

Should the Little Fellow Be Made To Do the Same Chores As the Bigger One?



A DANGEROUS PLAN

(The Lexington (Ky.) Leader)

Although a graduated tax on cigarettes might not result in the disaster predicted by its opponents, The Leader believes that this tax plan is dangerous and should not be adopted. It is certain that it could not help conditions in central Kentucky and it is probable that it would lessen the value of land in this section, reduce the income of farmers and injure business in general.

A movement for such a tax has been underway at Washington for some time, but the possible effects of the plan were not generally known until last week. The graduated tax plan provides for a levy of \$2.70 per thousand on cigarettes retailing at 10 cents or less per package of 20 and \$3 or more per thousand on cigarettes retailing at more than 10 cents. The present cigarette tax is \$3 per thousand regardless of the retail price.

Many tobacco men believe that this difference in taxation would cause manufacturers of 15-cent cigarettes to cut prices to meet competition and that the manufacturers of 10-cent cigarettes would cut to eight cents. While this might be all very well for the consumer in general, it would probably work a hardship on everyone connected with the business interests of Lexington and central Kentucky.

If the manufacturer of low-price cigarettes was given an advantage in the matter of taxation, the trend would be toward low-price cigarettes. With few exceptions, the price paid for raw materials declines as the retail price declines. Thus the price paid by manufacturers for central Kentucky's burley tobacco could be expected to drop with the retail price of cigarettes.

With practically all burley purchased for low-price cigarettes, there would be no advantage in growing good tobacco. A statement issued by the Lexington Tobacco Warehouse Association and addressed to tobacco growers, says, in part:

"Manufacturers of 10-cent cigarettes can not use high priced tobacco in their product and continue to operate successfully. When the retail

Home Garden Acre Has High Value

The value of a home garden has been demonstrated by the detailed reports of 16 farm women who produced \$1,966.25 worth of truck on a total of 12 1/4 acres of garden, says E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at State College.

Of this amount, sales amounted to \$944.77, fruits and vegetables used at home were valued at \$751.03, and 1,803 quarts of canned goods were preserved at a value of \$270.45.

The 16 gardens represented \$122.89 for each family, and a per acre value of \$160.51. The cost per acre for seed, fertilizer, and spray materials was \$10.00. This compares well with the State average of \$124.15 per acre for tobacco and \$35.03 for cotton, Morrow says.

price of the cigarette is 15 cents, these higher priced tobaccos can be used.

"The sale bill on your crop this year, last year or for any year since 1931 is the best proof possible of the value of a 15-cent cigarette to you over the value of a 10-cent cigarette. Look over these sale bills and see who purchased the tobaccos you sold for more than 15 cents, and then see who purchased the tobaccos you sold for less than 10 cents.

"And there you will find that the tobaccos purchased for use in 15-cent cigarettes were the tobaccos on which you made a profit, while the tobaccos purchased for use in 10-cent cigarettes were the tobaccos on which you took a loss.

"There always will be some common burley tobacco in most every crop, so it is well to protect a market for these cheap tobaccos, but it would seem inconsistent to protect a market on cheap tobaccos by throttling the market on good tobaccos."

Written for his children—now given to the public after being hidden from the world for 85 years—Charles Dickens' masterpiece, "THE LIFE OF OUR LORD." A four-page supplement, illustrated and illuminated for permanent preservation, with next SUNDAY'S BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Co-op Leader Says Plant Better Seed

Minutes of Farmville Rotary Club, March 27

The Farmville Rotary Club was called to order at 6:15 p. m., at the Farmville High School Building by its President, Bob Boyd. After an enjoyable supper of ham and eggs with all the things that go therewith, the minutes of the previous meeting were read. In the order of business discussion of the inter-city meeting which is to be held in Greenville on April 9, 1934, was taken up. The ladies of the Methodist Church who have been serving the Rotary Club for the past several months were, at this time, extended the thanks of the Club for the splendid meals which they have served us in the past, and regrets were expressed at their leaving us. Rufus Knott then introduced his guest, Herbert Actor, to the Club. Herbert expressed his appreciation to the Club for the evening's entertainment.

There being no further business the program was turned over to the Chairman of the program committee, who after naming Rufus Knott as program leader for the next Tuesday evening called on Bill Royster for the program for the evening. The topic which had been assigned to Bill was "The Manufacturing End of the Tobacco Game." For fifteen minutes Bill explained to the Club what happens to a hoghead of tobacco from the time it leaves the warehouse floor until it is finally ready for smoking in the form of cigarettes. His address was exceedingly interesting and contained much useful information, and many interesting facts. The last five minutes of the program were devoted to a round table discussion of tobacco and tobacco manufacturing methods. Many interesting questions were asked and answered. The meeting adjourned to meet again April 3, 1934.

