

Questions and Answers About Farm Programs

Q. What is the flue-cured tobacco marketing quota for 1939?
 A. A 1939 quota of 754 million pounds has been proclaimed as provided in the act since the total supply of bright tobacco was in excess of the reserve supply level.

Q. Will the 1939 allotments and quotas be furnished to farmers prior to the referendum?
 A. Every effort is being made to complete the 1939 quotas and allotments in order that they can be furnished to farmers prior to the referendum.

Q. Are the marketing quotas and allotments likely to be satisfactory to all farmers?
 A. In view of the favorable prices for tobacco in recent years which causes farmers to want to grow more tobacco, it is unlikely that the quotas and allotments can be entirely satisfactory to all farmers.

Q. Why do the quotas and allotments seem to be necessary?
 A. Without them farmers would market so much tobacco that disastrously low prices inevitably would follow. The allotments and quotas represent the most equitable scheme that it has been possible to develop up to the present time under which all farmers can take part in effectively adjusting supplies in line with demand.

Q. Why are the marketing quotas kept separate from the acreage allotments?
 A. Chiefly because of the decision of the Supreme Court on the old AAA as to regulation of production on farms. The marketing quotas provide for regulation of tobacco marketed in interstate and foreign commerce in line with market demands. The acreage allotments are voluntary and provide the basis for payments to farmers under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Thus, the two parts of the tobacco program operate without regulating the production on any farm. While the quotas may influence action by farmers in producing and marketing tobacco, they operate in the final analysis to regulate marketings in interstate and foreign commerce. This is plain when it is recognized that quotas may be transferred among farms so that a total quantity of tobacco may be marketed equal to the national quota even though some farmers produce more than their farm quota while others produce less.

Q. What is the most important difference between the present program and the programs in effect in 1934 and 1935 under the old AAA and Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act?
 A. The 1934 and 1935 programs provided specific acreage and production allotments for individual farms and were intended to regulate production. The present program provides regulation only in the case

Current Tobacco Facts

The price of flue-cured tobacco since 1933 has been more than six cents per pound higher than it could have been if the AAA farm program had not been in effect.

Farmers can sell as much tobacco over a period of years with a program as they can without a program.

Without a program, prices paid for tobacco must be low enough from year to year to discourage excessive marketings in future years.

With a program, prices for tobacco can be kept at favorable levels because farmers can keep their marketings in line with demand from year to year.

Within reasonable price limits, there is little relation between the farm price of flue-cured tobacco and the amount of this tobacco consumed.

The price received by farmers for tobacco represents a relatively small part of the price paid by consumers for tobacco products.

of marketings in interstate and foreign commerce.

Q. Are the marketing quotas any more likely to be constitutional than the regulation of production under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1934 and 1935?
 A. The tobacco marketing quotas have been held to be valid by a district court in Georgia. It is expected that this case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Q. What recommendations, designed to improve the 1939 program have been made?
 A. The principal recommendations made by farmer representatives are as follows:

1. That the discrepancies between quotas and acreage allotments which existed on individual farms in 1938 be eliminated.
2. That only one per cent of the 1939 national marketing quota should be used for new tobacco farms in 1939. This recommendation recognizes that farmers already are in a position to grow about one-third more flue-cured tobacco than the present annual world consumption of this tobacco.
3. That transfer of additional quota to any farm having excess tobacco should be limited to not more than 10 per cent of the original quota for the farm.
4. That regulations for issuance of quotas and for transfer of quotas among farms should be corrected so as to eliminate some irregularities that have developed under the method used in 1938.

Q. How are the 1939 quotas for

AAA Officer Tell Why Quotas Needed

In the referendum on cotton and flue-cured tobacco quotas for 1939, scheduled for December 10, producers of North Carolina will have a chance to decide for themselves whether or not they want to keep the supply of cotton and tobacco at a more reasonable level and then to keep excessive supplies that ruin prices from piling up in the future, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

"Quotas also protect the farmers who plant within their acreage allotments from having their efforts defeated by those who overplant," Floyd said.

In this connection the AAA officer pointed out that with quotas in effect this year, the national cotton allotment was not overplanted. The national allotment was about 27,500,000 acres and producers actually grew about 26,450,000 acres. This indicates, he said, that quotas were one factor in keeping the adjustment efforts of cooperating farmers from being defeated or made less effective by those who otherwise might have stayed out of the program.

