

SECRETARY WILSON ON SUGAR BEETS.

The Big Government Friend of the American Farmer Pictures Some of the Wonderful Possibilities of the Beet Culture of the Future—Thinks Forty-Three Tons to the Acre Can Be Grown.

At the recent convention of the American Beet Sugar Association in Washington the secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, made the following address:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am interested and my scientists are interested in the beet sugar industry. We are interested in everything that contributes to making the people of the United States independent of all other countries with regard to the necessities of life.

There is no good reason why we should not make our own sugar. Sugar comes from the winds and waters that blow over the American continent, and this country of ours is well supplied in that respect. Sugar comes from the atmosphere instead of from the soil, and it has seemed to economists for a long time to be very bad political economy to send abroad \$100,000,000 worth of grains, that take so much plant food from the soil that cannot be cheaply replaced again, to pay for

things are grown as cheaply as possible. The question of how to produce the cheapest pound of sugar is the one that is present for you, gentlemen, to consider.

"Our average tonnage in the United States is not so very much different, if you make a careful inquiry into the matter, from the average tonnage in foreign countries. They have cheaper labor there, dearer land, dearer fertilizers and all that; but the question of tonnage is the most pressing one you have to consider, and whatever light each of you can throw upon it for the benefit of the rest will be of great value.

ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES.

"The United States produced the year before last 28 tons of beets to the acre. There should not be any difficulty in growing 15 tons to the acre. I have grown 20 tons to the acre year after year on the college farm of Iowa, which is one of the poorest farms in Iowa, and I did not have any difficulty in doing it at all. If you can increase the tonnage of your farms you will have an immediate source of profit. The possible tonnage is over 43 to the acre. We are not growing a fourth of that,

gratification at your getting together to consult with regard to this new path through the woods, and to contribute the experience of each of you in your localities for the good of the industry throughout the United States.

"I want to assure you that it is a great pleasure to the scientists of my department to contribute what they can along these economic lines. The scientific facts that our people are ascertaining, that help the man in the field, are just as surely useful as the results of the work of the fellow who would rather not help anybody in the field because it seems to him like slight contamination. We never asked Congress for a dollar to hunt a scientific fact that will not help somebody, but wherever we think we can help, we ask Congress to contribute, and Congress always does so. The department is steadily growing. We give more money this year for this kind of work than we got last year. What we are getting should have been appropriated 100 years ago, and the work that is being done now; but as the years go on the American people are becoming more and more convinced that the basis of our prosperity is production in the field. In looking over the last 10 or 15 years, we can see that the American people's prosperity, about which we all boast so much and concerning which we have a right to be proud, has come from the soil and from the men producing from the soil.

"Permit me, for your satisfaction and in an effort to give you encouragement to persevere in this line of work, to call your attention to one other line of trade that the department has engaged in.

MAY SHIP ABROAD.

"About the time we set about getting the facts connected with sugar production, we set out to get the facts connected with the price of production. About the time that President McKinley came down here this country produced 25 per cent of all the rice used. We produce all our rice now, and are hunting for foreign markets to dispose of the surplus. You might regard me as optimistic if I were to tell you that it is only a question of time when you will be hunting foreign markets for your sugar, because you have gotten over the worst places, the rough places in the road. You have gone over them safely. You produced 24,000 tons of beet sugar during the last year, and you know more about it than you knew before. Your money is invested and your courage as American citizens is challenged. You are going on, and we are going to help you. You are going to succeed, and we are going to make our own sugar; and we are not going to stop to inquire what effect it is going to have on foreign trade or anything of that kind. We have a right to turn our own winds and waters that blow over the country into our own sugar, and we are going to do it.

"The able and indefatigable work of your president and secretary has done much to conserve your interests and aid this industry in which my department takes such a great interest.

"I am delighted to meet you gentlemen here. If you could bring into one of the streets of this city the factories you represent, the people of the District of Columbia would think they had a very large acquisition to their buildings during the night. There are not so many of you here individually. It perhaps is not necessary. You represent very much that you have not brought here and could not bring here with you. You brought the best, however, as an illustration of what you are and what you have, and that is the progressiveness of the American business man." (Applause.)

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

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SOZODONT

It is quite evident that an improvement along that line is imperative. I remember trying how much I could grow on an acre, and I got 28 tons. A grower near Ogden tried what he could do on an acre, and he got 33 tons. These are the possibilities, gentlemen, along the line of growing sugar beets.

