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The Cigarette Age

Per Capita Consumption is 856 a Year, or 43 Packages for Each Inhabitant

The per capita consumption of cigarettes in the United States last year was 856, or almost 43 packs of 20 cigarettes each for every inhabitant, the Commerce Department revealed. The total compares with a per capita consumption of 820 in 1927.

Total consumption for the year amounted to 102,765,000,000, by far the greatest of any country in the record per capita with 1,432.

factories consuming 138,150,127 been asking folks some impudent may not apply entirely. pounds of tobacco for all purposes in questions about their affairs, and for the United States. In Germany there and here are some of the an- average over the state of about 19 and Japan the annual consumption of swers I get.

1,000,000,000.



WE KNOW HOW PARTICULAR YOU ARE ABOUT PILLOWS

But send one or two along in your next bundle and see how clean and downy they come back. We wash them in their ticks—under special sunlight drying methods that preserve their lovely appearance. The price is only \$1.00 per pair, a service fee that many women are gladly paying to be freed from this toil and worry. You, too, will appreciate the service of our courteous driver.

THE PILOT, a Paper With Character, Aberdeen, North Carolina

Farmer's 20-Cent Pound of **Tobacco Reaches Ultimate Consumer at \$2.00 Pound**

When Various Taxes Have Been Added to Manufacturing and Marketing Costs, Price Bears Little Resemblance to Grower's Return

SELLS ABOUT 10 TIMES FIRST COST

some for pipe smoking, but as this By Bion H. Butler So much has been said about the state is a cigarette state, and our world, although Cuba, according to price of tobacco, and the cut the to- product is almost exclusively bright unofficial estimates, still holds the bacco manufacturers take, and the leaf the best I could do in the way various other things that enter into of information is to deal with cig-

The United Kingdom is believed to the cost of getting the crop from the arettes and to base the information rank next to the United States, its farmer to the consumer that I have gathered on cigarettes, even though it

The crop last year totaled 484,000,-1927, as against 290,464,000 pounds looking up some figures here and 000 pounds of leaf, and sold for an grounds in condition. cents, bringing almost a hundred mil-

cigarettes amounted to 32,000,000,000 North Carolina bright leaf tobacco is lion dollars. The year before it sold and 28,000,000,000, respectively, and looked upon as a cigarette tobacco and for slightly less, for while the crop in Czechoslovakia and Italy each about some of it is. Some is used for plug was smaller the price was a little manufacture, some for wrappers and larger. So I will use the figures of a

hundred million dollars as that is an easy unit from which to work. The average price of all leaf sold in the state for the two years is just above 20 cents, so for ease of figuring we may say the crop of the two seasons was passed along to the buyers for that price. It is near enough for the deductions to be drawn. Twenty cents a pound is not a hard figure to keep n mind.

Marketing Costs

Cigarettes sell in the market in this community for twelve and a half to fifteen cents a package for the ordinary types, depending on where you buy them. The package has marked on its cover ten ounces as the net weight of the contents. That means that a pound which is sixteen ounces sells in cigarettes for from \$1.92 to \$2.40, or from nine and a half to twelve times as much as is paid the farmer for growing the crop and delivering it to the warehouse floors. Dealers in tobacco say they pay \$1.08 to \$1.14 for ten packages of cigarettes, depending on the method of buying, which means the profit runs from 11 cents to 36 cents on the pound of tobacco, depending also on how the stock is bought and how it is sold. I don't know much about buying and selling goods but a margin of 11 cents on \$1.08 or \$1.14 does not look very big to me. The higher fig-ure of 36 cents may sound more al-luring to the retailer. But he has to pay license taxes on selling tobacco, and it seems that pretty nearly every time anybody having anything to do with tobacco turns around he has to pay a special tax of some sort. There I reached the end of my string as far as reliable figures are concerned for I have no contact with jobbers and distributors of manufactured tobacco, and they want a profit, and have taxes to pay on handling tobacco. Then comes the freight rates, and the distribution costs all along the line. Then we get to the factory. It is assumed that the tobacco factories earn enormous for-tunes. Probably they do right well. I do not follow the industrial figures, but I notice that American Tobacco stocks sell around \$200.00 and pay eight per cent on a par of \$100, cr four per cent on the investment. The Reynolds company sells for about \$60, with a dividend rate of \$2.40. These stocks can be bought by anybody who wants to share in the gains of the companies. I am not recommending the purchase of stocks in anything. Stocks are much like the Duke of York, who with ten thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again.

