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September 11, 1925
A SONG OF THANKSGIVING:—Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men! O come, let us sing unto the Lord; let us come before his presence with thanksgiving. For he is our God, and we are the people of his pasture. Psalm 107:8; 95:1, 2, 7.

OUR COUNTRY IS GIVING THE SUGAR BARONS FORTY MILLIONS ANNUALLY, AND MORE

It is not enough to keep the sugar tariff where it is. Our country is now giving to the sugar barons of Wall street, owning the refineries along the Atlantic seaboard, and owning or controlling the cane sugar lands and plantations of Cuba, about forty millions of dollars a year—

And these sugar barons are obtaining this money under false pretenses.

How is this?
 Well, the United States, after giving Cuba her freedom upon the conclusion of the war with Spain, allowed that country a differential of 20 per cent on tariff charges on all articles coming from that country to the United States.

In the case of raw sugar, this amounts to about \$40,000,000 a year. It amounts to 44 cents per hundred pounds. The duty on raw sugar coming from any other country is 2.20 cents a pound, and on raw sugar coming from Cuba the duty is 1.76 a pound, owing to this differential, granted to that country for the purpose of helping its people to get onto their feet, after their long struggle against Spanish misrule.

This grant to the Cuban people was made in all good faith, at least on the part of most members of Congress. It was for what looked like a good cause—

But it has turned out that it is doing good chiefly to the sugar barons of our country—

And it is making a gift to them of nearly forty millions of dollars a year, that would otherwise go into the United States treasury.

More than this, it is arming the sugar barons with an unfair advantage in their fight to prevent the growth of the beet sugar industry in this country—

And more than this, it is against the interests of the consumers of the United States, for the more our beet sugar industry grows, the better is the competition against the sugar trust, and the lower is the price of sugar to the consumers.

And more than this, it hampers the growth of the general business of the country, because every increase of sugar beet acreage in this country means more and better live stock, and better soil conservation and fertility—

And more than this, it is against the very desirable self sufficiency of the United States in sugar, which is now only about a fifth of the total tonnage required. Our farmers can grow the beets for all the sugar we need in this country. If any one should be favored with a gift of forty millions of dollars a year from the federal treasury it is the nearly 300,000 farmers of this country growing the beets for the sugar factories of the United States—

But they do not ask for a subsidy of this kind. They want merely a chance for competition on just terms.

The gift to the sugar trust is not doing any good to the sugar cane growers of Cuba. They received in 1922 only \$1.16 per 100 pounds for the raw sugar extracted from their cane, while American farmers received that year an average of \$3.37 per 100 pounds for the sucrose (sugar) from their beets. And they are receiving about the same amount now, though the consumer is paying less for his sugar; this being brought about by better and cheaper manufacturing methods and better cooperation between the grower and the sugar factory.

If there is a single argument in favor of giving forty millions of dollars a year to the sugar barons of Wall street, what, under heaven, is that argument?

This is a matter that vitally interests the Willamette valley, because we are to have sugar factories here, first in

Salem, and then in every good sized city and town, where sufficient labor may be had for thinning the beets.

GOING FORWARD

Under the supervision of General Andrews, head of the Federal prohibition department, the bootleggers, moonshiners, boozers and booze sympathizers are beginning to write and run. Even the booze sympathizing press is crying out to the thirsty that the Volstead law cannot be enforced.

Assuming that its readers lack the ordinary powers of observation or are so prejudiced in favor of booze that they cannot detect bunk and misrepresentation it is trying to make them believe that the evils resulting from booze are as many and as bad as in the days of the open saloon.

Such brazen bunk will not increase sentiment for the return of booze of any kind or degree of alcoholic strength. It will serve as a boomerang which will further discredit the attempt to amend the Volstead act.

The absurdity of the statements that under prohibition law there is more drunkenness; that it has stimulated the drug evil; that it has added to the roadhouse evils; that booze can be had anywhere, calls attention to the reverse which is the truth.

Prohibition can be and will be enforced as well as other laws whose objects are moral and economic betterment. Its enforcement is as thorough as is the enforcement of laws relating to motor vehicles, laws relating to juvenile delinquency and many others.

And there is steady increase in the efficiency of enforcement. The dog seldom yelps unless hurt or imagining he is to be hurt. And so over those punished for drunkenness, bootlegging or moonshine operations there is great commotion while nothing is said about the benefits of the prohibition law to the home, to industry and to business generally.

