

Axton Points Out Benefits of Proposed Graduated Tax On Cigarettes In Prices and Wages To the Farmers and Workers

That modest high-quality smoke—the 10-cent cigarette—came into the nation's market in 1933 and pulled the cigarette business out of a deep slump. In doing this it put thousands of tobacco factory workers back on pay rolls, gave hundreds of thousands of farmers a better market for their crop than they had enjoyed before, and restored some badly shrunken government revenues.

So speaks Colonel Wood F. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, in urging the people of twelve southeastern states producing cigarette tobacco to prevail upon Congress to put into effect a graduated tax on cigarettes at this session.

This graduated tax, proportioned to the retail price of cigarettes, will enable the 10-cent cigarette manufacturer to continue helping the farmer to get better prices for his crop, to continue paying the tobacco factory worker a decent living wage, to continue boosting government revenues, and for himself, to earn a very modest profit.

"Putting a graduated tax on cigarettes—in place of the present flat-rate tax of 6 cents a package regardless of retail price—would not be a departure from precedent," Colonel Axton declares. "There is already a graduated tax on cigars. It runs from 22 a thousand on cigars retailing at 5 cents, to 13 a thousand on the highest-priced cigars of the same weight and size.

"In order to drive the 10-cent cigarette out of the market manufacturers of 15-cent cigarettes early in 1933 cut the price of their product to 10 cents and 11 cents. The report was circulated that the price of tobacco would be raised so that makers of 10-cent cigarettes could not stay in business with their product.

"But when the price of burley tobacco was sold at a price to average the former 4 cents a pound more than he had received in the preceding year, we found we could still make a good cigarette to sell at 10 cents and still make our modest profit.

"In the fall of 1933 the N.R.A. adjusted tobacco workers' wages upward in many plants—which should have been done long ago—and we shortened wage earners' hours. Price of materials increased. There things put up our cost of doing business.

"Then to carry out its welfare program, the government put a parity price on all tobacco, applying a processing tax. This tax, I want to make plain, is a just tax because if anybody is entitled to better conditions it is the American farmer.

Business For All

"In urging this graduated tax on cigarettes we are not trying to put the manufacturers of 15-centers out of business, or hurt them. Anybody in the industry can make 10-cent cigarettes. But if he does, he must be satisfied with very much smaller profits than have heretofore been made in the business. The principal makers of 10-centers are today employing organized labor at wages agreed upon by the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

"When they tried to stop manufacture of 10-cent cigarettes, the four big companies cut the price of their products \$1.19 a thousand. This meant they took more than \$100,000,000 less money for their cigarettes than they had taken the previous year.

"One of their spokesmen admitted at a hearing in Washington that they cut prices to drive out of business the 10-cent product and get rid of this competition. If they were willing to spend that huge sum—\$100,000,000 in a single year—for that purpose, as admitted, certainly the cigarette consumer and the farmer need the 10-center to compete with the 15-center.

Millions For Growers

"Of course all these items slashed our profits right to the bone—but we are still selling cigarettes at 10 cents a package.

"Now I honestly believe this competition on 10-cent cigarettes produced many millions of dollars for the grower, and will continue to produce millions of dollars for the grower as time goes on.

"But in order to meet the rise in tobacco prices we must have a slight difference in the taxes on cigarettes retailing for 10 cents and those retailing at two packs for 25 cents or at 15 cents a package.

"If the tax on 10-cent cigarettes is cut 10 per cent the government's return will be 1 per cent less, provided 10-cent cigarettes compose 10 per cent of all cigarettes made. The government's return will be 2 per cent less if 20 per cent of all cigarettes made are 10-centers. And the government's return will be 3 per cent less if 30 per cent of all cigarettes made are 10-centers.

"But this is a fact: the cut in the government's return will be offset many times by the increased consumption of cigarettes over what they would be if all cigarettes are forced to a higher price than 10 cents.

"The farmer of course would fare much better because he would have real, genuine competition among buyers when he marketed his crop. The farmer will recall that, when the four big companies cut their prices in

Evis of Monopolies

"I believe sincerely that monopolies, and people doing business by combinations in restraint of trade, have had more to do with bringing on the great depression than anything else we have had to contend with. Monopoly stifles competition and raises prices to consumers and lowers prices to producers until they can no longer bear the load that presses down on their backs.

Colonel Axton clearly shows, in his statement, that 10-cent cigarette manufacture had benefitted tobacco farmers and workers and will continue to do so. What benefits the farmers and workers in the cigarette tobacco producing states likewise benefits the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker in that large territory.

