

MANY NEW IDEAS ARE GIVEN TRIAL

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NO. CAROLINA UNDER PRESIDENT'S NEW DEAL

Past Few Months Have Seen Many And Great Experiments Put Into Operation

Perhaps the year 1933-34 will go down in history as America's greatest experiment, and we still hope, a successful one. At any rate the situation was almost hopeless for farmers. They had no effective organization for control of production or marketing. They, therefore, could not compete with other industries, and would naturally remain the foot stool of the raw products source.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, was chosen by President Roosevelt for his economic ideas rather than for any political abilities. The Secretary has surrounded himself with other economic experts. The control of production was deemed essential, before any real farm relief might be expected. Thus was the birth of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs for cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn-hogs, peanuts, dairy cattle, etc., curtailment.

In North Carolina and Person County, as elsewhere, the routine duties of demonstration agents and other farm specialists in general have been radically changed from field workers to business managers, with especial attention to organization management, sign-up campaigns, etc.

Crop reports, farm surveys and farm statistics generally have become recognized as an essential basis of analyzing the farmers' contracts. The first efforts, without such information, resulted in confusion, delays and disappointments. Fortunately, North Carolina was the best prepared of all Southern states to meet the emergency. Even the average Tar Heel farmer was largely prepared, through his fifteen years experience in reporting his crop acreages to his township tax list-taker. While the individual farmer's information is confidential and is not used as evidence against growers, yet as collective and "sample" information for townships and counties, it serves in many helpful ways.

North Carolina's story is best told by the fact that she ranks fourth in the total value of crops, in comparison with other states. This necessitates better than for most state, or else yields have been better. Either is good news.

The most difficult problem facing agricultural leaders is to convince farmers of the importance of reliable and complete farm facts. It is quite human to stretch one's conscience in making out crop control contracts, as was shown in every tobacco and cotton-growing county in the State last spring. For instance, if there is reasonable doubt between 26 and 30 acres of a given crop, one plans safe in reporting 30 acres, and thereby develops a surplus acreage for all contracts. It is poor reasoning, that "because others do this, I shall too."

The severe freezes of February, 1934, damaged small grains heavily. This was particularly true of fall sown oats, truck crops and other semi-tropical growth. But advantages resulted. Rainy seasons did some damage to crops in certain sections, while dry weather did damage in others, but as a whole, Piedmont North Carolina goes to market shortly with a bountiful harvest. Prices of livestock have shown little improvement, but the hog and dairy cattle control programs will doubtless improve the situation.

Farm taxes were highest in 1928, which average 674 percent of the 1913 level. The year 1932 showed 504 percent, with 1933 much lower, due to the State ad valorem shifts. The 1932 per acre tax in North Carolina averages 48 cents, as compared with 38 for the South Atlantic States and 46 for the United States. In 1913 and 1914 they averaged 10 cents then it gradually rose to 63 and 64 cents in 1927 and 1928. The present rate is at least a third less than that.

The stocks of farmers' products are definitely declining. Resulting prices are rising. The costs of products that farmers must buy are also advancing, and thereby holding the farmers' purchasing power to 60 percent of the pre-war values. However, a year ago this percentage was below 50 percent.

Find 422 Washingtons Among Nation's Cities

In the United States there are 422 cities and towns named Washington. The first town to be so named is Washington, N. C., and dates back to 1776.

TOBACCO RICHEST OF STATE CROPS

Recent Figures Show 1934 Yield In Nation 70 Per Cent Of The 1927-31 Average

Figures released last week by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the country as a whole will produce this year 1,042,942,000 pounds of tobacco, or 70 percent of its average for the period 1927-1931. North Carolina will produce 393,650,000 pounds, or 78 percent of its average for the same period. Tobacco is North Carolina's most valuable crop.

The state's strong agricultural position is further emphasized by figures concerning cotton, which has in past years been considered king in the south. North Carolina will produce more than its allotment of cotton under the Bankhead cotton bill, which limited the crop to 10,400,000 bales.

The United States as a whole will grow only 77.7 percent of the ten year average for 1921-30 of the 32 principal crops in this country combined. North Carolina will grow 107.4 percent of its normal amount. Tobacco is the only agricultural commodity, the export of which for June exceeded the export in June, 1933.

The Graham brothers, prominent Mecklenburg dairymen, report highly gratifying results with alfalfa as a dairy feed.

APPROVAL OF A CODE FOR WAREHOUSES

Forbids Retains And Will Slow Down Tobacco Sales

Tobacco sold by auction and auction and loose leaf warehouses is to be handled under a code of fair competition that is designed to enable the industry to eliminate many trade practices considered detrimental to the best interests of warehousemen and growers, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced.

Officials of the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who assisted members of the industry in drawing up the code, pointed out that the code is unique in that it provides for representation of tobacco farmers on the code authority, which will administer the code.

The code provides for a producers' advisory committee of five members, whose chairman is a member of the auction and loose leaf tobacco warehouse industry code authority which is set up under the code. The producers' advisory committee is designed to represent the interests of tobacco growers and to act as spokesman, through its chairman, for the producers. The chairman, however, is not entitled to vote as a member of the authority.

Voting members of the code authority will number 11, ten of them elected by warehouse associations in

the various tobacco belts and one selected by members of the industry who are not warehouse association members.