"The next pressing question that presents itself to us now is the quality of the seed. One of our young scientists under Dr. Galloway went to Europe and looked into this question of beet seed production. He found that we do not get the best seed they have over there. Now, you are entitled to the best seed. You are entitled to seed from the highest yielding mother beets, and you do not get it when you import your seed. One man may get hold of it and the rest may not. I want Dr. Galloway and his people, when they come to speak to you, to tell you all they have found out along these lines. The foreign seed is not so strong in germination, because it is older. They do not throw away seed over there. They mix what they sell next year, and the result is you have great difficulty in getting a first rate stand, because a lot of poor seed is just as likely to get together in the row as to be mixed, and a complete, first class stand is one of the necessities in growing a fine crop of sugar beets.

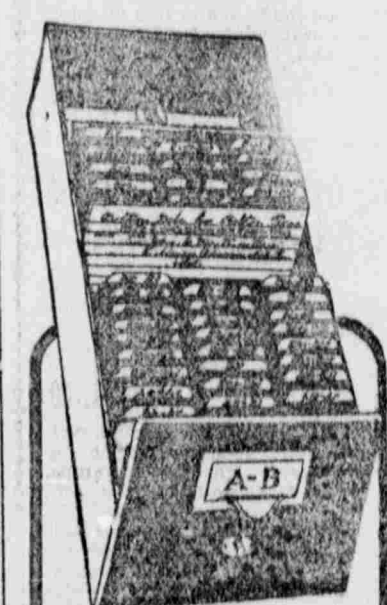
"We have been looking into this matter, and we find that the best conditions for growing sugar beet seed that we know of now are to be found out on the Pacific coast, and in the interior mountain states. There may be just as good conditions farther east. You may have them in Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin. We do not know where they are here. We are going to send a scientist out to the Pacific coast and supervise the growing of sugar beet seed so as to get all the facts connected with growing first-rate seed, and then print them and send them abroad for your information. (The government's representative is now living near Lehi where he is conducting his beet seed experiments.—Editor.)

"When you have compassed those two propositions, the growing of tonnage, and the growing of the highest possible percentage of sugar in the beets and the highest purity of the juice, you have accomplished what you have set out to do, and the natural advantage of the United States will enable you to make a pound of sugar cheaper than they can make it anywhere else. These are the two important points that are necessary to call to the attention of every farmer in the United States.

"Along the line of doing that and taking up the important points you are presenting yourself to us, our annual report is about ready for distribution. We have taken out of the annual report what pertains to those two points and have made a circular and are sending it out now every day to the sugar beet growers of the United States. We have gotten that circular up for the benefit of the American farmer who grows sugar beets, and we propose, as fast as we can get their names, to send a copy to every man interested in the business and who proposes to do something with it next year.

"AID FOR THE FARMER. "That is our part of the work, gentlemen—getting information to the farmer. We do not need to pay so much attention to the factory men. The American factory man is a pretty bright man, and he generally takes care of himself. He can be depended upon to look after the concerns that pertain to his end of the line, but it is a new business with our farmers. The latest interesting news that has come to my attention is that a trust has done a good thing in the sugar beet industry. The tobacco trust in Wisconsin has put its hand down so heavily that the farmer has not much profit in it. He understands the intensive cultivation. He is going to grow sugar beets. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and so there is some good coming.

"I merely dropped in this morning, gentlemen, on my way to work, to make you welcome and to express my



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THE SCOTTISH NAMES OF INDIANS.

THE prevalence of Scotch names with the Creek and Cherokee Indians has at various times been the source of some comment. Although other nations, and in fact nearly every nation is represented by the names borne by these people, the Scotch names are far more numerous and have suffered less change than those acquired from any other nation.

The names of some of these Scotch Indians are closely allied with the history of these two nations for the last 100 years, and for several generations such names as McIntosh, McKelopp, McCombe, Adair, McQueen and McGillivray are registered on nearly all the treaties and official papers of moment in either nation. Men bearing these names today are among the foremost of the progressive Indians.

account of the origin of these Scotch names:

