

Mr. J. C. Lanier, Code Administrator, Explains Marketing Agreement

Explains the Warehouse Code; The Association Passes Stringent Rule Against Employing Trucks; Agrees to Support Mr. Lanier in the Carrying Out of the Rules of the Code

Wilson, July 25.—The warehousemen of Eastern North Carolina met in the auditorium of the Charles L. Coon High School this morning and heard Mr. J. C. Lanier, National Administrator of the Warehouse Code of America explain the code, and the warehousemen agreed to support it and abide by it and work with him for its observance.

There were more than 250 warehousemen present, and a most interesting meeting was held. After Mr. Lanier had finished with the warehouse code he then explained the Kerr-Smith Marketing Act. During his talk he was asked many questions and very carefully, intelligently explained all of these, and gave the reasons why the government wanted these things done.

Mr. W. E. Fenner, of Rocky Mount, and a number of other prominent warehousemen in the district, asked questions and made explanations. Mr. Fenner is chairman of the Code administration for the tobacco area, and which is represented by ten code administrators, and he is the chairman of the group.

Mr. Fenner stated that during his attendance at the code meetings in Washington that it was clear to him that unless the warehousemen of the country gave the farmers of the country the very best and most economical method of selling tobacco that the auction system would pass out of existence, and it was the very fair and satisfactory method employed in Eastern North Carolina which saved the day, and that the system here was patterned after by the rest of the country.

Mr. Fenner mentioned a number of abuses obtaining on other markets of the world. For instance in Kentucky he noted that a small farmer had little chance to sell his tobacco unless there was plenty of room on the warehouse floors, when the big farmer was given precedence over others. They also put two farmers' tobacco together when their floors were crowded, and the average of the sale of the tobacco, regardless of the quality, governed.

Resolutions were introduced and carried unanimously, to the effect that hiring trucks to haul tobacco directly or indirectly would not be tolerated, and no one could employ more people to work for them than were required in the warehouse, and a list of all employees must be submitted to Mr. Lanier on the opening day of the warehouses, so that if he thought there was any one who through any subterfuge was seeking to avoid operating under the code they would be dealt with.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. C. Eagles, of the Tobacco Warehouse Association of Eastern Carolina. Mr. Eagles welcomed the members of the Association to Wilson, stated the purpose of the meeting, and presented Mr. Lanier. Attention was called to the trouble regarding the trucking of tobacco and all the subterfuges which are resorted to by warehousemen to increase the amount of tobacco coming to their warehouses through subtle contacts made with those who own trucks, and every warehouseman said that he would live up to the agreement, and the vote was unanimous. Each warehouseman present agreed to stand by the code, which Mr. Lanier said was for the purpose of making industry self regulating, and to do away with unsound practices, and enable it to give the farmer a square deal and to make a profit for themselves.

To increase buying power, to increase wages, and to do away with unsound and unfair practices is the purpose of all the codes that have been promulgated for industry, Mr. Lanier explained.

Mr. Fenner stated that every warehouseman knew what is right and what is wrong. Each one knew as many times as the trucking matter has been discussed in our meetings what a warehouseman has a right to do and what he has not got the right to do.

Mr. Lanier promised to see that the code was enforced if he had the backing of the members. He also told them that his office is already open in Greenville, where he will receive complaints, where they can receive their Blue Eagle, and told them of the penalties that would be enforced if they did not obey the law.

Explaining the Kerr-Smith Marketing Act at some length, he told of the

Prospects Good For Higher Prices Flue Cured Weed

Says J. B. Hutson Who Spoke To-day At 13th Annual Tobacco Station Field Day Outlined Reasons Why He Believed Growers May Look For Better Returns

Washington, July 26.—Prospect of better prices for flue-cured tobacco this season was seen today by J. B. Hutson, chief of the farm administration's tobacco section.

Hutson spoke to an enthusiastic crowd Thursday at the 13th annual tobacco station field day at Oxford, and outlined the reasons why he believes the growers may look for better returns.

