

TOBACCO MARKETING

Open Forum for Expressions for or Against Co-operative Marketing

NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS SIGNS UP WITH ASSOCIATION

Kinston, Rocky Mount, Farmville and Vanceboro, among the last to bar doors against co-operative marketing signed up warehouses with the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association in last weeks campaign which was the most remarkable series of meetings ever attended by tobacco farmers in Eastern North Carolina.

The enthusiasm of 25,000 farmers who attended over 30 crowded meetings in a dozen Eastern counties of the State, turned the campaign into a crusade. The crusade is rapidly developing into a landslide on which thousands of new growers and a number of warehouses have already come into the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association.

"You will be able to raise more on your advance payment and the assignment of your tobacco than you have ever dreamed you could get out of tobacco." Aaron Sapiro told the thousands of farmers in Eastern Carolina who hailed him as the prophet of co-operative marketing in the five macmoth mass meetings which broke all records for attendance and filled theatres, warehouses and courthouses to overflowing in Washington, New Bern, Farmville, Kinston and Goldsboro last week.

The California leader of Co-operative Marketing Associations who represents 500,000 organized farmers and 60 associations with annual business of four hundred million dollars, made the prophecy that tobacco farmers of North Carolina would be able to raise more from their advance payment and the loan value of their participation receipt than they got on their entire crop last year.

"Neither the outsider nor the insider would have gotten any decent prices for burley tobacco in Kentucky if the Association had not been organized this last year," said Sapiro. I want to tell you that the growers in Kentucky the year preceding got an average of 8 to 11 cents a pound for burley tobacco. The growers in the association (in Kentucky) this year will average 25 cents a pound net!" declared the little Californian who called those speculators cowards, who circulated signed and unsigned pamphlets against co-operative marketing but feared to meet him face to face with arguments against this movement of the farmers.

Speculators and warehousemen who were hostile to co-operative mar-

keting, sat silent in meeting after meeting while Sapiro told the growers that no system could be worse than the auction sale of tobacco under which tobacco farmers have averaged only \$340. a year income as compared to the income of \$1560. a year which our government states as necessary to maintain a decent standard of living for the average American family.

More than ten thousand farmers heard Sapiro during his five days tour of Eastern North Carolina. At least 15,000 other tobacco growers were present at meetings held in 28 other towns of the Eastern belt last week where five Kentucky leaders of the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association convinced the farmers beyond a doubt of the success of the Kentucky Burley Pool.

"The minute the first payment of eight cents a pound was made to our Kentucky Growers upon delivery of their tobacco the bankers came and begged to hold the participation receipts and paid eight cents more on them" said C. E. Marvin prominent stock raiser and tobacco grower of Lexington. Mr. Marvin told the North Carolina Growers that the Kentucky members of the marketing association really got an average of 16 cents a pound immediately after their first deliveries because the banks were eager to advance them money on the security of their warehouse receipts which the Kentuckians call participation certificates.

W. H. Shanks President of the Lincoln County National Bank told North Carolina farmers in five counties that the participation receipts are considered the best security in Kentucky.

"Why one galussed fellow to whom we wouldn't lend a nickel before, can come into our bank now and borrow hundreds of dollars on their participation receipts," said Mr. Shanks.

Virgil Chapman attorney for the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, Jno. O. Craddock a prominent warehouseman and John Blanks of Kentucky roused other thousands of Eastern Carolina growers to the need of increasing the present sign-up in the old North State from 60 to 90 per cent of all tobacco farmers and tobacco.

An intensive campaign is now being conducted in which growers, merchants and warehousemen are urged to aid in gaining new members, for the Association.

ASKS PREACHERS TO HELP ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION

Goldsboro, N. C., May 20th, 1922
Dear Sir:
I would suggest that you go over your territory and appoint some negro preachers and school teachers to help you get the negroes to sign these contracts. I believe if you will get the influential ones and get them in-

terested, they will do you lots of good among the colored people.

In contracting with them agree to pay them a dollar for each contract they get signed. I am sure by doing this you will find that it will increase your contracts among the negroes more than anything you can do.

This has been tried out in several instances and has proven very successful.

Yours very truly,
A. V. BOBBIT.

AVB/C

The above is an exact copy of letter sent out by Mr. A. V. Bobbit, who is Warehouse Supervisor for Eastern North Carolina, an official of the Co-operative Tobacco Association. We do not believe that the tobacco farmers, either white or colored, will endorse such methods, involving even the sacred pulpit, in order to get the farmers to sign the five years pool. The original copy of the above letter, with Mr. Bobbit's signature can be seen by anyone interested.