SPEND \$63,000 IMPROVING STATE FAIR GROUNDS

The gang of convicts which has been engaged in top soiling the State Fair grounds, and sowing grass in preparation for the crowds which are expected there from October 14 to 19. has now begun putting the race track in condition for the five-day program of horse racing from Monday through Friday of fair week.

Over 100 horses are already entered in the races, and the purses will total \$7,200, \$400 more than last year purses. Because of the better

condition of the track, better records are expected to be made than were made last year. The work on the fair grounds in-

cluded grading, laying drainage tile and covering the entire grounds with a four inch layer of rock crushing, sand, top soil and gravel. Over \$63,-000 has been spent putting the

Save on the Budget Plan---

Ask any man who has made a financial success in life how he accomplished it. His answer will be, "By Saving." He did not spend every cent he made, but built up a fund which was available when he needed it for different purposes. He is no different than you, except that you must learn the saving habit.

W. C. ROUNTREE, M. D.

FOR FREE DIAGNOSIS AND LITERATURE

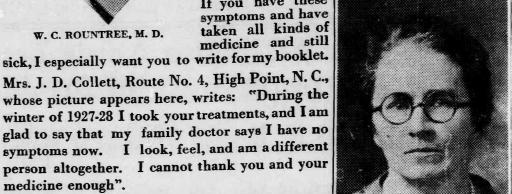
WRITE: W. C. Rountree, M. D., Austin, Texas.

medicine enough".

Save on the budget plan-a certain amount each week going into your savings account. You will be surprised how it will grow and earn more money for you. Interest 4 per cent, compounded quarterly.

stomach trouble, loss of weight, loss of sleep, sore mouth, pains in the back and shoulders. peculiar swimming in the head frothy like phlegm in throat, passing mucous from the bowcls, especially after taking purgative, burning feet, brown, rough or yellow skin, burning or itching skin, rash on the hands, face and arms resembling sunburn, habitual constipation, sometimes alternating with diarrhoea) copper or metallic taste, skin sensative to sunheat, forgetfulness, despondency and thoughts that you might lose your mind, gums a fiery red and falling away from the teeth, general weakness

with loss of energy If you have these symptoms and have taken all kinds of medicine and still sick, I especially want you to write for my booklet.



MRS. J. D. COLLETT

Friday, September 13, 1929

If you have any of the following symptoms

I have the remedy no matter what your

trouble has been diagnosed: Nervousness,

Fr

ma clu eig icz Mi ch int W. ers pri ru Le hei en by tar

Curtains and Drapes Too-

are laundered here by the most improved methods. We first measure your curtains. Then we wash them and put them on stretchers set to the original size of the curtains. They are returned to you fresh, clean and unshrunk.

THE FAMILY LAUNDRY

Southern Pines,

North Carolina

The Woman of Today Lets Modern Science Do the Lobor of the Woman of Yesterday.



License Taxes

The tobacco companies pay big license taxes to the state. The rates for making cigarettes is from \$70 up to \$75,000. Every dealer is taxed from five to ten dollars. Warehouses pay from \$25 to \$500. And then comes your good Uncle Sam who takes away a couple of hundred million dollars from the North Carolina manufacturers of tobacco, and by the time all the tax is paid the pound of tobacco that the farmer sold for twenty cents a pound has a bill piled up on it that makes it look as if frogeye had hit it early in the season and stayed with it all through the year and into the curing barn.

Afer all is said about the manufacturers I suspect that both manufacturer and farmer as well as the dealers in tobacco, wholesale and retail, have little occasion to quarrel with each other. It looks to me as if they ought to get together and hunt out that common burden of taxation, which takes such a tremendous toll of the crop from the time it has been harvested until it has passed into the hands of the final consumer. Any industry in which the taxes are several times higher than the first cost of the product necessarily bears with insufferable severity on the producer.

The Bank of Vass Vass, N.C.



We have in stock two Copeland Electric Refrigerators, used but in good condition, and one ' rand new one. These are offered at substantial reductions, and we guarantee their mechanical condition.

> The new one is a nine-cubic foot size. The corresponding size in a new Frigidaire sells for about \$425. We offer this NEW Copeland at\$300

One of the used Copelands is a five cubic foot refrigerator. It cost \$195 new. We offer it at\$110

And we have another five cubic foot Copeland at\$95

These all carry the regular 90-day guarantee, the same as new machines

Terms may be arranged

