

# "Big City" And "You're A Sweetheart," Coming

"Big City", a popular drama that shows the power of a great love to over ride the influence of racket-torn cities, comes Friday to the Carolina theatre. Co-starring in this picture are Louise Rainer and Spencer Tracy, two stars whose performance during the past year are more than equaled in this attraction.

Toe-tempting tunes, singable songs, and the glitter and whirl of Broadway after dark! A high calibre cast of the screen's top-notch entertainers! Specialties new to the screen!

That's only a portion of what's in store in New Universal's streamlined musical, "You're A Sweetheart" which comes to the Carolina Monday.

Headed by beautiful and popular Alice Faye, the cast includes that very popular George Murphy, and such well-known players as Ken Murray (of radio fame) and his stooge, the inimitable "Oswald"; Bill Gargan, Andy Devine, Charles Winniger, Donald Meek, David Oliver, and a brand new screen find, Frances Hunt, a sensation on the airways with Benny Goodman's Band and with the Vincent Lopez orchestra.

## FORMER RESIDENT BURIED FRIDAY

(Continued from page 1)  
J. A. Arnold, Captain Tommie St. George; Judge E. H. Cranmer, John Erickson, R. W. Davis, Jr., J. W. Ruark and J. Berg.

**MRS. MARY ROURK DEATH'S VICTIM**  
(Continued from page 1)  
Tabor City; Mrs. Ed. Andrews, of Fredericksburg, Va.; Irwin Rourk, of Wilmington; one brother, Harry L. Mintz, of Shalotte; and by six grandchildren, Mary Wells, George Thomas, Robert Irwin, and David Chandler Rourk, Janet Andrews, Harriett and Harold Gene Marlow.

## SOUTHPORT GIRLS GET PICTURE IN LEADING PAPER

(Continued from page 1)  
him to take charge of its publicity work. Although he supervises the work of a large force he elected to come personally to Southport for two very active days of picture making on a program that had been arranged by the Civic Club. In a letter this week he advised the Club that he expected to be back for the Gulf Stream fishing.

## Receive Encouragement About Ft. Caswell Road

(Continued from page 1)  
Moore that in addition to endeavoring to have the road to Caswell improved it was also an opportune time to put in a request for a steel bridge across the canal. The present pontoon affair will soon have to be replaced, and with the vast increase in waterway and road traffic a steel bridge is badly needed.

## Roach And Russ Announce Candidacy This Week

(Continued from page 1)  
ination, but he also is being mentioned as a possible candidate for representative. Cornelius Thomas is expected to announce for this office, and it has been reported that R. E. Sentelle, Brunswick county's representative at the last session of the General Assembly, will return to Southport and again be a candidate for this office.

## CLARK EXPLAINS STEPS TAKEN IN NEW FARM BILL

(Continued from page 1)  
proach the problem there are many men of many minds, and hasty legislation means poor legislation. The present bill is far from perfect, and is criticized by many good authorities. But it represents the earnest and consistent effort of congress to deal as best it can with a most difficult question.

This article is written not to give any final or official pronouncement upon the bill or its administration. Its only purpose is to give, as nearly as the writer can under present circumstances, answers to some of the important questions that are being asked about its practical effect. The bill

## More Power

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler assumed direct command of all Germany's armed forces Friday and tightened his immediate control of the ministry of foreign affairs. Hitler concentrated more power in himself and a chosen few subordinates to consolidate his re-

has been carefully studied from the beginning, and the writer recently spent three or four hours talking to officials of the Department of Agriculture about how the law will be administered. But I speak here only for myself. This article deals only with the tobacco part of the bill. The writer hopes to deal with the cotton part in a subsequent article.

Before discussing tobacco, let me say, in answer to many inquiries, that a seed loan has been passed by both houses and has gone to the President for signature. Undoubtedly it will become law shortly and the loans will be handled in practically the same way this year as formerly.

## THE TOBACCO BILL OF 1938

The Soil Conservation program will be continued, but payments will be based upon one cent per pound on the tobacco produced, instead of a payment of so much per acre for land taken out of the production of tobacco. It should be noted that a grower will not receive the full benefit of one cent per pound unless he complies fully with the regulations.

This is a very good place to say also that growers who fully complied with the conservation program in 1937 will not be greatly disturbed if the new bill goes into effect. My best information is that a grower who fully complied with the 1937 program will likely not be cut more than 7 per cent in any event. In other words, as I understand the situation, the further a grower is away from the soil conservation of 1937, the more he is likely to be cut if the bill becomes effective.

## MARKETING QUOTAS

The compulsory features of the bill are based upon marketing quotas. It is required that when the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the total supply of any type of tobacco at the beginning of the marketing year exceeds the reserve supply in such a way as to indicate a low price for the current year, he shall fix a national marketing quota, indicating the total amount of tobacco that should be produced in the current year in order to maintain prices at the proper level. He is required to make by December 1st a proclamation fixing the national quota, which means the total amount to be produced, in the succeeding year. Of course as to 1938 it is provided that proclamation will be made shortly after the bill becomes law. Thereafter it will be on December 1st.

