THE STATE PORT PILOT, SOUTHPORT, N. C.

which is produced in a very small pacts, provides for state com-

area and consumed not only in missions, allotments of state quo-all section of this nation, but tas and farm quotas, and for a

abroad. This legislation by Con- tax or commission upon tobacco gress is necessary to enable the produced in excess of the allot-

states to enter into compacts be- ted quota, and for a similar tax

cause of the language in that or commission upon tobacco propart of Article 1, Section 10 of duced upon a farm to which no

the Federal Constitution, which quota is allotted. The money so provides: "No state shall, with- collected will not go into the out the consent of Congress . . ., general treasury of the states enter into an agreement or com- but will be held in a special fund

The Virginia Law

The Act of Congress author-

Upon the failure of any state

mentioned in the Act of the Gen-

Congressman Urges Tobacco Compact In State Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued March 23, 1936, in the face of world consumption the peculiar chemical and five million pounds, the peculiar chemical and five million pounds, in the face of world consumption the peculiar chemical and five million pounds, the peculiar chemical and five million pounds, in the face of world consumption the peculiar chemical and five million pounds, the peculiar chemical and five million pounds, in the face of world consumption the peculiar chemical and five million pounds. Agricultural Economics of the crop was approximately eight mestic Allotment Act

and uniform control measures

Cooley Familiar With Situation, North Carolina

Congressman Makes Urgent Plea For The Passage Of A State Compact Law In Recent Magazine Article

ARTICLE PRINTED IN NEWS REPORTER

Permission Given This Pa-per By CAROLINA CO-OPERATOR To Reprint Article Appearing In May Issue

the Carolina Co-operator:

ers prices, the manfacturers continulect its enormous tax, yet the who were honestly seeking to bal- follows the production of huge central commission in the comconsumer carried no burden.

On January 6th, when the Su- tion. preme Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was followed by a repeal of the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act by Congress, the government, after pay-ing all cooperating tobacco farmers all benefits due under the law, actually profited to the extent of nine million dollars. This was truly a self sustaining program which brought a degree of prosperity to the poverty-stricken, taxridden tobacco farmers of the nation.

In the Supreme Court opinion, in validating the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Mr. Justice Roberts, speaking for the Court, used the following language: "The Act invades the reserved rights of the states. It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the federal government." There may be a "twilight zone" in the field of law, in which, under our form of government, neither the federal nor the state government has a right to operate but the language quoted above it at least an intimation that the right to regulate and control agricultural production is a right and a power reserved by the states and not delegated to the Federal Government. States Can Regulate Since the Supreme Court held that the United States had no power to intermeddle in this particular field of action, is it not reasonable to assume that the sovereign states of this nation can, themselves, by law, regulate the depletion of natural resources and control the production of price-depressing surpluses? There fore, I shall assume for the time being, at 'least, that there is no "twilight zone" in this particular field of activity and that the several states have a right, under their own Constitutions, to enact laws regulating and controlling

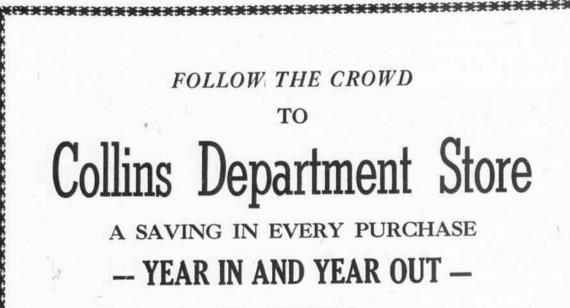


pact with another state . . ." for the benefit of cooperating The passage of this legislation farmers and will provide a de-The following article, which ap- agricultural production. Even if the states, in their own will enable the states produc- gree of insurance in the event Carolina Co-operator, farm pub-right, enacted laws regulating ing a given type of tobacco to of drought, hail, and other dislication printed in Raleigh, con- and controlling the production of enter into a compact or compacts asters. tributed by Congressman Harold tobacco, or for that matter, any for the purpose of holding down D. Cooley, who is thoroughly other agricultural commodity production, to the end that profamiliar with the tobacco situa- which is grown in one or more ducers may receive a fair price of the United States to furnish tion in North Carolina, is publi- states, it would be foolish and for the product of their toil. Un- the several compacting states shed again in this paper with futile for them to attempt to do der this legislation, therefore, with the best expert advice availthe permission of the editor of so unless, at the same time, crop control may or may not be able as to marketing conditions, other states producting the same exercised by the states, deter- statistical data and other infor-I need not discuss in this brief commodity, likewise, enacted sim- mined by the wishes of the pro- mation requested by the state article the benefits and blessings ilar control measures. Obviously, ducers themselvse as may be ex- commissions. which came during the life of if North Carolina, which produces pressed in a referendum providthe Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act. The Tobacco Program undertaken and Virginia, South Carolina, and or bad; whether it is un-Ameri- act a similar control measure, this Administration under Georgia refused to enact similar can or not; whether farmers or to cooperate in the manner these two measures was a com-legislation, it would be only na-want it or not, is a matter which farmers themselves may deter-fails. No state allotment can be received reasonable fair would increase the growth of to- mine. No one is in a better posi- materially increased or decreasbacco to the detriment of not tion to express an opinion upon ed except with the consent of ed to make their millions, and only themselves, but of the to- these vital questions than the a majority of each state comthe government continued to col- bacco growers of North Carolina farmers. They know what usually mission and of a majority of the

> All States Must Cooperate Realizing that if the produc- the benefits, and of the faults control program, other than to tion of tobacco was to be con- and failures of other control pro- furnish the advice and informatrolled in any one state, that grams, and they know better than tion hereinbefore mentioned. it should, likewise, be controlled anyone else whether or not it is

> ance production with consump- surpluses. They are familiar with pacting area. The Federal Govtheir hardships and vicissitudes ernment is charged with no reof the past. They likewise know sponsibility in administering the

Decrease Needed The report of the Bureau



ricuture, issued March 23, 1936, in the face of world consumption the peculiar character ilar type, those of us who are benefited by the control of the crease in acreage in the 1936 of approximately six nundred and a value per acre. Control of the crease in acreage in the 1936 of approximately six nundred and a value per acre. Control of the crease in acreage in the solution pounds. interested in the welfare of the 1936 tobacco crop. Certainly no tobacco crop, rather than an in- While the tobacco farmers will, to produce, or invol tobacco farmers have sponsored one should be willing to deny crease in production which is in- no doubt, receive great benefit labor as does tob legislation which provides for them the right to express their dicated by reported intentions of from the Soil Conservation and in the flue-cured ar congressional authorization to the views in a matter which so vital- growers. The 1935 flue-cured to- Domestic Allotment Act, passed that unless some several states growing similar ly affect their wellfare and pros- bacco crop was second to the at this session of Congress, it than the largest ever produced. This was, will, in my opinion, be wholly in- and Domestic Allot types, to the end that similar perity.

of course, due to the increased adequate to meet the situation provided, there will The control contemplated by allotments allowed in 1935 over now confronting the tobacco production of tobacco and can be enacted by the states, pro-viding for a coordination of ef- the Act of the General Assembly vields per core in 1925 The 1925 of the Sell Concernation and De fort in the control of the produc-tion of tobacco, a commodity for the formation of the com-

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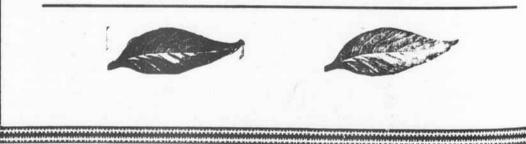
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