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SUGAR TARIFF NO AID TO FARMERS

Consumers Taxed for Benefit of Factories, Not Beet Growers.

WOOL BENEFITS QUESTIONED

Fair Tariff League Head Says Beets Are Not Important American Crop.

By H. E. MILES,
Chairman of the Fair Tariff League.

Sugar in the beet, the product of the farm, is given a protection of 5% ad valorem in the Fordney Tariff Bill now before Congress.

Refined sugar, the product of the beet sugar factory, is protected with a specific rate equivalent to from 80% to 100% ad valorem on the basis of present prices.

For example, the Michigan sugar factory receives a prohibitive protection against the importation of the product of the Canadian sugar factory, but the Michigan sugar beet farmer receives practically no protection against the Canadian sugar beet.

In view of this farmers are asking if the 60% increase in the tariff on Cuban raw sugar contained in the Fordney Tariff Bill is an effort to protect the farmer or an effort to pay a further bonus to an already sufficiently protected beet sugar industry.

All farmers use sugar. They usually buy it in 100 pound sacks. Every time a farmer buys a sack of sugar he pays \$2.00 as the result of the tariff on sugar. Half of this goes to the Government and half of it to the beet sugar manufacturer.

This is true because we consume in this country twice as much sugar as we make, but the price of sugar to the farmer is the Cuban price plus the tariff. But the farmer pays this price on both the domestic sugar and the foreign sugar. Therefore the farmer pays half of this tax to the Government and half to the manufacturer of beet sugar in this country.

Sugar Beets a Minor Product
The farmer might feel that he was getting some benefit out of this if the raising of sugar beets was actually an important American agricultural pursuit. This, however, is not the case.

The crop acreage of sugar beets for 1920 was 692,455. The crop acreage for peanuts was 256,000, almost double the acreage devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets.

| Crop | Value |
|----------------|-------------|
| Sugar beets | 692,455 |
| Buckwheat | 739,000 |
| Clover seed | 843,000 |
| Sweet potatoes | 1,042,000 |
| Rice | 1,091,800 |
| Rye | 1,103,000 |
| Peanuts | 1,256,000 |
| Flaxseed | 1,572,000 |
| Tobacco | 1,910,800 |
| Irish potatoes | 3,952,000 |
| Barley | 7,198,000 |
| Cotton | 83,560,000 |
| Oats | 11,835,000 |
| Hay | 58,532,000 |
| Wheat | 72,308,000 |
| Corn | 100,072,000 |

Even those farmers who raise sugar beets might properly ask in what way their interests are being protected by an increase in the duty on Cuban sugar. It is currently rumored that the contract price paid the farmer for sugar beets during the coming season will be from \$5.00 to \$5.50 a ton. The average pre-war price with the tariff at 1c was \$5.57, approximately the price that will be paid farmers during the coming season with the tariff increased 60%.

Very few farmers grow wool, but all farmers wear clothes. American grown wool, the product of the American farm, is one of the chief rallying cries of the high tariff exponent.

Fallacy of Wool "Protection"
Farmers are clad in mid-winter mostly in cotton and shoddy, and yet the woolen manufacturer today is given 45 cents a pound protection on the entire weight of the farmers' clothing on the basis that it is all wool. He passes this additional cost on to the farmer, but gives the wool grower about one-third of this 45 cents in increased price of wool.

A foreign piece of men's suiting weighing eighteen ounces to the yard is 40% cotton, 30% wool and 30% wool shoddy, costing on the present rate of exchange \$1.09 a yard. A comparable domestic fabric costs \$1.75. Under the Fordney Tariff the duty would be 24% of this \$1.75, or 42c; the weight duty at 39c a pound, 33%c, and the landing charge 9%c, making the foreign fabric cost here \$1.95. Under the present Emergency Tariff, with its 45c a pound weight duty, the fabric would cost \$2.98 as against the American price of \$1.75.

The wool grower would get 15c protection per pound instead of the 45c weight duty, the manufacturer keeping 30c of the weight duty, but charging the farmer who buys clothing the full 45c.

The American farmer should be interested to find out why it is that his common agricultural implements manufactured in the United States can be bought for less by the European farmer than he has to pay for them, thanks to the protective tariff. For instance, he should inquire why he has to pay \$8.91 a dozen for a shovel manufactured in this country while the identical shovel exported can be bought in Europe for \$7.50.

With these facts in mind it is time that the American farmer should be heard in protest against a protective tariff which most emphatically does not give him a square deal.

Here's a Bargain
I have just listed a very desirable truck farm on Longenecker road, Mt. Joy, that will be sold quick. About six acres of excellent land, large frame house, barn, tobacco shed and cellar, an abundance of fruit, a good investment for any one. Good location for warehouse or building purposes. Convenient to industries, etc. Has bore water, light, etc. Act quick if interested. Jno. E. Schroll, Realtor, Mt. Joy, Pa. tf

CHILD AND ALIEN LABOR IN BEETS

American Farm Worker Not Protected by Sugar Tariff.