He cited what he said was an indicated smaller crop, a relatively higher price level, improved relationships between supply and consumption and prospects of a controlled crop and further reductions of supplies in 1935.

"The July 1st estimate of the crops reporting board placed this season's indicated flue-cured crop at 526,743,000 pounds," Hutson said. "This is as much below annual world consumption as last year's crop was above. Reduced acreage, brought about thru the voluntary co-operation of thousands of farmers who signed acreage adjustment contracts, is expected to contribute largely to the flue-cured supply."

"Although both domestic and foreign stocks of flue-cured tobacco are higher than a year ago, the crop is enough below that of 1933 to cause a decrease of approximately 120,000,000 pounds, or 8 1/2 per cent, in the supply. In addition, domestic consumption is estimated to be somewhat above that of the previous year, while the decline in foreign consumption appears to have been checked in some important consuming countries. Since world consumption for 1933-34 shows no change from that of the previous year, the ratio of supplies, to prices, have been considerably reduced."

difference between a contract farmer who had agreed to abide by the government order with reference to the amount of tobacco planted and sold in order to govern the supply and the non-contract farmer who did not comply with the government order.

The warehouseman must collect the tax. When a farmer comes in to sell his tobacco he will be confronted by three men. One is the bookkeeper for the warehouse who figures up the amount coming to the farmer for his tobacco. If he is a contract farmer the twenty-five per cent tax is added to the cost of selling his weed, and his allotment card which the farmer must have with him and which is numbered is affixed to the bill. Twenty-five per cent of the value of the first sale of his tobacco is taken from it. Stamps are affixed to the certificate by a representative of the agricultural department, and the check is written out and handed to him by the representative of the international revenue department. In that way a complete record of the transaction is made. The contract farmer is given his check in full less his warehouse charges, but the non-contract farmer has his twenty-five per cent deducted from his account, then and there. All tobacco must pay the tax, but a way is provided for the contract farmer to deposit his in certificates which are kept by the warehouse as an evidence that the farmer has paid his tax.

It was suggested that mass meetings be held in every township so that the farm demonstration agents could explain the details of these transactions to the farmers.

Local Tobacco Buyers Getting Off To Georgia

Among the tobacco buyers of Farmville who are leaving this week to represent A. C. Monk & Company, of this city, on the Georgia markets are: H. F. Voss to Valdosta; M. E. Dixon and Frank Sanders to Douglas; George Beckman, Jack Moximo and Jimmie Lang to Blackshear; George Moore and A. C. Monk, Jr., to Waycross; J. S. Gates and W. P. Monk to various markets.

Others going from here to the Georgia markets are W. S. Royster, representing Leggett & Myers To-

Town of Farmville Reduces Tax Rates 20c on the Hundred

Reduction Justified By An Increase of Property Listed and Greater Estimated Revenue from Public Utilities

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Farmville on last Tuesday night, a budget for the year 1934-35 was adopted subject to approval; it will remain in the Clerk's office for inspection for a period of twenty days, during which time any interested parties may view same and make suggestions.

It was found possible to reduce the tax rate levy from \$1.40 to \$1.20; this reduction was made possible by an increase of property listed and an increased estimate of revenue from the public utilities.

The budget included, General Fund, \$19,669.46; Fire Department, \$2,400.00; Debt Service, \$16,115.00; Sinking Fund, \$3,000.00; and Water and Light Department, \$35,613.50—a total of \$76,797.96.

Gambler Hid Dillinger Agents Say

Reported To Have Provided Shelter and Medical Care When Wounded

Chicago, July 25.—A "master mind" charted the murderous course of John Dillinger and took a large part of the loot seized in the outlaw's reign, it was disclosed today. The brains behind Dillinger was identified only as "Fish" Johnson, a Chicago gambler. At one time, Federal men said, Johnson collected \$53,000 in bonds from Dillinger. The "master mind" provided Dillinger with information, arranged hideouts for him and served as a "fence" to dispose of the gang's booty. Once, it was reported, when Dillinger was laid up for 12 days with gunshot wounds the gambler provided him with a hide-out and medical attention.