Floyd said every farmer owes it to himself to learn all he can about the 1939 AAA program, and then vote his convictions in the December 10 referendum. Meetings to explain the program are being held throughout the cotton and flue-cured tobacco sections, to be climaxed by a mass meeting of farmers at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on Thursday, December 1, to hear Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture.

Separate ballot boxes for cotton and tobacco quota votes will be provided at community polling places for the December 10 referendum. Any farmer who produced flue-cured tobacco in 1938 and cotton producers of a staple of 1 1/2 inches or less are eligible to vote.

AAA Boosts Income Of Tobacco Farmers

During the five years, 1934-38, under AAA programs, flue-cured tobacco farmers have received one-fourth more money for the leaf crop than in any other five-year period in history, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

The average annual income from 1934 to 1938 for flue-cured tobacco was \$167,000,000, and it is estimated that the 1938 crop will bring farmers around \$175,000,000, the third highest income on record, Floyd stated.

"Over a period of years, with the program in effect, flue-cured tobacco growers can market about as much tobacco as they could without the program, and they can market it at a higher price level," the Triple-A official says. "Without the program, years of heavy production would be followed by years of small crops because growing tobacco would not be profitable to the producers."

"The marketing quota plan, a referendum on which will be held December 10, is an important part of the AAA program. Acreage allotments and soil-building practices are in the program every year, and if tobacco farmers plant within their acreage allotments, marketing quotas will not be necessary in most years. But whenever excess plantings or heavy yields cause the supply to reach a certain high level stated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to announce a marketing quota for the next year," Floyd concluded.

"Any person who grew flue-cured tobacco in 1938 can vote in the December 10 referendum. In order to become effective, flue-cured tobacco quotas must be approved by two-thirds of those voting."

Census Bureau Faces Heavy Task For 1940

Under the supervision of Director William L. Austin, the Bureau of the Census is completing plans for carrying out the biggest assignment in its history, the decennial census of 1940. Because of the many changes that have taken place in the industrial, social and economic life of the American people since 1930, the next census, the sixteenth, is regarded as the most important ever undertaken. To take the county, and tabulate and analyze the returns, will require the services of approximately 150,000 persons. The Census Bureau has a present personnel of about 700. To recruit, train and direct the large army of enumerators is a big job in itself.

Secretary Roper—this month will appoint four advisory committees to recommend questions for inclusion in the 1940 schedules. Each committee will include four persons representing interested groups outside the government, and one member from the Central Statistical Board as spokesman for Federal statistical agencies. The advisory committees will submit recommendations on the population, manufacturing, business and agriculture schedules. Each committee will hold informal hearings to get the views of those interested.

Notice of Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by Sam H. Hopkins and wife, Florine Hopkins, on the 4th day of January, 1928, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in Book P-2 at page 274, said deed of trust having been given for the purpose of securing certain notes of even date and tenor therewith, default having been made in the payment of the said notes, and the stipulations contained in the said deed of trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the owner of the said notes, the undersigned trustee will, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1938, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying along the old Jamesville and Plymouth Road, bounded on the West by the said public road, bounded on the North by T. H. Gurkin land, bounded on the South by said T. H. Gurkin land, bounded on the East by the Davis land, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being the same land that is known as the Corine Gurkin place, and that was sold to us.

This the 6th day of November, 1938.

R. G. HARRISON, Trustee.
 n15-4t ELBERT S. PEEL, Atty.

Notice of Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee by George Butler on the 3rd day of December, 1930, and of record in the public registry of Martin County in Book C-3 at page 374, said deed of trust having been given for the purpose of securing certain note of even date and tenor therewith, default having been made in the payment of the said note, and the stipulations contained in the said deed of trust not having been complied with, and at the request of the owner of the said note, the undersigned trustee will, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1938, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit:

Commonly known and designated as the Woolard Mill tract containing 35 acres, more or less, bounded on the North and East by Mrs. Neely Lilley, on the South by Dave Griffin, and on the West by the Simon Perry land, and being the same land deeded to George Butler by T. L. Green and W. H. Wilson by deed dated March 13th, 1901, and of record in Book FFF, at page 168.

