professor of Political Economy at Yale University. Professor Fisher writes in a simple style and explains in a plain manner one of the many new stories which are told about inflation of money in Europe. Here is one of them he gives:

Three years ago a Polish clothier, wishing to retire from business, sold out his stock of 100 suits of clothes at 1000 Polish marks each, and put the 100,000 marks into a savings bank. Recently he withdrew it with interest, making 130,000 marks in all, and found that this would buy one suit of clothes!

Whether or not he ever realized that the mark had fallen is a question. Probably not, if we may judge by what I observed when in Europe two years ago.

He probably was deceived by the money illusion and believed that his principal was unimpaired and that he had really received it back with interest. To him the trouble did not seem to be with the mark but with the wicked "profiteers" who had raised the price of clothes. He would like to put them in jail but he would never think of stopping inflation.

We can see what the matter is because we are outside of Poland and think of the mark in terms of dollars.

But, while we marvel at his stupidity, we are making the same blunder of assuming that our own money is absolute.

Let's see how we stand: According to my weekly index number of the wholesale prices of 200 commodities, prices averaged at the beginning of this year 56 per cent above pre-war prices, or the dollar was worth 64 per-war cents.

If some American clothier (taking clothes as representing the average commodity) had sold out his 100 suits in 1923 at \$20 per suit and put the \$2000 into the savings bank, how would he have come out last New Year's?

Counting ten years' interest he would have about \$3000. But clothes cost 56 per cent more, or \$31.20 a suit. So with his entire \$3000 he could not get back his original 100 suits, but only 96 suits.

Yet it never occurs to him that the dollar has changed! Its change has really robbed him of all his "interest" and four per cent of his principal besides, for he now has 96 suits instead of 100.

We need not go back of this year. When the year began the index number stood, as just noted, at 156. Now it stands at 164. Stated another way, last January the dollar was worth 64 pre-war cents, while today it is worth 61 pre-war cents. One thousand dollars put in the savings bank last January was worth 640 pre-war dollars. Now it is worth only 610 pre-war dollars. Even adding four months' interest, say 1-2 per cent of \$1000 or \$15 (worth 15x.61 or about 9 pre-war dollars), the total is only 619 pre-war dollars. He has lost the equivalent of 640 minus 619, or 21 pre-war dollars in spite of his interest.

He does not know that his pocket has been picked. What he has lost somebody else has gained. Yet that lucky person is not the pickpocket. The pickpocket is the dollar.

This is the story of inflation. It is the same story in America as in Poland. It makes a mockery of thrift.

Frederick Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank, London, like Reginald McKenna, another great English banker and formerly chancellor of the exchequer, recognizes that money is not stable.

"I think, therefore," said Mr. Goodenough, addressing the Bond club in New York on May 4, "that the whole saving community must be affected by fundamental changes in price levels, and that which they most want is stabilization."

Evidences of Harding-Adams Final Break

One strong confirmation of the reported final break between President Harding and Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee over the World Court proposal is the persistent report that Chairman Adams is to be displaced, or, if he is to remain, to be a mere figure-head, while the activities of the National Committee are to be directed by Charles D. Hilles, of New York, with the possible aid of Albert D. Lasker of Shipping Board notoriety, and Will Hayes of Hollywood.

Mr. Hilles, it will be recalled, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, carried the state of Utah and Vermont for Mr. Taft, and Mr. Hayes was the director if not the author of the "poison gas" campaign of 1920.

Another evidence of the break between the President and the Chairman of his party organization is to be found in the fact that the President will leave within a few days of this writing on his trip to Alaska, while Mr. Adams is devoting his attention to conferences with Republican leaders in various parts of the country, indicating that the Chairman is not to be a member of the presidential party.

While it is understandable that President Harding might tamely submit to the revolt of Chairman Adams, it is not likely that Secretary Hughes will be so submissive. He has already shown his strength by compelling Chairman Adams to recall one committee statement, and if the Chairman puts too far in the absence of the President and continues his war upon the World Court policy, which by most people is credited to Secretary Hughes, and it is among the probabilities that the President will be forced to remove Adams.



MORE LEGUMES MEAN MONEY

Cornell Specialists Say There is No Better Feed Than Clover, Alfalfa and Corn Silage.

The best reason why dairymen should use more legumes in feeding their cattle is because it puts money in their pockets, say the specialists on animal feeding at Cornell. They say there is no better basis for a dairy ration than clover or alfalfa hay, and good corn silage. The greater the capacity of the cows for high-quality roughage, the cheaper can milk be produced, since the quantity of concentrates can be reduced.

Where low protein roughage is fed, the grain mixture will require 60 per cent of high-protein and 40 per cent of low-protein feeding stuffs. With high-protein roughage, the extra cost on 20 per cent of high-protein feeds made necessary by low-quality roughage is saved.

Under favorable conditions the use of legume roughage ought to reduce the cost of production from 17 to 25 per cent.

By "feeding" the soil calcium and phosphorus, the mineral content of pasture and forage may be doubled. Through the use of legumes it is possible to maintain the mineral reserves of cows and young stock, and through the variety and abundance of proteins and other elements thus supplied, furnish the cheapest and most efficient rations for both growth and production.

BULL IS IMPORTANT FACTOR

Too Many Dairymen Are Inclined to Think Money Spent for Sire is Expend.

The bull is the all-important factor in herd improvement. Too many dairymen consider the money spent for a bull as an expense. That is the wrong viewpoint. The bull represents an investment which will yield returns in direct proportion to the intelligence used in selecting the bull and the development of his offspring. There is no investment which a dairyman



Only Improved Bulls Should Head the Dairy Herd.

makes that has so far reaching influence or that is capable of showing greater profits than the money spent for a good bull.