In the room of Mrs. Anna Sage, John Dillinger's "woman in red," police said today, they found a mysterious locked wooden chest, which they believed might have been Dillinger's, and may contain some of the \$750,000 in bank robbery loot the gang amassed. Keys found on the despoiled body will be tried on the chest.

From the "girl in red" police learned today more about how John Dillinger walked into the trap that ended with death his career of crime.

The "girl in red," one of two women who were with the Indiana outlaw just before he was killed by Federal bullets, was Mrs. Anna Sage, forty-two, brown-haired and brown-eyed. Police arrested her last night at her home, just around the corner from the Biograph Theatre, out of which Dillinger walked unsuspectingly Sunday night to his death.

Two women tenants of a basement flat were taken into custody today by a police squad under Capt. John Stege on a tip that the flat had been a hide-out of John Dillinger.

One of the women was Frances (Patsy) Frechette, twenty-eight, sister of Evelyn Frechette, the slain desperado's former sweetheart, now serving sentence for harboring the bandit. The other was Margaret Edwards, thirty.

Mrs. Sage told police she knew John Dillinger as "Jim Lawrence." And that he posed as an employee of the Chicago Board of Trade.

bacco Co.; I. E. Satterfield, representing Export Leaf Tobacco Co.; C. T. Dixon, Dick Thornton and Z. M. Whitehurst, representing Imperial Tobacco Co.; H. N. Howard, R. A. Lindsay and J. G. Spencer, representing the W. B. Lea Tobacco Co. of this city and Rocky Mount.

A Texan has combined 10 garden tools in one, but it still isn't perfect as long as you have to go out and operate it.—Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

V. O. Sipe of Catawba County says he will have 3,000 bushels of peaches to market from his 40-acre orchard near the county home.

A slight infestation of boll weevil is reported in Richmond County farms with a few farmers dusting with calcium arsenate.

Over \$8,000 worth of surplus farm products was sold at the Lenoir Courthouse in Caldwell County during the first year of operation.



EASTERN DISTRICT ESSAYISTS

Eight contestants, the largest number ever to enter the Eastern district essay contest of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, competed in Tarboro for first place and the right to compete in the State final contest for grand prize of a one-year college scholarship.

Miss Celeste Spivey, left, was the winner. Others competing, reading left to right, were: Grace Mewborn, Snow Hill; Evelyn Brown, West Ed-

Talking Tobacco With The Tobacco Farmers

(By Ben Kilgore)

A flood of letters from tobacco farmers has poured into the Tobacco Section of the AAA since the passage of the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act. Since this far-reaching and pioneering measure appears to be uppermost in your minds right now, I'd like to give you my ideas on some of its important provisions. You can disagree, if you like. This is a friendly personal visit and not an official lecture.

Human nature forgoes to the front in most of these letters. Non-cooperating tobacco farmers are seeking a loop-hole to escape the tax and are asking that their case be made an exception. A great many of these are doomed to disappointment. If they can secure an equitable base under the reduction contract, the law clearly states they will not be allotted tax-payment warrants, unless they sign a contract. Large growers, especially, who wish to escape payment of the tax, should take advantage of the extension of time to sign a reduction contract. The final day is July 28 or thirty days from the signing of the bill by President Roosevelt.

This seems fair enough to me. I see no logical reason why large or small growers who can qualify for an equitable base, should fare better than cooperating growers, who have reduced acreage and have made higher prices possible. In my opinion these growers should sign up or should take their medicine without complaining.

Every effort will be made to take care of small growers who, through circumstances beyond their control, were unable to qualify for an equitable base, under the reduction program. This is right and is the human thing to do. After all, the "New Deal" stresses human values and the greatest good to the largest numbers.

