

Tobacco Growers Have Taken New Lease on Life

The Flue-Cured Tobacco Agreement is Most Successful; Those Who Sign Reduction Agreement Will Receive Equalizing Payment

Washington, Nov. 28.—The printing having been done, officials of the agricultural adjustment administration yesterday stated they would at once inaugurate the work of distributing the contracts among the growers of flue cured tobacco, the program being designed to control production in 1934 and 1935. It is a proposal that has received the earnest consideration of Secretary Wallace and his aides, and their hope is that the farmers will continue to manifest a co-operative spirit. It was also announced yesterday that equalization payments would be made to those farmers who sold their tobacco on the border markets in October, or before better prices become the rule.

Since the upward trend of prices officials here have frequently mentioned the successful handling of the tobacco problem in the flue cured territory as an example of what the administration hopes to accomplish in farm relief with respect to crops generally in all parts of the country.

Growers who signed agreements and who sold tobacco on the South Carolina and border markets from September 25 to October 28, will receive a price equalizing payment of 10 per cent of the value of the tobacco sold on those markets during that period. The reason for this difference in the date to which payments are extended in eastern North Carolina and the South Carolina and border markets is that the price advance was not as rapid there as on the eastern North Carolina markets," Mr. Hutson said.

"A careful analysis of available information for the different markets indicated that in the case of the South Carolina and border markets, it required until October 28 for an advance in prices corresponding to the advance that had taken place in eastern North Carolina by October 7. In reaching a decision as to the extension of the equalization payments consideration was given to price changes by grades in both sections, the quality of this crop in both sections as compared with previous crops and the changes in the average prices this year as compared with previous years."

About \$4,000,000 will be paid to growers through the price equalization payments. This will be in addition to payments to be made to growers for reducing flue cured tobacco production as required under the agreements.

With respect to the contract the flue cured growers will be asked to sign, it is set forth, under the caption: "Performance by the secretary:

"18. There shall be made a rental payment of seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) per acre of the rented acres and proportionately for any fractional acre (computed to the nearest tenth), and shall be made between December 15, 1933, and February 15, 1934, or not later than thirty (30) days from the date of the acceptance of this contract by the secretary or his authorized agent.

"19. There shall be an adjustment

payment as follows:
 "(a) If the base tobacco acreage is four (4) acres or more, this payment shall equal twelve and one half per cent (12½ per cent) of the net market value of the tobacco grown on this farm in 1934 for market, up to an amount equal to the initial production allotment for this farm.

"(b) If the base tobacco acreage is less than four (4) acres, the rate of this payment shall be increased one half of one per cent (½ per cent) for each one tenth (1-10) of an acre difference between four acres and the base tobacco acreage, except that in no event shall the rate exceed twenty five per cent (25 per cent) of the net market value of the tobacco specified in clause (a) above.

"In no event shall the adjustment payment be based on a net average market price exceeding twenty one cents (21c) per pound. If the amount of the 1934 tobacco crop of this farm which is grown for market is for any reason less than the initial production allotment, then there shall be paid, as a part of the adjustment payment, two cents (2c) for each pound that said amount falls short of the initial production allotment.

"The adjustment payment shall be made after October 15, 1934, and within sixty (60) days after the presentation to the secretary or his authorized agent of such proof as the secretary may require: (1) That the producer has fully performed all the terms and conditions thereof on his part to be performed in respect of the 1934 tobacco crop, and (2) of the amount and net market value of the tobacco grown for market on this farm in 1934; provided that such proof of performance and of amount and net market value shall be presented to the secretary or his authorized agent prior to April 30, 1935. If the whole or any part of the tobacco crop of 1934 grown for market on this farm, has not been sold prior to March 31, 1935, the secretary or his authorized agent shall arrange for its appraisal to determine its market value, provided a written request therefor is received prior to March 31, 1935."

Other provisions follow, in part:

6. The producer shall keep a tobacco marketing card, provided by the secretary, showing the sales of tobacco grown on this farm in 1934, giving the date, the amount of tobacco sold, and the price received therefor. When the tobacco produced on this farm has been sold or otherwise disposed of, the producer shall sign said tobacco marketing card and acknowledge the same before a notary public as provided for thereon. When so acknowledged, the tobacco marketing card shall be delivered by the producer to his county tobacco committee.