FIND GERMS IN CONTAINERS

Average Dairyman Handles Milk With Care in Milking and in Barn—Avoid Damp Cans.

Experiments conducted by the New York and Illinois experiment stations show that a very small percentage of the germs found in milk on delivery come from the barn. The average dairyman of today handles his milk with care in milking and while in the barn. Further investigations showed that most of the germs came from the containers that had been previously used for milk. Milk placed in cans that had been sterilized, but remained damp was found to contain many times more bacteria than milk placed in cans that had been thoroughly dried. A damp can is an ideal breeding place for germs.

PREPARATION OF COW FEEDS

Dairymen Should Give Special Attention to Curing of Forage—Grain is Needed.

Special attention should be given by the dairyman to the preparation and combination of his feeds and especially to the curing of his forage. When giving a large flow of milk on dry feed, cows generally require considerable grain to maintain the milk yield. The amount of grain given with the ration should be gauged by the milk flow.

SCALD VESSELS WITH STEAM

Best for Use When Obtainable, but Boiling Water Does Well, Though Cools Quickly.

In scalding cans and vessels, steam is best when obtainable, but boiling water does very well. However, it should be borne in mind that water cools very rapidly when poured into a hot can and loses almost all of its

CHILDREN AND THE BIBLE

It is every child's right to be familiar with the Bible. Under this text, Dr. Frank Crane teaches a valuable lesson to the adults of the nation, through a copyrighted article in the Kansas City Star.

He well says, we think, that some day, when we shall have outgrown our religious contentions and have ceased to identify religion with combative sects and creed, we shall get around to the very important business of giving every child the advantage of developing his religious sentiment.

The great religious book of western civilization is the Bible. It is a curious compound of history, story, ethical teaching and poetry. It has woven itself into the very fabric of culture.

It is safe to say that no man can be called properly educated unless he has studied the Bible, because the main idea in education is for the child to be given the advantage of beginning where his parents left off. And the Bible is so much a part of the world's thought for past centuries that it cannot be neglected.

All this is quite apart from the question of whether we be Christians, Jews or what not, quite apart from our theories and war cries. Whatever our attitude toward the Bible and its teachings may be, we cannot afford to be ignorant of them.

There are some parents so eager to give their children liberty, so anxious to let them choose their own faith, that they forget the fact that a child needs moral training and inspirational development even more than it needs to have its head stored with facts.

Up to the present time no other book in the world is so important a compendium of moral truth and so considerable a center of ethical force as the Bible. And it is doing a great wrong to a child if he is not made familiar with this book that has entered so thoroughly into the life and thought of civilization.

At least we had better hang to the Bible until some one has succeeded in fixing up a better one for us. And

ARTIFICIAL LUMBER

Artificial lumber is the latest promise we have of a great utility that will supply a long-felt want. This artificial lumber is made from not only trunks, branches and young trees but of leaves and small parts as well as ground up and mixed with other fixtures; this omits waste. The time will soon be here when there will be no waste in lumber; all waste in building and in lumber will be utilized in making artificial lumber, somewhat after the manner that beaverboard is now made from pulp. At the present time something like 65 per cent of the trees are wasted in lumber but under the new process chips, bark, branches, logs and sawdust will all be utilized.

Artificial lumber has a tensile strength which beaver board does not have. Beaver board is formed of paper but the new artificial lumber is formed of wood.

PROMINENT CITIZEN OF ANSONVILLE DEAD

One of the largest concourses of people ever assembled at a funeral in Anson county gathered at Wadesboro, last Thursday, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of R. E. Little.

Mr. Little represented Anson county in the State Senate a number of times and served as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee with marked ability. He was born in 1852 and educated at Davidson College and Columbia University. He was a prominent lawyer for many years. Many benefactions to the sick and poor of Anson county were made by him. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive.

the trouble with that enterprise is that it usually takes centuries to make a thing that is going to last for centuries. One thing the Bible gives that so many of the smart authors of this day lack—background.—Exchange.

PREIDENT HARDING TO ALASKA

After touring the western states for several weeks, President Harding's party boarded the United States transport Henderson at Tacoma, Washington, a few days ago and sailed for Alaska. Mr. Harding, the first chief executive of the nation to visit the territory of Alaska since it came under the American flag more than fifty years ago. The President wishes to visit the great northern territory and obtain first hand information with respect to its problems.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

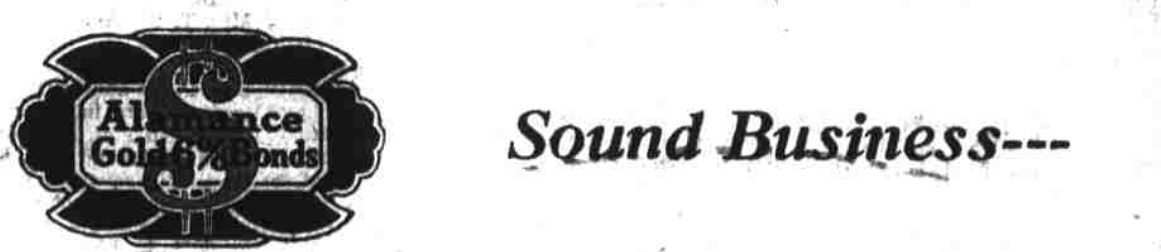
"ONEY, I FEEL SORRY FOR SOME PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN WHO ARE NEVER SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING I'M AFRAID WHEN THEY GET TO HEAVEN, THEY ARE GOING TO LIKE IT THERE!"



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