National Day Of Prayer For Prosperity Is Urged

Striling, N. J.—A nation-wide movement to have all creeds set aside a day in September to pray for prosperity was launched recently by St. Joseph's Guild here. The guild was organized last year as a non-sectarian prayer movement, although it was founded by a Roman Catholic missionary organization.

The idea for prosperity prayers was broached here June 17 at the Father's Day celebration held at the shrine. Brother Augustine, secretary of the guild, asked that Jewish congregations set aside Friday evening, Sept. 7, or Saturday, Sept. 8, and those accustomed to worshipping on Sundays offer their prayers Sept. 9.

Copies of the resolution containing the suggestion were sent to President Roosevelt and members of Congress and Legislatures.

UNUSUAL PET

A canary bird that has been trained to eat food from its owner's mouth and roll over and play dead at command is the unusual pet possessed by James C. Furman, of San Francisco, California.

FAILURE TO REACH MARKETING AGREEMENT WITH BUYERS MAY BE TO FARMERS' BEST INTEREST

Tobacco Growers Have No Assurance As To The Future Of Price Fixing

While many tobacco growers are disappointed on account of the failure to reach a marketing agreement with the buyers for the 1934 crop, there is a possibility that this failure may react to the best interest of the farmers in the final analysis.

The establishing of a parity price might be a good thing for the growers this year. It would assure the tobacco farmers of a fair profit on the curtailed crop of 1934. The present government at Washington is in sympathy with the farmers. Price fixing by government officials sympathetic to the needs of the grower would probably prove beneficial in the immediate years that lie ahead.

However, the farmer has no assurance that the power of price fixing, once it becomes established by precedent, would always rest in the hands of those who are friendly to the tobacco grower. Should it fall into unfriendly hands, the procedure of price fixing could easily become a curse to the farmer instead of a blessing, since in that event natural increases in the price of tobacco could be prevented.

As the matter now stands, the farmer has two main factors upon

which he can rely. One is the curtailment of the crop brought about by the cooperative production control agreements. This assures him that the total supply of tobacco will be considerably less in quantity this year than it was in 1932.

Under the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, this curtailment should provide higher prices for the quantity to be placed on the market. The setting up of artificial prices conceivably might interfere with this natural process, to the hurt of the farmer, in case the price level should be pitched too low.

The other factor upon which the grower can rely is the provision in the law which gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power to license the tobacco manufacturers and fix the price which they pay for tobacco.

Monkey Guards Still With a Pronged Fork

A monkey, armed with a pitchfork, confronted raiders at the entrance to an underground liquor plant in the hills, near Lancaster, Pa. Wrestling the weapon from the animal, the police found a 75-gallon still and 200 gallons of liquor.

Cumberland cotton growers received \$46,000 in rental checks recently.

WELCOME

To Our Store
To Roxboro

And Our

Tobacco Market



AS ROXBORO BEGINS ANOTHER HARVEST SEASON WE WOULD LIKE TO WISH EVERYBODY THE BEST OF EVERYTHING. CONDITIONS ARE GOING TO BE GOOD FOR US THIS FALL. OUR STORE IS, MORE THAN EVER, THE STORE THAT ALWAYS WELCOMES YOU ON EVERY OCCASION. SO COME IN TO SEE US AND LOOK OUR NEW FALL GOODS OVER—OR, IF YOU DON'T WANT TO BUY, COME IN AND MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME ANYWAY. OUR STORE IS ALWAYS OPEN TO YOU, AND YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

WE HAVE BOUGHT OUR FALL MERCHANDISE IN LARGE QUANTITIES, AND SO WE WILL HAVE QUALITY, QUANTITY, AND A SAVING TO PASS ON TO YOU. FOR WHEN WE BUY IN QUANTITY, WE CAN SAVE MONEY, AND IT IS THIS SAVING THAT WE WISH TO PASS TO OUR CUSTOMERS. - OUR FALL STOCK IS COMPLETE. WE CARRY SHOES, DRYGOODS, FURNISHINGS, GROCERIES, MEATS AND MOST EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME NEED. WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SAVE YOU MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE, WHETHER IT BE LARGE OR SMALL. YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES TO BE IN LINE WITH THE PRICES YOU RECEIVE FOR YOUR FARM PRODUCE AND EVERY ITEM IS DEPENDABLE.

Between \$250,000 and \$300,000 are annually spent in Roxboro as a direct result of its tobacco market. Mr. Farmer and Mr. Business Man, sell your tobacco on your local market and see that your friends do the same. A large tobacco support means growth for Roxboro and Person County. Give the market your support and you, you, too will be benefitted.

Mr. Farmer

We are thinking of you and your interest and urge you to sell your tobacco in Roxboro where you will receive the best service, fair dealing, and right prices.

And Remember

Our location on Depot Street out of the high rent district is the reason we can save you money on every item bought from us, right in the heart of the season, such as, Barley, Vetch, Crimson Clover, Old Fashioned Clover, Orchard Grass, Alsike Clover, Herds Grass.

Winter Coal

Coal prices are as cheap now as they will be this year. Next month they commence to climb. Coal from our yards is of the best quality and full quantity.

R. H. Gates

Free Delivery and Prompt Service
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