Contracting growers will receive, without applying for them, tax-payment warrants to cover their poundage allotment under their contracts. Additional allotments, up to six per cent of those issued to contracting growers, will be issued to non-contracting growers, who could not qualify for a fair allotment. Non-contracting growers—tenants or leaseholders—should make application immediately for these tax-payment warrants to their county agent or their county tobacco committee. Two-thirds of the warrants to non-contracting growers shall be to small growers, whose allotments are 1500 pounds or less. The balance can go to small growers, also, if the county tobacco committees so recommend.

If I understand the temper of tobacco committeemen aright, they're going to lean toward the small grower. I believe they should. These allotments to non-contracting growers are to iron out individual injustices that are bound to occur in any broad program to help an industry embracing 400,000 tobacco growers. Non-contracting growers receiving tax-payment warrants will be required to operate in line with the spirit of the adjustment program and they will not receive rental or benefit payments.

Non-contracting growers and those failing to fall in the six per cent, will pay a tax of 25 per cent of the sales price of their tobacco grown in 1934. Whether they like it or not, it must be paid. The majority of cooperating growers asked for the Act. Congress granted their request. Tobacco committeemen, representing contracting growers, will largely pay to whom the "free allotments" shall go. I'm glad cooperating tobacco farmers had the gumption to demand that they be protected from the non-cooperating minority, who always have and always will "tear down the playhouse," if they are not controlled.

In the past the minority has "dic-

Chancellor Dollfuss Is Shot By Nazi Enemies

Market Pact of No Benefit to Weed Growers

Asserts Agreement Wouldn't Help Farmer; Says That Short Crop Places Growers In "Flattering Position"

Washington, July 25.—Representing themselves as having the interest of the tobacco grower at heart, representatives of eight large domestic manufacturers, through their spokesman, S. Clay Williams of the Reynolds Company in Winston-Salem, yesterday turned thumbs down on any kind of marketing agreement for the 1934 flue-cured crop.

After an all-day discussion behind closed doors, the conference between tobacco buyers and Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials came to an end with the manufacturers declining to heed the suggestion of J. R. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section, that a marketing agreement would assure a more orderly marketing of this year's crop and would benefit the grower.

Williams, in a formal statement, which he said represented the sentiment of the buyers present, stated that a marketing agreement would be of no benefit to the farmer. He took the position that the short crop and the "flattering position," which flue-cured tobacco will occupy when the market opens will cause it to bring more than any price which could be written into marketing agreement.

Since discussion yesterday was behind closed doors, it is impossible to report just what transpired but certainly the announced results indicate "walked out" on the AAA. Hutson declined to comment last night on what further steps, if any, he would take. It is understood that he is conferring with high officials in the AAA and answer to Williams' statement may be released today. Certainly, the conference was a disappointment to the AAA and may be the beginning of a heated fight between the administration and the tobacco companies.

Chester Davis, chief AAA administrator, only last week stated at Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's press conference that negotiations were under way with buyers and there would be another marketing agreement for this year's flue-cured tobacco.

"We know of no reason at this stage to assume that there will be any need for a marketing agreement to bring the farmer a parity price for his tobacco," Williams declared in his statement.

His friends here are glad to learn that Fred Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jones, who has been receiving treatment in Park View Hospital, Rocky Mount, is now rapidly improving, and returned to his home here Thursday.

Sheep growers of Washington and Tyrrell counties pooled 1,653 pounds of wool which they sold through the United Wool Growers' Association.

Roosevelt Watches European Crisis

Last Minute Developments Are Chiefly Related to Chief Executive by Wireless

Aboard Cruiser New Orleans with President Roosevelt, July 26.—President Roosevelt watches in silence the European situation revolving about the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria.

Last minute developments are constantly relayed to him by wireless as the cruiser Houston carries him on his unprecedented presidential journey to America's far flung insular outposts.

Likewise, he is kept in intimate touch with official Washington. He completed the new railroad retirement board today with the appointment of John T. Williamson of Chicago and Lee M. Eddy of St. Louis.