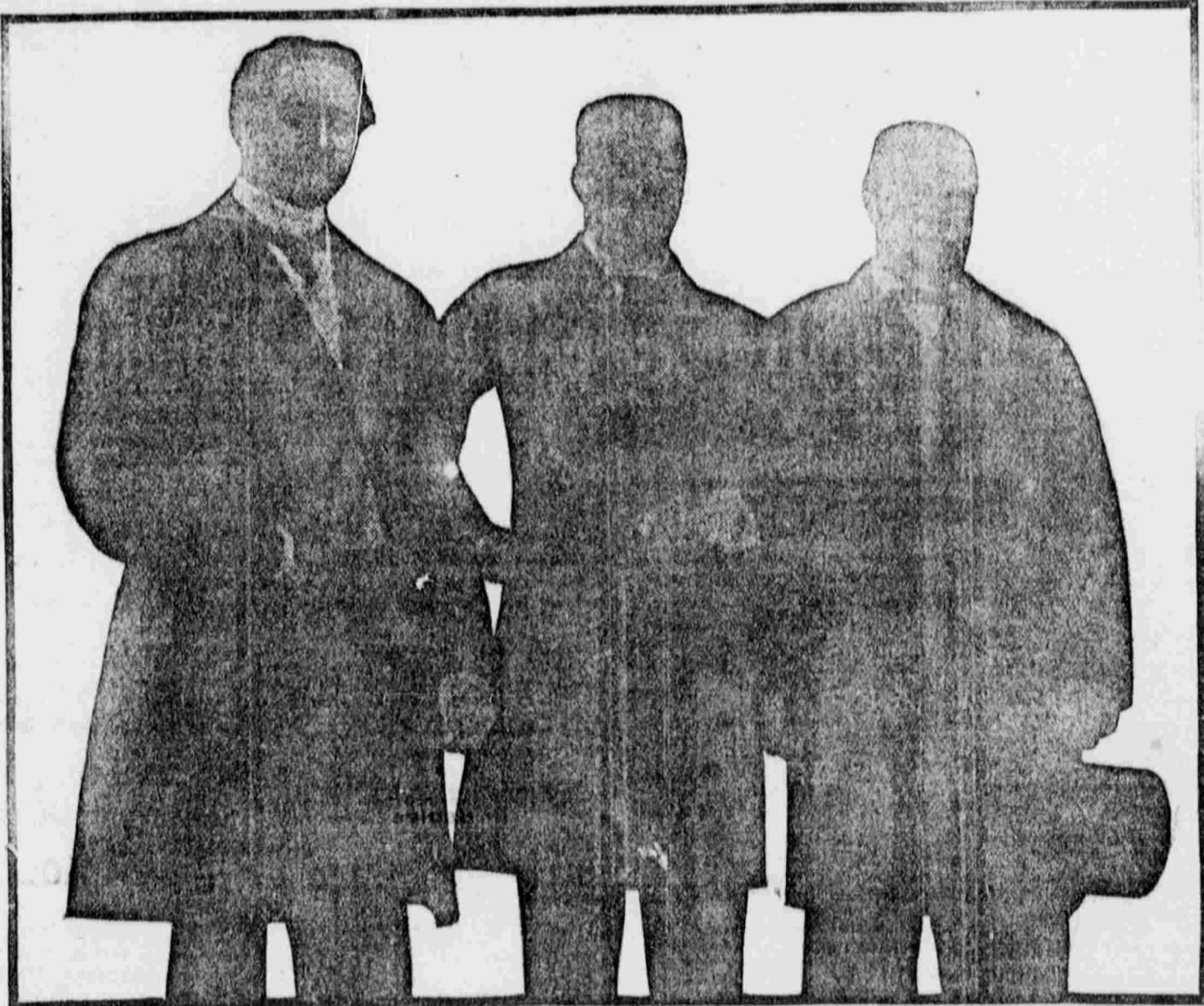
"As we stated, the origin of these Scotch names dates back over 100 years. At that time the Creek and Cherokee Indians, more especially, bent their efforts toward building up a nation of physically perfect men. The women were encouraged to mate only with the strong, robust men of the tribe, and if a weak man withstood the taunts and jibes of his fellows and remained, there was little chance of his securing a wife. In that way the life of these people was almost Spartan.

"While this sentiment was at its height the tribes were living in Georgia, some time before the Revolution, a reg-

iment of Scotch Highlanders was quartered in the vicinity of one of the principal villages of the nations. The Indian maidens looked with favor on the burly men of the north of Scotland, and a number of marriages was the result. When the regiment was ordered back to England, or to some other quarter of the globe, there were some of these Scotchmen who stayed behind, and their names have thus been fixed in the annals of the Creek nation. It is through the Creeks that the Cherokees acquired their Scotch names. Descendants of these Highlanders have been enrolled in the armies of the United States since that time, and President Roosevelt had several of them in his Rough Riders."—Kansas City Journal.

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