

LITTLE FEAR OF BAD EFFECT ON U. S. THROUGH LONG WAR PLANTS FOR WALL GARDENS --FARMERS WEEK AT CORNELL

(Continued From First Page.)

It is true that Michigan has not been directly interested in the manufacture of munitions of war as much as some of the other States, it cannot be denied that the war has been instrumental in bringing about an era of prosperity in the iron and copper regions of the north, with those engaged in the manufacture of medicines, and, in fact, chemicals of all descriptions. In addition, the demand for food supplies has increased the price of the staple farm commodities and that in turn has created a larger purchasing power in the rural districts.

As to "What effect may be expected if the war should continue another year?" I would say that it would be a year of prosperity as far as Michigan is concerned, and might even in actual results be more profitable from a money standpoint than the present year.

In replying to the inquiry in regard to the approximate number of unemployed in this State, I would say that the number is away below normal and I have doubts if there is a well equipped, able bodied man in Michigan to-day who is really looking for work who cannot find it.

Ohio.

By MALCOLM JENNINGS, Secretary Ohio Manufacturers Association.

Ohio is again enjoying a moderate form of prosperity. There has been a revival of industry in many lines and our merchants are reporting a holiday trade in excess of any for the last three years.

Generally this partial revival can be ascribed to two causes. We have been blessed with bounteous crops, which were marketed at top prices, putting our agricultural element in fine condition. The second cause, of course, is the demand made for American products by the war in Europe.

While we should like to join the optimistic chorus and sink with them in confidence that prosperity is here and here to stay, we cannot forget that the conditions which preceded the war and brought about stagnation in our industrial and business circles generally are still with us.

We are still confronted with the uncertainties which recent legislation, national and local, has thrown around the conduct of business enterprises; we are still under threat of the extension of the Federal labor organizing law, demanding shorter hours with increased pay and opposing efficiency methods and reasonably full production; the railroads, which are the arteries of commerce, are still hampered and harassed by overmuch regulation.

Ohio is an industrial State, and the conditions here, we believe, differ only in degree from those in the other States having similar interests.

Iowa.

By GOV. GEORGE W. CLARK.

What are the industrial and business conditions in your State? Good. To what extent and in what direction has the war affected these conditions? Do not see that it has any particular effect.

What effect may be expected if the war should continue another year? If any change, improvement, I should think.

Apart from what may be expected as a result of the war, what is the general outlook in your Commonwealth? Good. What is the approximate number of the unemployed in your State? Think everybody is employed.

Minnesota.

By GOV. W. S. HAMMOND.

What are industrial and business conditions in your State? Very good. To what extent and in what direction has the war affected these conditions? In my opinion created a greater demand for iron.

What effect may be expected if the war should continue another year? Continued demand.

Apart from what may be expected as a result of the war, what is the general outlook in your Commonwealth? Very good indeed.

What is the approximate number of the unemployed in your State? Very few really wanting work fail to find it.

Kansas.

By GOV. ARTHUR CAPPER.

First. What are industrial and business conditions in your State? Industrial and business conditions in Kansas are very good.

Second. To what extent and in what direction has the war affected these conditions? It has caused an increase of several million dollars in the value of exportation of horses, mules, wheat, lead, zinc, walnut logs and other commodities used by the war.

Third. What effect may be expected if the war should continue another year? It is likely there will be continuation of the exportations

mentioned in answer to No. 2, probably in a greater degree.

Fourth. Apart from what may be expected as a result of the war, what is the general outlook in your Commonwealth? It is difficult to say just what the situation will be after the close of the war. Kansas is primarily an agricultural State and farming is the chief industry. The crop acreage in anticipation of the active European markets will be greatly increased, the hope being, of course, that there will be a corresponding increase in production. With the close of the war and the subsequent decrease in exportation when Europe again begins to produce, there may be, and probably will be, a sharp decline in prices, to say nothing of the probable effect the new tariff will have under normal conditions. So there is, in my opinion, more or less uncertainty as to the stability of prices for agricultural products for some time after the return of peace abroad.

Fifth. What is the approximate number of the unemployed in your State? There are practically no unemployed in Kansas.

The coal mines were not working more than one-fourth time and employing considerably reduced forces. The low price of coal, owing to the due to the war prevented many farmers from meeting their obligations and in turn the "furnishing" merchants were unable to advance supplies only in limited quantities for the 1915 crop.

Business coming in to this office at this time, covering a period from June, 1915, to July, 1916, indicate that the European war retarded business in general at least 50 per cent.

At this time business in general has advanced to the point that Arkansas is in better condition today than for many years. The farmers were compelled to cease the one crop idea and produce more of the products consumed on the farm. This, with the advance in price of cotton, the staple crop, has enabled them to discharge their debts of 1914 and 1915 and to a very great extent relieve them from the mortgage system.

During the last three months the number interests have resumed activity and are running full time, and in many instances double shifts are employed.

The advance in price of zinc and lead has caused the northwest section of the State to anticipate a business boom, as in this section there is probably some of the richest zinc and lead mines in the country virtually undeveloped. With the price of lead advancing from \$38 a ton to \$110 capital has been attracted to this section, and in this section there is greater prosperity than in years will be enjoyed by this section of the State.

The coal industry is about the only industry in the State not receiving its share of the return of prosperity. Less coal is being mined than in former years. But in the coal section, the State is producing gas and oil wells are being sunk and at present that section is furnishing much natural gas.

The banks of the State are in a more prosperous condition than for a number of years. The deposits are heavier and collections are reported good.

The State of Arkansas is rapidly recovering from the evil effects upon business occasioned by the war and indications now point to greater prosperity for the State for 1916 than in the history of the country.

Arkansas. By J. C. CLARK, Commissioner of Labor.

During the months of December, 1914, and January and February, 1915, and as late as June, 1915, the Labor Department made investigations by letter through the chambers of commerce, boards of trade, labor organizations, Mayors of cities and other sources as to the effect the European

war has given them to improve their business of almost every kind.

There are very few in this State who wish employment who are not accommodated, and the unemployed are generally those who do not wish to work. In fact, there is a demand for laborers in many sections of the State and they would be welcomed if industrious, but we wish no loafers or disturbers of the peace.

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