Greenville Tobacco Market.
Signed: Smith and Sugg, Brinkley and Spain, Forbes and Morton Moye, Gentry and Co., Foxhall, McGowan and Cannon.

WHERE DOES THE FARMER COME IN?

Letter From Ex-Chairman Pitt County Board of County Commissioners.

After carefully studying for over a year the co-operative marketing plan, I fail to see where the farmer can be benefitted by the untried and over estimated tobacco pooling proposition. First he is supposed to meekly consent to give over all of his crops and rights of his honest toil five years. To whom are you intrusting your only means of support? Are they people who have earned their support by the sweat of their brow or are they the kid glove fellows and your taxes? Reflect and I will accept your answer. Do you think that they are satisfied with what they have received of you and now intend forming an imaginary plan by which, with their kindness will make it easy for you to repay yourself? Are they striving so hard for the farmers' interest? Examine your own wisdom and see where you and your family come in. Remember we have had a war and people are looking for jobs. The world could no more control the aftermath of that great war than a fly could hold back a tornado. The government warns you to watch your step and hold your hat for there are lots of fakers. For generations it has been said that eighty per cent of the people jumped for allusions, spent and wasted fortunes, while all tanks and tubs were only twenty per cent hoops and yet they held the water. So with the progress of the world, only a small per cent is endowed with care and wisdom to stand their ground and see that the masses of God's creation is furnished bread and raiment. But I am porud to know that a large majority of the best thinking people in this country are not going to deliver their past and future earnings into the hands of any one, and depend on being fed by the worms as the young bird receives his food. About fifteen years ago North Carolina held seventeenth place as an agricultural state and I think it was forty-fourth in education. In 1919 we took fourth place in agriculture, then in 1920 we experienced a calamity and we jumped a cog and caught seventh place, but the following year we took up the slack and bravely again held our position as fourth which we propose not to surrender. No wonder we have aroused jealousy in California and caused them to send a lawyer even thru the rich western states where it is nicer to use corn for fuel than to smut their hands with coal and all for a purpose, what? to retard us in our progress. In education we have for the past few years made greater strides and progress than any other state. Who paid more debts and exceed all other states in paying to the War Finance Corporation last year? North Carolina holds the record. What system of marketing caused this achievement? Why should we worry, keep away your poison dope and we will again soon be a satisfied and happy people. I have from a boy tried various vocations, clerk, merchant, farmer, warehouseman,

horse trading, saw milling both city and county commissioner, and today own and am interested in over nine hundred acres of land that is in cultivation. Something over one hundred and fifty of it is in tobacco and I have always been pleased with our method of selling tobacco, for I could plainly see that it is sold on it's merits and today I do not own an interest in any warehouse. In my day I have seen several organizations that were boosted up to help the farmer, but in every case they were failures. Some officers in charge made money, and the farmer paid the bill. Who can force prices beyond supply and demand? How can expenses be reduced in marketing if we have to pay such high prices as to capture the men of influence and ability? Also are we going to pay the big prices for the warehouses in towns that have failed to stand the test as tobacco markets? It is better to be safe than sorry. I will be the governor of my household and I will not leave it to any one to take charge of my affairs. I shall not sign.

A farmer,
McD. HORTON.

SHUN LIQUID SPRAYS FOR POISONING BOLL WEEVIL

A warning against liquid sprayer attachments to cotton poisoning machinery is issued by B. K. Coad, director of the boll weevil laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. Calcium arsenate applied as a dust, he points out, is the only certain means yet found for controlling the boll weevil and any effort at control by means of liquid sprays is useless. Sprayer attachments are, therefore, not only unnecessary but are an added burden. They increase the cost of the machinery and make it more complicated and difficult to operate. The liquid spray, even if it were as effective as the dust method would be decidedly more expensive. It would necessitate the use of water carts, to feed the machines, would demand an ample and constant water supply which is not available on most farms, and in various ways would increase the cost of poisoning operations. Orchardists and others who have to conduct poisoning operations regularly are constantly searching for poisons that can be dusted instead of sprayed. Cotton growers are very fortunate in that the one really effective method of controlling the boll weevil is the dust method and they should not waste time and money, Mr. Coad points out, in experimenting with the expensive spray methods that farmers in other lines are so constantly trying to get away from.