The graduated tax on cigarettes in place of the present flat-rate tax will make possible continued production of 10-cent cigarettes. The people should, for their own welfare, rally to the cause of the farmer, the tobacco worker, the 10-cent cigarette maker. They can do this to best effect by writing to their Congressmen at once and urge them to vote for the graduated tax. Immediate action is necessary.

Paying Biggest Tax

"The 10-cent cigarette today is paying the biggest percentage of tax of any article in America that I know of—8 cents tax on a product retailing at 10 cents.

"What's the reason for the 10-cent cigarette? In 1931 and 1932 when every thing was down and practically 97 per cent of the business was in the hands of four big companies, the price on cigarettes was raised 45 cents a thousand, less 10 and 2 per cent.

"This raise was equivalent to 10 to 12 cents a pound on leaf tobacco, but the 1931 crop sold at possibly the lowest price, quality considered, in thirty years. The reduction almost equalled the raise on the price of cigarettes. Production of cigarettes began to drop.

"A few of us, knowing the consumer had to have cigarettes at a price he could afford, put on the market a 10-cent cigarette, allowing ourselves a very modest profit, but enough.

"As a result cigarette sales jumped. The government collected more taxes in fiscal year 1932-1933, although we were the poorest business years this country has had in the recollection of man.

Exports For December Broke 20-Year Record

Washington, Feb. 8.—For the first time in 20 years, American exports in December were larger than in the preceding month, according to announcement of the United States Department of Commerce. December 1933 exports were valued at 192 million dollars, an increase of 4 percent over November. Ordinarily a decline of 8 percent is registered. At the same time imports were valued at 133 million dollars, a gain of 4 percent instead of the usual 1 percent drop. This gain resulted entirely from liquor imports. In the first 6 months of 1933, exports slumped 20 percent under the first 6 months of 1932, with similar drop in imports. The last 6 months of 1933 showed a complete reversal. Exports jumped 30.4 percent over the last 6 months of 1932, and imports for that period increased 48.8 percent. Between the first and last half of 1933 the value of exports advanced 60.3 percent and the value of imports 44.8 percent. Expansion was laid to the rising level of business activity at home attributable to NRA and by depreciation of dollar exchange.

E. Y. Floyd, tobacco specialist, recommends scattering about 30 pounds of clean oat, wheat or rye straw over each 100 yards of tobacco bed. The straw seems to have a beneficial effect in controlling downy mildew.

Lincoln County farmers are paying their 1933 taxes with wheat rental checks and payments on their option cotton. During the past week about \$18,000 in cash has been received by farmers of the county.

Spies without a country. Revealing story of how military secrets were stolen and sold to enemy countries. One of many fascinating stories on February 11 in *The American Weekly*, the magazine which comes each Sunday with the *Baltimore American*. Buy your copy from your favorite newsdealer or newsboy.

How One Woman Lost 20 Pounds of Fat

Lost Her Prominent Hips, Double Chin, Sluggishness

Gained Physical Vigor—A Shapely Figure

If you're fat—first remove the cause.

Take one half teaspoonful of KRUSCHEN SALT in a glass of hot water every morning—in 3 weeks get on the scales and note how many pounds of fat have vanished.

Notice also that you have gained in energy—your skin is creaser—you feel younger in body—KRUSCHEN will give any fat person a joyous surprise.

Get an 85c bottle of KRUSCHEN SALT from any leading druggists anywhere in America (lasts 4 weeks). If this first bottle doesn't convince you this is the easiest, safest and surest way to lose fat—your money gladly returned.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that section 2688 of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, the town of Farmville will on March 3, 1934 at 12 o'clock noon sell to the highest bidder (bidding to begin at fifteen hundred (\$1500.00) dollars) for cash the following described real property:

Lying and being in the town of Farmville, the county of Pitt and the State of North Carolina on the Southwestern corner of the intersection of Grimmsburg and Contentnea Sts., beginning at said intersection and running westerly along Contentnea St. 196.5 feet to Mrs. Lula Joyner's line; thence in a southerly direction along Mrs. Lula Joyner's line 80 feet to the northwestern corner of W. A. McAdams lot; thence in a easterly direction along line of W. A. McAdams 194 feet to Contentnea St.; thence in a northerly direction along Contentnea St. 80 feet to the beginning, being a part of the W. H. Moore property acquired by the town of Farmville by deed from R. T. Martin, Commissioner, of record in Book D-19 page 229 of the Pitt County Registry.