7. The total acreage planted to crops to be harvested on this farm in 1934 plus the rented acres shall not be greater than the acreage so planted in 1932 or 1933. (This shall not affect the producer's right to harvest crops for home consumption from the rented acres as provided in the following paragraph.) The acreage planted for sale on this farm in 1934 to each crop designated in the act as a basic commodity, shall not be greater than the acreage so planted in 1932 or 1933, except as may be permitted under a contract between the producer and the secre-

Chevrolet Manager Makes Announcement

Chevrolet is now in production on new 1934 models as the beginning of next year's program, M. E. Coyle, General Manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company announced today.

Employment is nearly normal in the Forge Plant in Detroit, the Foundry in Saginaw and the Carburetor and Die Casting Plant in Bay City. The other manufacturing plants located in Flint, Detroit and Toledo have already half their regular employees back at work and the production at the various assembly plant is starting slowly.

"We are, however, fully staffed with our regular employees, who are being summoned back to work as needed," Mr. Coyle stated.

Radical styling and engineering changes, with increased speed and economy, are promised. Independent front wheel suspension, providing a cushion ride with "knee action" springs, recently announced for all new General Motors models by President Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., will help make the 1934 Chevrolet the most extensively improved annual model since the car was stepped up to six cylinders in 1928, according to the Chevrolet executive.

"Manufacturing operations are being pushed ahead with all possible dispatch to get a full quota of regular Chevrolet employees on the payrolls with a minimum of delay," Mr. Coyle stated. "As soon as sufficient display cars to stock the company's 10,000 domestic dealers are in the field the public showing will be held," he said.

In the first ten months of 1933 the company built 609,000 units, 55 per cent more than in the full twelve months of 1932. This sharp increase, achieved mostly in the past six months, enabled the company to finish its 1933 program with hourly wage rates 20 percent higher than at the beginning of the year.

"We believe," said Mr. Coyle, "that the most effective contribution American industry can make to the general welfare at this time is to get all its regular employees back on the payroll as quickly as possible, give them as many hours work as the law allows or sales volume will permit and at the highest wages commensurate with the work being done in their localities."

"In the fifteen cities, where we operate plants we have tried to pay wages as high or higher than obtained in other industries or plants in those cities for this same type of work. By this method we hope to inspire an understanding between the men and the management of our mutual problem of keeping factories operating that men may be employed."

"Consideration for the workmen has been and will continue to be a major factor in the determination of our annual program. We are, to a greater extent than ever before, spreading

the number of any kind of livestock designated as a basic commodity in the act (or a product of which is so designated) kept on this farm for sale (or the sale of a product thereof) shall not be greater in 1934 than in 1932 or 1933.

8. The producer shall use the rented acres only as follows: All or any part may be left idle or planted to soil improving or erosion preventing crops or to forest trees on a pasture; one-half may be planted to food crops for home consumption on that farm or to feed crops for livestock (or livestock products) for home consumption or use on this farm.

work as widely as we can and endeavoring through the built up of parts inventories, to avoid any severe dips in our employment chart."

Mr. Coyle stated that no definite date for the public showing of the 1934 cars had yet been determined. He said he felt sure, however, that it would be held in ample time to enable the company to participate fully in New York automobile show activities, where Chevrolet by virtue of leading the industry in production and sales will for the eighth consecutive year occupy first place.