In addition to the foregoing spraying equipment we also find on the market many curious devices for applying some liquid preparations, usually containing calcium arsenate, for the control of the boll weevil. Some of these are to be attached to plows, others to cultivators, while still others run independently. They are usually provided with some exceedingly simple form of tank with a gravity flow of liquid, which either drips on the plants or is wiped on them by some form of brushes or rags. Many such implements are absolutely comical, and the only sad feature is the fact that some farmers are foolish enough to purchase them. The literature advertising these implements promises wonderful results and the directions given often call for only a small fraction of a pound of poison per acre, which is distributed over the plants in a very irregular manner. To expect boll weevil control from such methods is absolutely absurd. The Department specialists have been attempting boll weevil control with liquid applications for many years. In these tests they use the finest available high pressure spraying machinery, distributing the liquid poison over the plants in a mist form, thus reaching absolutely every part of the plant. Furthermore, these applications are usually made at the rate of 100 gallons of solution per acre. In spite of this these spray applications do not control the boll weevil, and how can anyone expect to secure benefit from the absurd recommendations issued with some of the machines now offered the farmers?

Farmers who desire more detailed information on this subject may secure it free of charge by writing the Delta Laboratory, Tallulah, Louisiana.

CULLING POULTRY

In Knox county, Ind., half the number of flocks of hens culled under the supervision of the county agent, employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College, and the county, were standard bred and the other half mixed breeds, so their comparative merits could be considered through culling.

The 9 standard bred flocks numbered 1,087, while the 9 of mixed flocks numbered 1,103 or 16 more hens. The week before culling, the standard bred hens laid 2,906 eggs and the mixed breeds 2,547, or 352 less. In culling, 314 standard bred and 355 mongrel hens were removed from the flocks, leaving 773 standard bred and 738 mongrels, or 35 more standard breeds.

Two owners of the standard bred flocks, being breeders, culled much closer than the owners of the mixed flocks. The week after culling the standard bred hens laid 2,724 and the mongrels 2,433 eggs. That among the 1,087 standard bred hens there were 41 less culls than among the 1,103 of the mixed flocks, and that they laid 359 more eggs the week before culling and 291 more the week after.

FALL CABBAGE

Clemson College, June 4.—Making shade with one crop while another is taking hold is like one fellow working while another sleeps; beans and cabbage or cowpeas and cabbage work well together and result in a good crop of cabbage says Geo. P. Hoffman, Extension Horticulturist, in suggesting how to overcome the difficulty of getting the fall cabbage crop well started.

For the fall crop the Succession, Charleston Wakefield, or Early Jersey Wakefield, and for very late fall and winter use the Late Flat Dutch or Danish Ballhead, should be planted in a well prepared seed bed the last week in May or the first week in June.

The great trouble with growing cabbage successfully for fall and early winter use is to find some means of keeping the hot sun from hurting them until the plants are well under way. A common method is to plant double rows of string beans, twelve inches apart with a space of three feet between these double rows, and to set the cabbage near the double rows so that the bean vines will shade the cabbage plants. After the beans reach maturity the vines may be pulled out and the entire space given to the cabbage, which at that time should be well under way.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

United States District Court Eastern District of South Carolina. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. C. Dennis and Sons, Bankrupts. To the Creditors of the said Bank-

rupts: Take notice that the above bankrupts have filed their petition for discharge and that a hearing will be held thereon before said Court on the 28th day of June, A. D., 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted.

Richard W. Hutson, Clerk.

DISCHARGE NOTICE

I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County on the 19th day of June, 1922 at 11 o'clock A. M. for Letters of Discharge as guardian for Beulah Hicks, now Beulah Hardy, formerly a minor.
Charlton DuRant, Guardian.

Manning, May 16, 1922. pd.

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE

I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County on the 19th day of June 1922, at 11 o'clock A. M. for Letters of Discharge as Administrator of the Estate of J. Bunyan Harvin, deceased.
Percy B. Harvin, Administrator.

Silver, S. C., May 16th, 1922. pd.

NOTICE

I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County, South Carolina, on Saturday, July 1st, 1922 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for a final Discharge as Executor of the last will and testament of David A. Johnson, deceased.
J. Columbus Johnson.

Manning, S. C., May 31, 1922—chg.

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J. H. McCOLLUM

202 South Main Street SUMTER, S. C.

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