MY HUSBAND'S LOVE

Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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CHAPTER F108

WHY MADGE'S HEART WARMED ANEW TO MOTHER GRAHAM

I accepted Katherin's offer with a grateful little acknowledgement of her thoughtfulness. But I mounted the stairs with slow reluctance, trying to decide just how much I should tell my mother-in-law about the bundle which she knew contained the overcoat Harry Underwood had placed under Jim when he had tied the man.

Although my instincts and my fear of her strictures cried out against such a course, my common sense told me that the only thing to do was to reveal to Mother Graham at once the identity of the overcoat's owner. Sooner or later her old keen eyes and her persistence would worm the truth out of Jim, and then she would have a justifiable cause of anger against me.

But it was with me the feeling of a small boy being taken to the woodshed for chastisement, that I entered the half-open door of my mother-in-law's room to find her bending over the opened parcel she had taken from Jim, and exploring with skillful fingers the texture of the coat.

Mother Graham is Excited.

"There's some mystery here, Margaret," she announced, turning to me, her eyes shining with the love of the melodramatic which is so strong within her. "This overcoat is a costly thing. It was never worn by a common criminal."

My mother-in-law glanced at me.

"Why? What do you know?" she asked.

I told her in as dramatic a fashion as I could manage. I didn't keep anything back. Even the detail of the scarab pin, which Mr. Underwood had pinned inside Jim's coat with instructions to give it to me, I told her carefully. And it was with the distinct feeling that I was going to be "hung

peated. "What do you know about that?"

"I made no answer, I saw that she required none, and I was only too glad to let her have the monopoly of the conversation.

"Of course, he's in cahoots with the bootleggers, that's easy to be seen," she went on musingly, "but why he should go out of his way to let you know he was there—depend upon it, Margaret, you're not through with this yet."

"That's what I am afraid," I said. "What do you think I had better do about it?"

"I'll settle her."

Now, to ask Mother Graham's advice is the surest way to disarm her. She beamed benevolently at me, then wrinkled up her forehead in thought.

"I shouldn't do anything," she said sensibly at last. When she is not angry, and can put aside her prejudices, Mother Graham has an exceedingly sane and sage outlook upon life's problems which has often helped me. "He probably only wanted to be a bit theatrical—he always did act like a donkey when you were around—and you may not hear anything from him again. Do you think Jim's mouth is effectually closed?"

"Unless Katie worms the truth out of him," I returned, and told her of my little maid's shrewd surmise.

"I'll settle her," my mother-in-law said grimly. "Leave her to me," and queerly enough, I felt glad, indeed, to shift the responsibility for Katie's possible garrulousness to my mother-in-law's capable shoulders.

"What are they going to do with those people across the road?" Mother Graham turned the conversational switch in the bewildering fashion characteristic of her.

"The Federal officers will decide," I said. "Until then the woman will remain at home under the guard of one of the troopers while her husband stays in jail. But from what I learned in the village, certain influential courtiers of theirs are already busy. It is a first offense, you know, and I imagine bail will be fixed up, or something."

for a sheep," indeed, that I pause; at last and waiting for the deluge of criticism which I was sure would be my portion.

But my mother-in-law is much like her son—sure to do the unexpected thing—and I saw nothing save excitement and blissful enjoyment of the situation in her eyes when I had finished.

"Harry Underwood!" she re-

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"Of course," my mother-in-law returned wistfully: "Laws don't mean anything nowadays. But at that, there's no sense in falling poor folks when those big fellows set off scotfree. Well, you've come through it pretty well, Margaret. We'll go down and eat our dinner now, and then bring Richard Second up to bed."

She swept majestically down the stairs, evidently in high good humor with herself and the rest of the world. And I, trailing in her wake, felt my heart warm toward the mixture of fairness and unreasonableness, kindness and captiousness which is my mother-in-law.

(To be continued)

Bits For Breakfast

Fine for napping—
 Meaning the weather; also for prairie picking and onion drying.

The wide world will be glad to learn the Pacific flyers are alive. They were generally given up as lost.

Our tariff now yields about \$550,000,000 a year, which tariff protection of our ships in foreign trade could be made to increase at least 25 per cent, says the American Economist. And nearly another 10 per cent by abolishing the differential that saves the

sugar barons about \$40,000,000 a year on Cuban raw sugar imports.

State fair two weeks from next Monday. Hotel rooms are already being engaged. There will also be registration of private rooms.

EQUIPMENT ORDERED SOLD

SEATTLE, Sept. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Announcement was made here today that surplus tools, machinery and equipment of the United States shipping board in Seattle, valued at \$100,000 had been ordered sold. The equipment includes ship chandlery, pumps and lathes. Bids are to be opened in Washington September the differential that saves the 25.

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