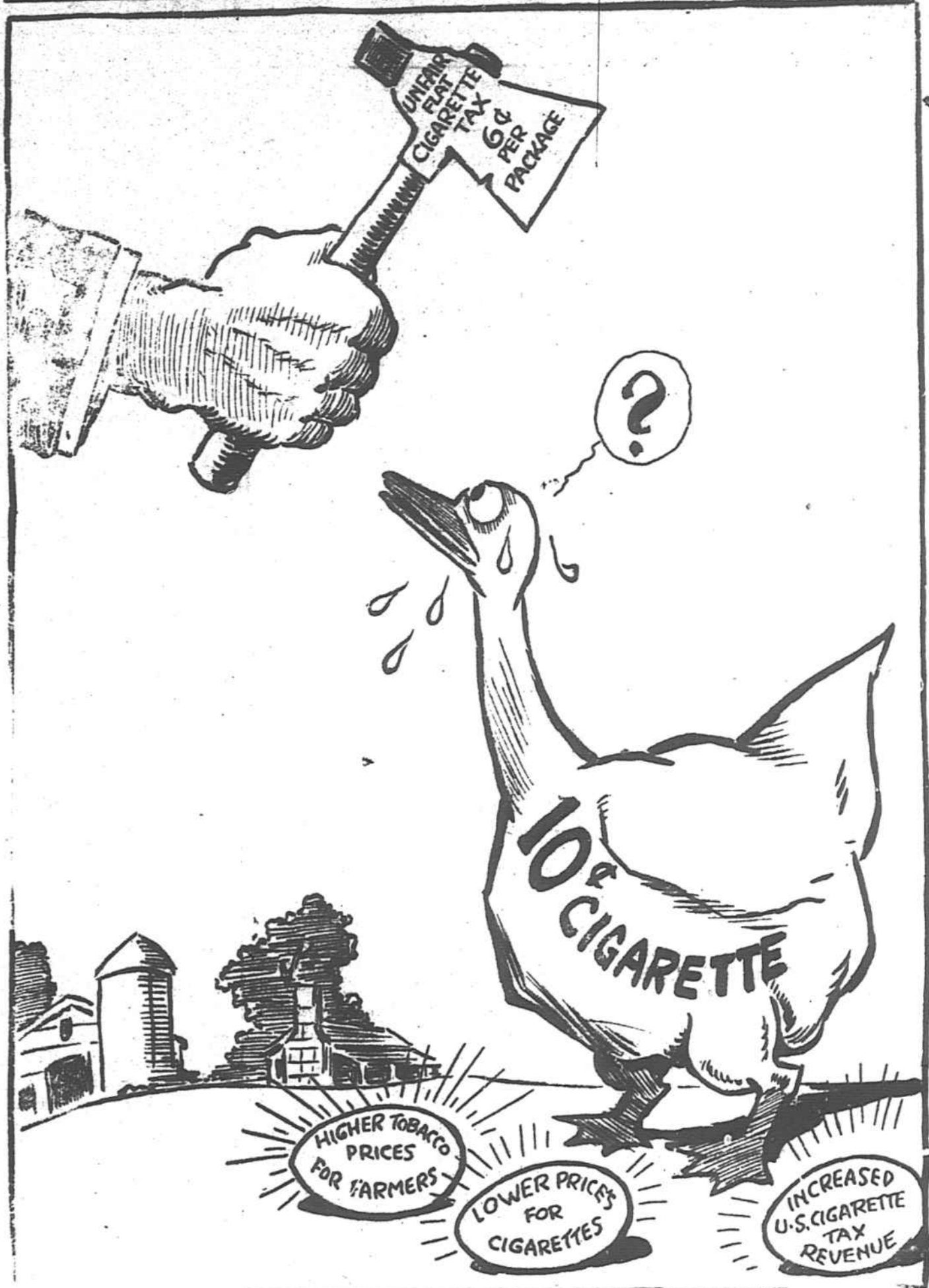
This the 31st day of January, 1934.
THE TOWN OF FARMVILLE.
John B. Lewis, Attorney. At

MOST for your MONEY in a good laxative

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT has been highly regarded for a long, long time, but it is better appreciated now than ever before. People are buying everything more carefully today. They count every penny of the cost. In buying Black-Draught, they get the most for their money. It is a good, effective, easy-to-take laxative, made of approved medicinal plants, dependable for the relief of ordinary constipation troubles.

35 or more doses of Thedford's Black-Draught in a 25-cent package. For children, get pleasant-tasting SYRUP of Thedford's Black-Draught.