This the 6th day of November, 1938.

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Health In South Is Nation's Big Worry

The South presents the nation's No. 1 health problem, Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the U. S. Public Health Service, recently declared in testimony before the joint Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority development in Dixie.

While lauding the TVA's measures for safeguarding the health of its employees, Dr. Parran reeled off statistics which he said show that the South is the nation's No. 1 health problem.

Individual farms likely to compare with quotas established in 1938?

A. County and local committees of the AAA will make adjustments in 1938 quotas so as to eliminate as far as possible inequalities which existed in 1938 among the quotas for individual farms.

Run-off Of Water Will Cause Erosion

Farmers in North Carolina are beginning to realize farm terracing is only a part of the fundamental erosion-control problem involved in a complete water disposal system for the entire farm, according to W. D. Lee, of the State College Extension Service and E. B. Garrett, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation.

In the past, they point out, the general practice has been to discharge water from the ends of terraces or hillside ditches on to any accessible area, not in cultivation, such as abandoned fields, roads and line ditches. Concentration of water on these unprotected areas speeds up erosion and often develops gulches which work back into the fields destroying the measures which were intended to protect the field.

In many instances protected woodlands or well-sodded pasture lands are accessible upon which the concentrated flow from terraces may be discharged and spread without inducing erosion.

Natural drainage ways or broad field depressions, when properly stabilized with vegetation, provide the finest type of outlet. Such areas may be converted into meadow strips which will not only serve as outlets but will also supply the farmer with an abundance of hay.

In erosion control demonstration areas it has been found desirable in some cases, where natural outlets are not available, to establish disposal areas along the edge of the field by retiring a triangular-shaped strip to perennial hay crops, shrubs or trees. When adequate cover has been established, water may be discharged safely on such areas.

No Profit In Soybeans Due To The Low Price

Eastern Carolina farmers say there is no profit in soybeans sold as beans this fall—the price is only 60 cents a bushel.

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Christmas Club

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Mrs. Christmas Shopp

FIFTY DOLLARS 50.00

DAD is happy, because he knows that though he hasn't made a million — he has enough cash coming from his Christmas Club check to buy the family the gifts and goodies and new clothes they need and deserve. Dad put away a little each week in our Christmas Club, and now he doesn't have to touch his earnings or other savings to play Santa Claus. Sensible, isn't it?

JOIN NOW!

Guaranty Bank & Trust Co.

Notice of Sale Under Execution

North Carolina, Martin County.
 W. H. Carstarphen and C. D. Carstarphen, Administrators of the estate of C. D. Carstarphen vs. Whit Ruffin.

Under and by virtue of a certain execution issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court and directed to me in the above entitled action, said execution having been served on the defendant and payment, refused, I will on Friday, Dec. 9, 1938, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the court house door in the town of Williamston, N. C., offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said judgment the following described parcel or lot of land, to-wit:

That certain lot or parcel of land situate in the town of Williamston, N. C., adjoining the lands of Jennie Ruffin and others, and being a lot in the town of Williamston on Elm Street, beginning at a point on Elm Street 42 feet from Mary Carroll's corner; thence a line parallel with Mary Carroll's line a distance of 90 feet to Jennie Ruffin's line; thence along Jennie Ruffin's line and the line of the S. S. Hadley estate a distance of 40 feet; thence a line parallel with Mary Carroll's line to Elm Street; thence along Elm Street to the beginning, same being a 40 foot front lot lying 42 feet from Mary Carroll's line on Elm Street, and being the identical lot deeded by said Whit Ruffin by deed dated Oct. 5th, 1938 to Mary Davis and husband and the same land prescribed in a certain deed of trust to Hugh G. Horton, Trustee, dated Oct. 5th, 1938, executed by said Mary Davis and husband recorded in Book X-3, page 1 to which reference is made.

This the 11th day of November, 1938.

C. B. ROEBUCK,
 Sheriff Martin County

Our Anniversary SALE!

Affords You a Wonderful Opportunity to Save Money ON YOUR Christmas Gifts

Our sale is store-wide, embracing all that is new and appropriate for gifts. Make your selections now while stocks are complete and prices lower.

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