LOW WAGES ARE BEING PAID

"Yankees Not Wanted" Say Field Managers in Colorado and Michigan.

By H. E. MILES,
Chairman of the Fair Tariff League.

The American farmer and the American worker are always the chief objects of solicitude, put forward by the high tariff politicians, when an upward revision of the tariff is in order. That has always been true and is now true in Congress in connection with efforts to enact the high rates in the Fordney so-called Permanent Tariff Bill.

The farmer as well as the worker, however, has come to realize that any benefit he may derive from an export tariff, levied in the name of protection on an article which he produces, is more than offset by the tribute which he must pay on articles which he consumes but does not raise.

Sugar is a good example of how this works out with reference to the farmer. The American beet sugar industry prospered under a protective tariff of one cent a pound on Cuban raw sugar. The Emergency Tariff Act increased this 60 per cent. One of the arguments advanced for this tremendous increase was that the beet sugar industry needed this protection in order to protect the American farm laborer engaged in raising sugar beets.

Unfortunately for this argument there is very little American farm labor in the beet sugar industry as the records of the Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture show.

Sugar beets are raised and harvested almost entirely by the cheapest grade obtainable of foreign labor, contracted for by the sugar manufacturers and turned over to the beet growers.

Field bosses in the beet sugar sections have indeed frequently told investigators that American labor is not wanted because "a Yankee can't stand the hard work."

Child Labor in Majority
Not only the larger part of the beet sugar labor but also the foreign labor which we are warned against but even a larger part are the children of these foreign families.

In Colorado alone, one of the most important beet sugar states, the National Child Labor Committee found 5,000 children between the ages of six and fifteen years, practically all of alien parents, regularly engaged in the cultivation of sugar beets.

From the time the beets are in the ground until they are delivered at the factory the hardest kind of manual labor is required. A great much of this is done by small children. These children spend long, hard hours on their hands and knees weeding and thinning the beets. Then when the beets are full grown they spend more long, hard hours lifting the heavy roots to their knees and with a wide sweep of a dangerously sharp knife cut off the tops.

The Federal Children's Bureau made an intensive study of the Colorado situation. Of 1,077 included in this study seven-tenths were the children of contract laborers. Over one-fourth of them were under ten years old, a small percentage under eight. Less than one-fifth were as much as fourteen years old. Considerably over a half ranged from nine to thirteen. From 69 to 85 per cent, according to the process in which the child was engaged, worked nine hours or more a day. From one-seventh to one-third, again, varying with the process, worked eleven hours or more a day. The average working day for all processes was usually between nine and ten hours.

Evil Effect on Children
Postural deformities and malpositions were found in 70 per cent of the children examined by the Bureau's physicians. Another serious effect is the interference with their education. Among 930 children from nine to sixteen years of age for whom school records were obtained over 40 per cent were from one to seven years below the normal grade for their age.

The general study of the National Child Labor Committee in Colorado and Michigan indicates that these conditions hold generally throughout the beet raising sections. A farmer who owns or leases land contracts with the sugar company to furnish a certain number of acres on which beets are to be grown. The company agrees to furnish the hand labor, the company then contracts with a laborer, usually a Russian, Jap or Mexican, to do the work on a definite number of acres.

The number of acres a laborer contracts to care for is based largely on the number of children he has.

The labor employed in the Colorado beet fields is practically all foreign labor, Mexican, Japanese and Russian, and there are fewer Russians and Mexicans and no Japanese, however, do not work their children as much as do the Russians. The Russian children often begin work as early as four or five years of age.

In Michigan conditions are very similar, excepting that the nationalities of the workers are more diversified, and there are fewer Russians and Mexicans and no Japanese. They are made up largely of Hungarians, Slavs from the small provinces, Polish and Germans. In Michigan, as in Colorado, the beet people are exploiting the foreign laborer and his children.

All of which prettily, thoroughly punctures any pretense that a high tariff on sugar will in any way protect American farm labor.

A Wonderful Bargain
Undoubtedly the best bargain I have had in several years. A double lot, corner, good residential section, with 3-story brick house, modern in every respect, new heating plant, electric lights, bath, garage. Replacement cost today, \$20,000. Will take \$7,500 and give possession any time. Now don't think too long but act. Call or phone Jno. E. Schroll.

Read the Bulletin.
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THE PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK MARKET

CORRECT INFORMATION FURNISHED WEEKLY BY THE PENNA. BUREAU OF MARKETS FOR THE BULLETIN

Herewith is a corrected weekly report of the Lancaster markets relative to produce and live stock:

The usual week-end crowd of eager buyers was in attendance at the markets, and with liberal offerings of most commodities trading was active. Prices generally held steady. Butter ranged from 45 to 50c. Eggs sold mostly at 45c per dozen, some as low as 42c. Dressed poultry was plentiful ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.00 each.