Why Kill the Goose that Lays the Golden Eggs?



Sees Good Results From Cotton Reduction

In adapting North Carolina farming to 1934 conditions and acreage adjustments, farm people should look to a more abundant living, said Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the Agricultural Extension Service of State College.

"Fewer acres in cotton should mean more food in our smokehouses and pantries and on our tables," he said. "It should also mean that our hens and cattle and hogs, and work stock will be better fed.

"And, perhaps of most importance in the long run, it should mean that we will devote more time and attention to enriching our soils."

He called attention to the section of the cotton contract providing that rented acres shall be used only for food and feed crops for home use or for soil building and erosion-preventing crops. "This is the most important section of the contract," he declared.

"More food, more feed, more soil-building—and in places the greatest of these is soil-building, for the soils of some sections need to be greatly improved before it can produce sufficient feed and food to supply home demands or to make farming profitable."

To improve soil, the dean advocates terracing and liberal use of both summer and winter legumes.

Some Timely Farm Questions Answered At State College

QUESTION:—What variety of cabbage and peas are best for early spring planting in Eastern Carolina?

ANSWER:—The Early Jersey Wakefield or Charleston Wakefield varieties of cabbages have given best results. Frost proof plants of these varieties may be planted in the open as early as February 15 as far west as Rockingham, Guilford, Rowan, Lincoln and Gaston counties. For peas, the smooth-seeded varieties such as the Alaska are best as those varieties with wrinkled seeds will not germinate in very cold soil.

QUESTION:—What treatment is recommended for Irish potato seed before planting?

ANSWER:—All potatoes showing diseased spots or blights should be discarded before any treatment is given. If the potatoes have small, black, hard bodies on the surface or black areas and soft spots all such tubers should be discarded and the remaining potatoes treated with mercuric chloride at the rate of one ounce to eight gallons of water. Put this solution in wooden barrels and soak

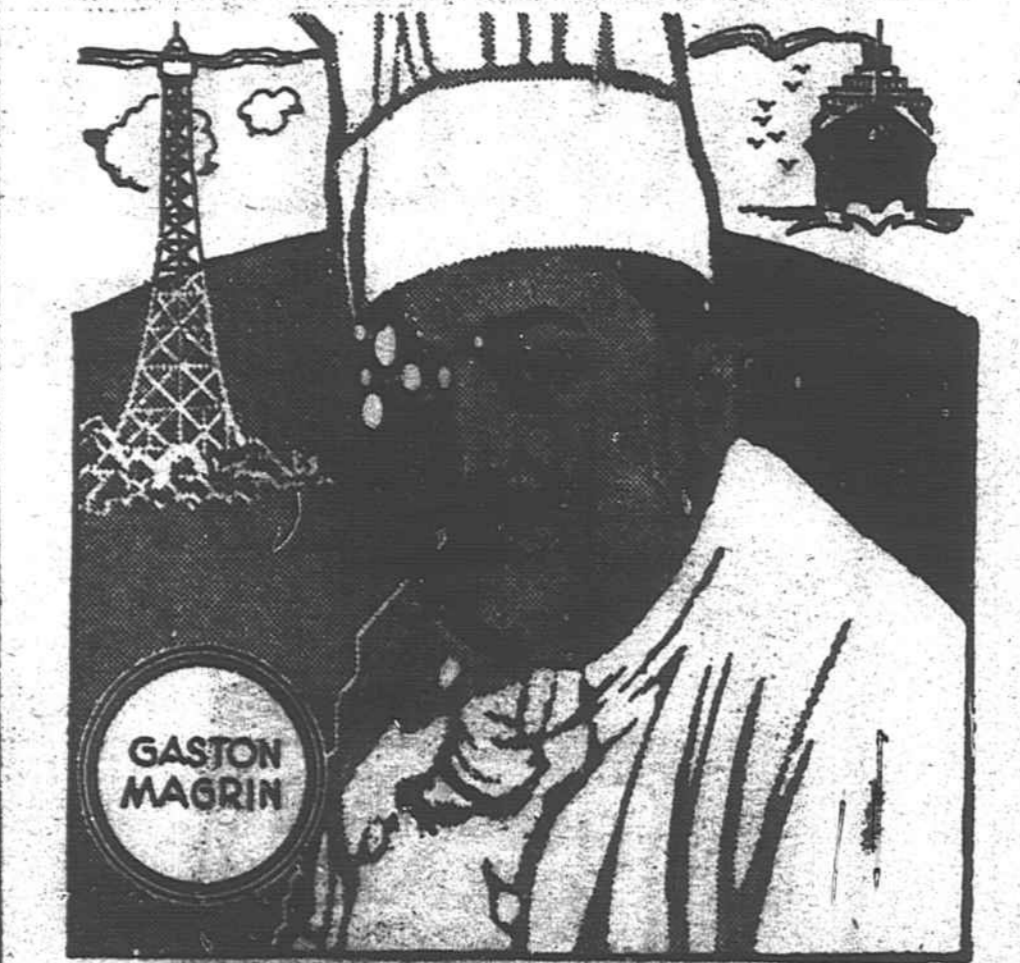
Steady Continuance In Prices Of Commodities