Although it is rather early to begin thinking about preparation of the calendar for the forthcoming term, it was expected members of

Other Members of The Austrian Ministry Also Reported to Have Been Captured and Forced to Quit Office

Vienne, July 25.—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, the little dictator who ruled Austria for two years, was reported by a police commissioner today to have been shot and seriously wounded in the course of a Nazi "putsch" to capture the government of Austria.

The police officer said Dollfuss has resigned. As the Nazis made a violent bid for power they were reported to have captured Dollfuss and members of his cabinet.

Fighters swarming through streets of Vienna were killed, and the trouble was reported to have spread as far as Innsbruck and Klenfurt. In the latter city President Wilhelm Miklas was said to have been captured by the federal army.

Dollfuss and his ministers were trapped in the federal chancellery. Armed men of his loyal Fascist Heimwehr home guards of the federal army and the federal police poured into the Ballhausplatz upon which the chancellery is located.

Machine guns were mounted on roof tops at strategic points in the city. Some of them poured smashing volleys into the government radio studio from which as sparks to the political conflagration and announcement had come that Dollfuss had resigned and pro-Nazi politician, Anton Rintelen, had been made chancellor.

At the height of the confusion, with rumors flying about from the same studio, came the announcement that peace reigned throughout Austria. The second announcement came after authorities had recaptured the station where earlier they had killed a police guard and taken over the control of broadcasting. They were supposed to have been Nazi.

Weed Sales Without Tax

Tobacco Growers of This State Allotted Amounts Under Kerr Act

Under allotments by the Kerr-Smith tobacco control act, North Carolina growers can market 356,173,853 pounds of the weed this year without tax, E. Y. Floyd, extension specialist at N. C. State College, has recently announced.

The Kerr-Smith act imposes a tax of 25 per cent of the market value of sales in excess of the allotted amount. However, under the act, growers who signed contracts will be permitted to sell tax free the amount of tobacco they grow under government contract.

The amount allotted by contract, Floyd said, was considered 94 per cent of the Kerr-Smith allotment. The additional six per cent was provided for distribution among non-signers and signers whose production is less than 1,500 pounds per year.

Under the act, the following poundages have been allotted to the different counties as the six per cent which will be divided among non-signers and small signers.

Alamance, 164,180; Alexander, 31,280; Anson, 2,610; Caldwell, 14,616; Caswell, 375,325; Chatham, 94,085; Davidson, 120,210; Davie, 16,915; Durham, 147,155; Forsyth, 229,805; Franklin, 463,260; Granville, 618,955; Guilford, 374,140; Hoke, 96,100.

Iredell, 15,995; Lee, 170,310; Moore, 181,310; Montgomery, 20,960; Orange, 118,105; Person, 365,925; Rockingham, 665,135; Randolph, 104,595; Richmond, 40,690; Stokes, 531,300; Surry, 419,785; Vance, 363,915.

Wake, 895,365; Warren, 188,860; Wilkes, 22,420; Yadkin, 286,885; Bertie, 244,285; Beaufort, 442,015; Carteret, 46,080; Chowan, 13,540; Craven, 400,230; Gates, 5,765; Greene, 766,445; Halifax, 233,925; Harnett, 581,415; Hertford, 129,290.

Johnston, 1,092,635; Jones, 288,190; Lenoir, 781,315; Martin, 481,700; Nash, 1,087,465; Northampton, 5,370; Onslow, 307,455; Pamlico, 21,925; Pender, 83,950; Pitt, 1,559,625; Sampson, 479,380; Wayne, 744,690; Washington, 28,910; Wilson, 1,082,400; Bladen, 213,730; Brunswick, 72,953; Columbus, 690,490; Cumberland, 123,115; New Hanover, 815; Robeson, 985,525; Scotland, 18,745.

Estimated total, 21,370,415.

Thirty-six farmers of Caldwell County who planted raspberries this spring report their plants growing well.