Range of Prices

Beets: Homegrown, good quality and condition, fair supply 5 and 10c per bunch.

Lima Beans: Homegrown, limited supply 25c per quart.

Beans: Green and yellow wax 20c 1/2 peck.

Cabbage: Homegrown, liberal supply, quality and condition good, new stock pointed type 5c @ 12c per head.

Cauliflower: supply limited, fair quality 10 @ 25c head.

Carrots: Homegrown, good supply and condition 6c per bunch. 8-10c box.

Celery: Homegrown, fair supply, 5c @ 15c stalk.

Cucumbers: Homegrown, fair supply, 5c, 8c @ 10c.

Lettuce: Homegrown, good supply and condition, head lettuce 5c @ 15c head.

Endive 5c per head. Romaine 5 @ 15c head. Iceberg 10 @ 20c head.

Egg Plant: Supply fair 10 @ 20c each.

Onions: Ohio and nearby, whites and yellows 10c qt. box. Spanish 5 @ 10c each, white pickling 15c qt. box, green 5 @ 10c bunch.

Parsley: Nearby, good quality and condition 1 @ 3c bunch.

Parsnips: Fair supply, good quality 10c quart box.

Peppers: Good quality 2 @ 5c each.

Potatoes: Homegrown Irish Cobbler, quality and condition good, 20c @ 30c 1/2 peck; \$1 grade, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$2.00, 90c bushel.

Squashes: 5c @ 10c each.

Pumpkins: 5c @ 20c each.

Radishes: Homegrown, good supply and condition 5 @ 10c bunch.

Spinach: Fair supply, good condition, 15c 3/4 peck.

Tomatoes: Homegrown, supply, limited, good quality 5 @ 10c each.

Sweet Potatoes: Jersey supply good fair demand 18c @ 25c 1/2 peck.

Fruits

Apples: Homegrown, Grimes Golden and Red varieties, good supply 20 @ 30c 1/4 peck. N. Y. State liberal supply, quality and condition good, 30 @ 60c 1/4 peck.

Bananas: Supply good, quality and condition good, 25c @ 35c per dozen.

Cranberries: Fair supply 25 @ 35c quart box.

Grape Fruit: Florida, good supply, 5 @ 6c each.

Grapes: Calif. Tokays, supply liberal 20 @ 25c lb. Imported Almeras 25 @ 30c lb.

Lemons: Good supply, fair quality 30c @ 50c dozen.

Oranges: Florida and California, supply good, quality and condition good 30c @ 80c dozen.

Pears: Kieffers 15c @ 20c box, other varieties 10c @ 20c quart box; 25c 1/4 peck.

Pineapples: Porto Rico, good quality, supply limited 25c @ 40c each.

Butter: country 45 @ 50c lb. Creamery 47 @ 55c lb.

Eggs: 43 @ 46c dozen, mostly 45c. Storage: 37 @ 40c dozen.

Poultry: Dressed chickens \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Ducks \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. Pea fowls \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Lancaster Grain and Feed Market

Prices Paid to Farmers
Wheat Milling: 61.15, Wheat Chick-on \$1.05, Corn 60, Rye, 85c Hay \$18, @ \$19, Mixed \$17 @ \$18.

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Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Gaul had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

July 27

Good E. Donegal Farm.

If any one wants a real good East Donegal township farm, along the Donegal creek, with the best of limestone soil, here's your chance. 107 acres, seven acres of which is good meadow, farm divided into six fields, new barn, 48x90, 8 room brick house, summer house, shedding for 10 acres of tobacco running water at the barn and house. Buildings in exceptional shape farm is convenient to markets is an excellent producer and can be bought at \$180 an acre. If interested call, phone or write Jno. E. Schroll Realtor, Mount Joy. tf

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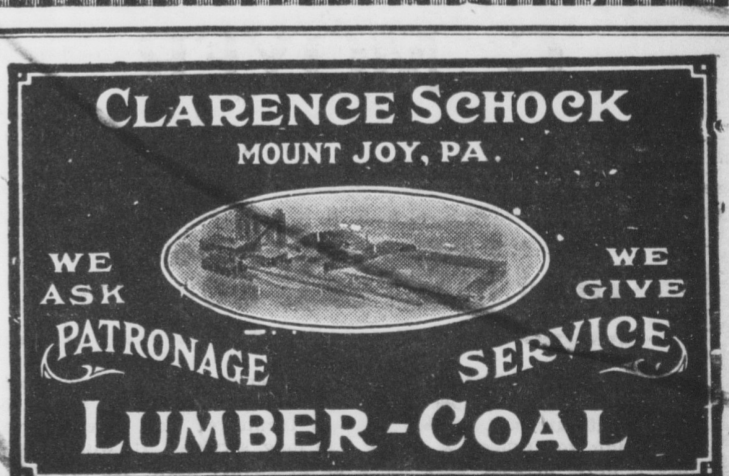
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