Control Cutworms With Poisoned Bait

The use of a poisoned bran mixture to kill cutworms and prevent their damaging early vegetable crops is being especially recommended at this time by C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at N. C. State College.

Early in the spring, when the worms first get busy, the young plants are particularly susceptible to damage. Growers should watch their plants closely and apply the poisonous bait at the first sign of cut worms, he said.

In experiments, best results have been obtained from a mixture of one pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of bran. Sodium fluoride will also give good results, but lead arsenate and calcium arsenate should be avoided.

The poisoned bait should never be left where children or livestock can get at it, Brannon warned.

About four pounds of bran-Paris green bait should be applied to each

Raleigh March 30.—An appeal for cotton growers to plant improved seed this year was issued this week by U. Benton Blalock, general manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association.

"The same government that is paying us to cut down on quantity is encouraging us to improve on the quality of our cotton," said Mr. Blalock as he pointed out that North Carolina farmers have agreed to reduce their cotton acreage from a five-year average of 1,450,000 acres to 869,000 acres this year.

The cooperative leader also pointed out that North Carolina mills, which annually consume twice as much 15/16ths and better cotton as the State produces, "are also encouraging us to improve our cotton by paying premiums for better grades and staples."

"Our State experiment stations show by test that it takes no more land, no more fertilizer and no more work to produce an improved variety of cotton that will command a premium than it does to grow 'scrubby' cotton," Mr. Blalock said.

"The difference in staple length lies mainly in the seed. And the acreage reduction campaign this year certainly emphasizes the need of planting improved seed."

"If we must cut down our acreage and produce 'fewer bales' is it not the wise thing to do to produce 'better bales'?"

100 square yards of tobacco plant bed to control cutworms. The cloth should be removed and the bait so spread that no lumps will come in direct contact with the tender young plants.

For most other crops, the bait should be broadcasted at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. The bait should be applied a few days before the plants come up, or on the day they come up, at the latest. Applications are most effective in the evening so that the bait will be fresh when the worms go to work. New applications should be made after heavy rains.

The bran and poison should be well mixed while dry, then moistened with just enough water to dampen but not wet it. The mixed bait should not form large lumps or be sticky and mushy.

Fifteen Catawba farmers who planted raspberries as a result of the recent campaign for this new crop report the plants surviving the freeze and ready for growth.

The cotton reduction campaign is over in Lincoln County with 98 percent of the cotton land included in the 1,449 contracts signed.

Avery County farmers, who produce certified seed Irish potatoes, have had inquiries for more than 1,000 bushels of seed. Over 200 bushels have been sold to date.

PROFIT BY YOUR EXPERIENCE

Use your past experience as a guide in the future. If you have invested unwisely, don't make the mistake again. Seek out an investment that you know is safe. This Association offers its record of safety and earnings for anyone's consideration

Start TODAY and SAVE the Building and Loan Way

37th SERIES OPENS Saturday, April 7th

Farmville Building & Loan Association

Established 1914

Phone 14

Rear-Admiral Byrd to Receive Medal For Contributions to Radio Science



REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD E. Byrd will be awarded the Columbia Broadcasting System Medal for Distinguished Contribution to Radio on Saturday, March 31. The presentation will be made by Henry A. Bellows, vice-president of Columbia, during the regular broadcast to and from the expedition between 10:30 and 10:50 P. M., EST, on that date. Captain Ashley G. McKinley, Byrd in command of the First Byrd Antarctic Expedition and one of the three men who flew over the South Pole with Byrd, will accept the medal for his former commander. Byrd will make a speech of acceptance during the portion of the broadcast originating in the studio of Station KFE, the Columbia unit in Little America.

audience of newspapermen, scientists, explorers, educators and sponsors of the expedition. A unique surrounding program is being planned. The Columbia Medal has been awarded in the past to only five people. They were Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Sir John Ratth, director of the British Broadcasting Corporation; Amelia Earhart, Leopold Stokowski, and Nino Martin. It was designed by Gaetano Cecere, New York sculptor and winner of the Prix de Rome. On the obverse side it bears a figure of a muse superimposed upon that of Pegasus, symbol of the source of inspiration and achievement. On the reverse side is a circular panel with the wings of Mercury superimposed on a design suggesting the worldwide scope of radio. Around the border is engraved the Admiral's name and the date, March 31, 1934.