Washington, Feb. 8.—Capital observers believe the recorded improvement in the price level of commodities has been the prime factor in the increased optimism reflected in all of the end of January commercial

and industrial reports. A compilation by the National Fertilizer Association, whose index is marked "excellent" by the Federal Reserve Board, shows that textiles were up 62.9 percent from the last week of January 1932. In like manner foods other than fats and oils were up 26.9 percent, grain feeds and livestock had advanced 41.1 percent, and fuel was up 22.6 percent. The entire index, which is based on 476 individual commodities, was up 22.1 percent from exactly a year ago, to a level 69.5 percent of the 1926-1928 average for all commodities.

NOW IS THE TIME TO RE-NEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION!

FAVORITE RECIPES OF FAMOUS CHEFS



Gaston Magrin, premier chef of the U.S. "Le de France."

GASTON MAGRIN, premier chef of the French Line, S.S. "Le de France," has reached the pinnacle of his profession. He is satisfied with nothing short of perfection—nothing less than the art of a master.

A passenger traveling on the Le de France, regardless of his nationality, may ask Monsieur Magrin for any favorite dish and it will be served to him just as he would have it in his native land.

He does not believe that American cooking is as good as it can be made, because Americans do not take sufficient time in the preparation of their food. Thus he says, is a most important element in cooking. The flavors should be added naturally during the process of the cooking, so that they fully permeate the food. The strong

PARFAIT MOKA

1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup water
4 eggs
1 cup extra strong decaf coffee
1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Mix sugar and water together; bring to boil. Pour slowly over slightly beaten egg yolks; add coffee. Cook over hot water until it thickens like custard—enough to coat the spoon. Remove from fire and beat with egg beater until cool. Fold in whipped cream. Freeze in refrigerator; tray until firm. When it is

ADMINISTRATRIS'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of H. C. Cobb, deceased, late of Pitt County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Farmville, North Carolina, notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 10th day of January, 1934.
MRS. PEPITA COBB,
Administratrix of
Estate of H. C. Cobb.
John Hill Paylor, Attorney. 6wks

NOTICE OF RE-SALE

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Pitt County, made in the ex parte proceeding entitled J. W. Redick, Admr., Estate Susan L. Smith, deceased, and others, ex parte, the undersigned Commissioner will on

Saturday, February 17, 1934, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the courthouse door in Greenville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for Cash, (bidding to begin at \$1,580.25), that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the Town of Farmville, County of Pitt, State of North Carolina, and described as follows:—

Beginning at the intersection of Church Street and Contentnea Street, and running in a Southerly direction 205 feet more or less, to line of Reide Lang Monk, thence in a Westerly di-

rection 100 feet more or less, to line of J. M. Hobgood, thence with line of J. M. Hobgood, in a Northerly direction 205 feet more or less to Church Street, thence with Church Street Easterly direction 100 feet more or less to the beginning. Reference is made to deed from Henry Joyner and wife Alice Joyner to Christiana Moore dated December 10th, 1868 and duly recorded in Registry of Pitt County in Book A-19 page 110. Being that portion of said lot remaining after conveyance from A. T. Smith and wife Sue Smith to J. M. Hobgood, dated December 12th, 1919, and recorded in Book S-12 page 565 Pitt County Registry.

The bidder will be required to make a deposit of ten percent of his bid.

This the 2nd day of February, 1934.
JOHN HILL PAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Car Washing Polishing and Greasing

EXIDE Batteries \$6 Exchange and up.

Strater, Battery and Generator Repairing.

FARMVILLE SERVICE STATION
W. C. WOOTEN, Manager
ROAD SERVICE—Call 35
Good Used Tires \$1 up
Expert Tire Vulcanizing

Prices subject to change without notice and to any state sales tax