FILLER IN FERTILIZER COSTLY TO TARHEEL FARMERS

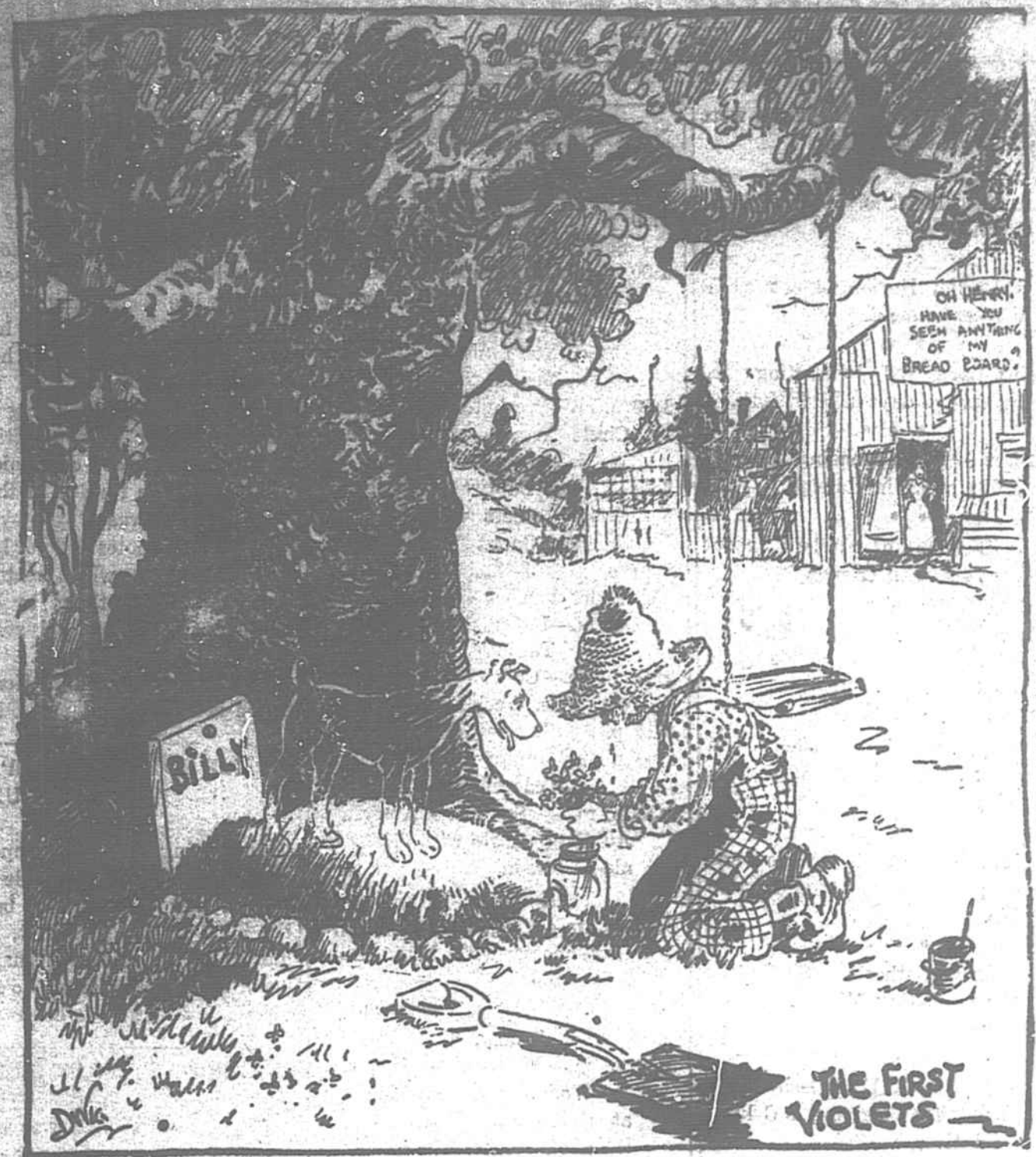
Filler material used largely in low grade fertilizers and consisting principally of sand and other inert material is costing North Carolina farmers about one million dollars a year.

This startling statement was made recently by Dr. Oswald Schreiner of the United States Department of Agriculture in urging before manufacturers the use of a smaller number of grades and a minimum plant food content of at least 16 percent. In asking that filler material be eliminated, Dr. Schreiner said estimates by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils indicate that in normal years 900,000 tons of filler are used in mixed fertilizers, involving in North Carolina alone an additional cost of \$1,000,000 to farmers.

In contrast to some other states where the minimum plant food content is 24 percent, North Carolina has more than 20 years used fertilizers with an average of only 14 percent of actual plant food and the use of worthless filler is increasing.

