NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. In July 1935, we made an agreement with the Soviet Republics under which they gave assurances of purchasing from us goods and commodities to the value of 100,000,000 dollars each year for 10 years. On August 6, 1937, we made another agreement with the Soviets which goes much further. Among other things, it gives to that country the benefits of the unconditional and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment in respect to duties, tariffs, regulations, etc. This unconditional-most-favored-nation treatment that we hear so much about today originated many years ago. We have at the present time, treaties with most of the major nations which contain this clause. In substance, it means that we will give the same treatment, the same benefits and same concessions to one nation that we do to another in the matter of trade. Here is how it works. If we reduce the tariff on pork that comes to the U.S. from Canada, the same reduction is available to any other nation with whom we have a most-favored-nation treaty. If we reduce the tariff on cement from Belgium, the same reduction would be available to Spain, France, Great Britain or other cement-producing country. Today we have 16 reciprocal trade agreements in effect with other nations under which specific reductions in tariffs have been made in return for reductions on our products. This new agreement with Russia will mean that all these reductions will be available to her and it will be interesting to see what the course of our imports from the Soviet will be. In return for our concession, Russia agrees to increase her purchases from the U.S. so they will aggregate at least $40,000,000 per calendar year.

WHERE IS THE OTHER THIRD? To show you how important these molasses importations are, they tallied $36 million dollars in 1936. Of the 172 million gallons of ethyl alcohol made in this country in 1936, 149 million gallons or 86.15% of the total was made from molasses. Only 7.04% was made from grain. This alcohol is used for medicines, for laboratories, for rubbing purposes, for antiseptics, for lacquers and paints, and to drink. The molasses that now comes into this country for conversion into alcohol does the work of about 30,000,000 bushels of corn. That's between 8% and 10% of the total corn crop that leaves the farm and goes into industry. Now, we want to present for your edification a riddle: It takes 6 gallons of molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses.

You will note that the total number of workers employed as of March 1937 is about two-thirds of the number employed in 1929. Wonder where the other third is today and what they might be doing?

AN OLD FRIEND COMES TO LIGHT. Blackstrap molasses is back on the front page. The reason for this is that Congress has been dealing with a sugar bill and blackstrap molasses is a by-product of sugar refining. To show you how important these molasses importations are, they tallied $36 million dollars in 1936. Of the 172 million gallons of ethyl alcohol made in this country in 1936, 149 million gallons or 86.15% of the total was made from molasses. Only 7.04% was made from grain. This alcohol is used for medicines, for laboratories, for rubbing purposes, for antiseptics, for lacquers and paints, and to drink. The molasses that now comes into this country for conversion into alcohol does the work of about 30,000,000 bushels of corn. That's between 8% and 10% of the total corn crop that leaves the farm and goes into industry. Now, we want to present for your edification a riddle: It takes 6 gallons of blackstrap molasses to do the work of a bushel of corn. There are 12 pounds in a gallon of molasses. Six times twelve is 92. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore 72 pounds of molasses equals a bushel of corn. Molasses has a sugar content of 8%. Therefore 8% of 72 pounds is about 4 1/3 pounds. The tax under the old law is 3/100 of 14¢ per pound of sugars with the present new tax under the new law of 25¢ per gallon, the old tax was 75¢ per gallon. The difference of 50¢ is made up by 3 gallons of blackstrap molasses.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FRONT. By Congressman Everett M. Dirksen, 16th District.

How many workers will be affected by the proposals and hour bill to establish a maximum 40 hr. week and a minimum 40¢ per hour wage level. We don't know. Here's another bit of interesting information taken from the National Industrial Conference Board, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources which may be of interest. Total population as of Julv 1,1936 - 128,429,000. Number
of workers of all kinds -5280,000.Number of persons engaged in agriculture (who
are exempt from the proposed bill) 10,800,000. Total number of non-agricultural
workers 42,980,000. Number of unemployed - 7,900,000. Total employed non-agricul-
tural workers as of March 7, 1397 - 34,180,000. Number of persons in exempt groups,
about 20,784,000. Number of persons who would be affected if under 40¢ an hour and
over 40 hrs. per week, 13,396,000. Number of persons who work more than 40 hrs. a
week and would be affected is estimated to be about 6,000,000. Number of persons
who receive less than a minimum of 40¢ an hour or $16.00 a week is estimated at
3,000,000. These estimates however are highly speculative and only serve as a very
approximate guide in the deliberations on this measure.

BEHIND THE WAGE HOUR BILL. More than 150 years ago, before we had a Constitu-
tion, the original states were so jealous of each other and so selfish about trade that a
toll was levied on firewood taken from Connecticut to New York, on cabbages shipped
by wagon from New Jersey into Massachusetts and on virtually all commodities taken
from one state into another. The result was a paralysis of trade and commerce
between states. One can still see some of those little stone toll houses where
these taxes were collected. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and other framers of
the Constitution knew that if the new nation was to progress, this power to regulate
the commerce between the individual states would have to be reposed in a strong
central government. Thus it was that when the Constitution was prepared it contained
a provision found in section 8 of Article I, which says, "The Congress shall have
Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States and with
the Indian Tribes." This is the celebrated "commerce clause of the Constitution."
Commerce, trade and business between one state and another is interstate commerce.
Commerce, trade and business done entirely within a state is intrastate commerce.
Congress has nothing to say about the latter. But under the Constitution it can
regulate the former. Cutting hair, selling groceries over the counter, operating
a laundry, running a garage and such things are not interstate commerce. Selling
tractors, washing, machine or breakfast food and shipping it into other states is
interstate commerce. Under the proposed bill to establish minimum wages of 40¢ per
hour and maximum hours of 40 per week, Congress can only legislate with respect to
such business as is in interstate commerce. That is why local business is not
directly affected by such legislation and must be regulated by the State legislature
if there is to be regulation of such businesses.

HELP FOR STATES ON WILD LIFE PROJECTS. A bill has been introduced by Rep. Robertson
of Virginia, Chairman of the Special Wildlife Committee of the House which would
make funds available for the creation of wildlife projects such as feeding, nesting,
breeding and sanctuary grounds for wildfowl. The bill sets aside the Federal
cycle tax amounting to a little more than $3,300,000 and also all exempt 8% of
the funds derived from duck stamps which amounts to about $400,000, and makes this
money available for wildlife purposes. It would be apportioned among the states,
on the following basis: One half to each state on the basis that the area of the
United States, and one half on the basis of the number of paid hunting licenses in each state in relation to the total number of
hunting licenses for the U.S. The legislature of each state must consent to the
provisions of the bill before funds become available to such state. Illinois, if
qualified, would share to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. The bill
is pending before the House Committee on Agriculture and is being held up.
It probably needs some vigorous and vocal support from the sportmen to bring it out.

SHORT SAVINGS. Nobody, including the Dept. of Labor quite knows to what extent,
prison made goods in State and Federal prisons, competes with goods made outside and
Senator McCarran of Nevada is therefore proposing a survey at a cost of $20,000
to see just what the true picture is. Comparing 1936 with 1916, the population
had increased by 2%, the number of wet states increased from 25 to 42, but the
consumption of hard liquor decreased from 139 million to 130 million gallons.....
There are women working in eight different kinds of business in the nation's capital
who receive less than $4 per week If the bill introduced by Senator Black of
Alabama passes, it will require the taking of a census of employment and unemployment
before April 1, 1938.