SCHOOL DAYS

By JWIG



The Farmville TOBACCO MARKET

Re-Opens

Monday, Dec. 5

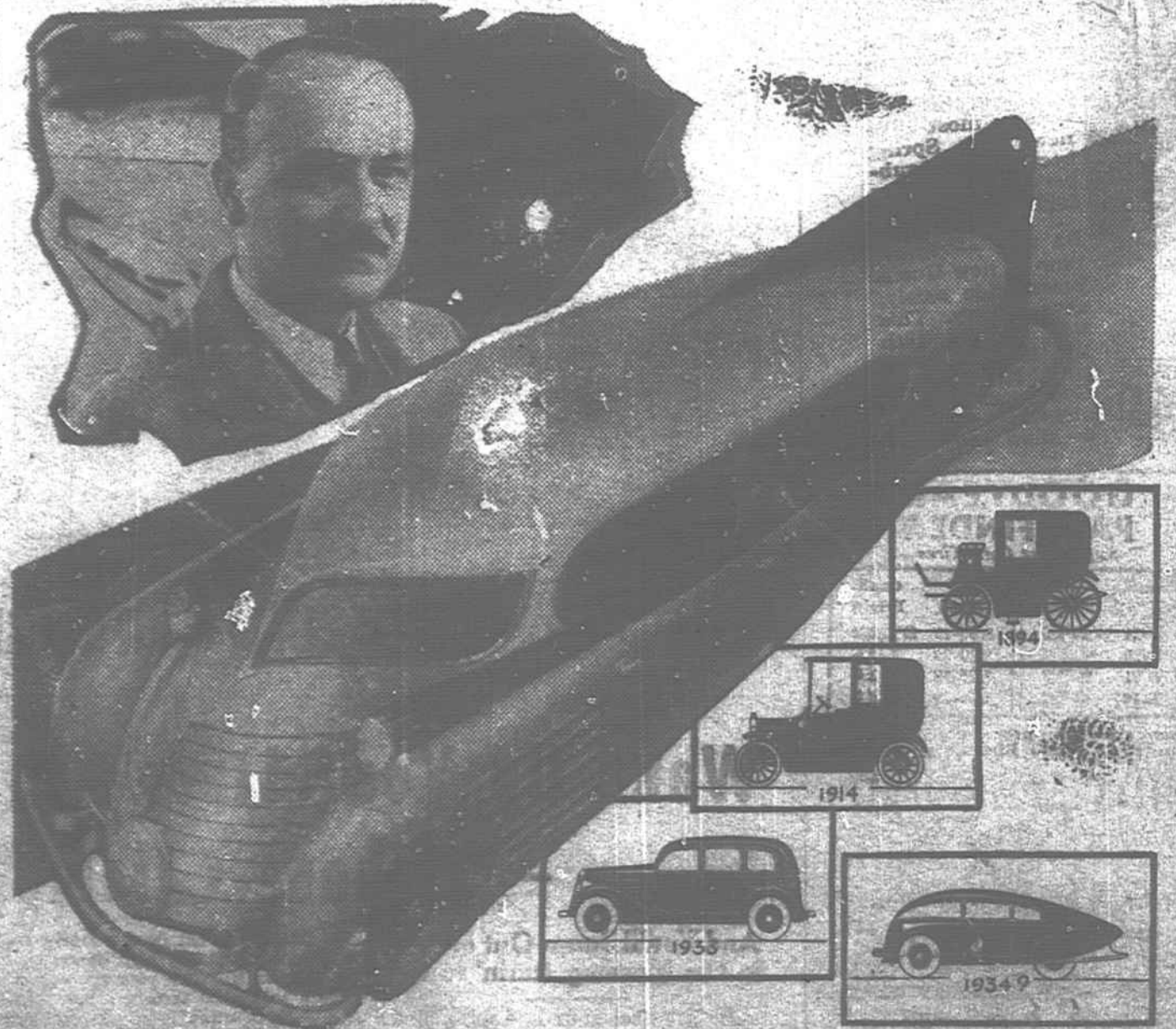
---WITH---

Double Set of Buyers

Sell the Remainder of your Tobacco in Farmville where the Highest possible Dollar awaits you for each and every basket.

Farmville Tobacco Board of Trade

Forecasts Revolution In Auto Design



(Left) A. Leyden-Frost in his modern New York studio. (Center) Design of Leyden-Frost for a completely aerodynamic sedan. (Right) The history of the automobile's development, from the old horse to the modern streamline, as sketched by Leyden-Frost.

Important changes in automobile design of the near future are forecast by A. Leyden-Frost, famous industrial engineer-designer. Aero-dynamic science and scientific streamlining are superseding the primitive auto designing which was based on the old horse-and-carriage tradition. Future design is to be entirely functional—i.e., efficiency rather than precedent will rule. With the application of aero-dynamic science, automobiles will experience great increases in economy, comfort and safety, Mr. Leyden-Frost declares. The new science is already being reflected in cars with rounded noses, wide fronts, tapering rears, roomier interiors, and all-in-one-piece steel construction.