Within thirty days after the proclamation the secretary shall take a vote of the tobacco growers to determine whether they are in favor or opposed to fixing a quota for the current year. If more than one third of the tobacco growers vote against fixing a quota, it will not go into effect. Otherwise, it will.

If adopted, the national quota shall be apportioned by the secretary among the tobacco growing states on the basis of the production of tobacco in each state during the five preceding years. Thereupon, through local committees of farmers the state quota shall be allotted among farms on which tobacco is produced on the basis of past marketing of tobacco, land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical features affecting the production of tobacco. These committees are to be elected by the farmers themselves.

Just here an exception is made in favor of the small grower, producing thirty-two hundred pounds or less. Such grower will have an allotment equal to the average production for the farm during the preceding three years if this does not exceed thirty-two hundred pounds. Because of the necessity of greatly reducing acreage, as mentioned hereinafter, it will likely be necessary for growers producing thirty-two hundred pounds or less to take some cut on last year's production, or three year average, but the best information that the writer is able to get indicates that such cut will not exceed 10 per cent, and where there has been full compliance with the soil conservation program, the cut will likely not exceed 7 per cent.

As to new growers it is provided that not in excess of 5 per cent of the State's quota may be set aside for allotment to farms on which for the first time in five years tobacco is produced in the current year. A portion of this 5 per cent may also be used in making proper adjustments to growers producing thirty-two hundred pounds or less. The allotments to the new growers are to be based upon the same consideration as to land, crop rotation, soil and other physical factors, used in making allotments to old growers, without consideration of course of past production, but the allotment to a new grower shall not exceed 75 per cent of the allotment to an old grower similarly situated.

When a grower's allotment has been fixed he will be given a marketing card showing the amount of tobacco that he is entitled to sell without penalty. The penalty for selling in excess of that amount is fixed at 50 per cent, or 3c per pound, whichever is the higher.

The bill deals only with poundage, but it is understood that the Department will use the base acreage established under the 1937 program and will endeavor to harmonize the poundage and the acreage. If the price of tobacco is to be maintained at anything like its present level, it would seem that a considerable reduction in acreage throughout the entire belt will be necessary. The base acreage for flue-cured tobacco in 1937 was approximately one million one hundred and twenty thousand acres. It is also strikingly true that since the farm program was inaugurated, the production per acre has very greatly increased. Taking into consideration the supply of tobacco on hand, market conditions etc the Department is inclined to feel, according to my advice, that the production of flue-cured tobacco in 1938 should be around seven hundred million pounds if the price is to be maintained around the present level. To accomplish this it will be necessary to reduce the acreage from the figure stated above to around eight hundred fifty or eight hundred seventy-five million acres. It is strongly felt that the market will not take any larger crop than this at anything like the prices received in recent years. If the acreage is to be thus reduced, it will mean a cut running probably as high as 30 per cent in some cases and as low as 10 per cent in others. As indicated above, those who are furthest away from compliance with the 1937 program will naturally have to take a larger cut than those who have complied, and those who have fully complied with that program will be disturbed very little, according to my information.

Summing up the situation as it will affect various classes of growers, according to my best information, the oldgrowers stand in two classes, to wit: Those producing thirty-two hundred pounds or less, and those producing more than thirty-two hundred pounds. Those old growers producing less than thirty-two hundred pounds will receive an allotment equal to the average production of the farm for the past three years up to thirty-two hundred pounds, though they may have to take a small cut in acreage in the general reduction referred to above. Old growers producing in excess of thirty-two hundred pounds will be given marketing quotas based on the past production, lands, labor and equipment, crop rotation practices, soil and other physical features affecting the production of tobacco, with a cut in acreage depending largely upon the extent to which such grower has complied with the 1937 program. As to both of these classes of oldgrowers the cut will depend largely upon the degree of compliance with the former program, but it is not contemplated that those producing thirty-two hundred pounds or less will be cut more than 10 per cent in any event.

Growers producing tobacco for the first time in 1937 will be given a marketing quota based upon the same consideration as the old growers, but as to past production the committees will be required to take into consideration only one third of the 1937 production. And the marketing quotas of those who produced tobacco for the first time in 1937 cannot exceed 75 per cent of the marketing quotas of old growers similarly situated.

Those producing tobacco for the first time in 1938 will receive allotments based upon the considerations stated above, with the exception of past production, and they cannot receive marketing quotas in excess of 75 per cent of the marketing quotas of old growers similarly situated.

There are many other interesting features of the law that I

shall not undertake to discuss. I have tried here simply to give an outline that I hope will be of some assistance to the growers. In conclusion, let me say that I know there are many who are opposed to any compulsory control. That is a question for the growers themselves to decide. But I am struck by figures before me which show that in 1932 there were in cultivation six hundred and seventeen thousand acres of tobacco, which produced an average of six hundred and five pounds per acre, brought 8 4-10 cent per pound and yielded a total of fifty-six million dollars. In 1937

there were nine hundred and eighty-two thousand acres which produced an average of eight hundred and eighty-three pounds per acre, sold for a little above cents per pound and yielded round numbers two hundred million dollars. Those are the figures and they mean much.

**DANGEROUS**  
It is dangerous to sell a SUBSTITUTE for 666 just to make three or four cents more. Customers are your best assets; lose them and you lose your business. 666 is worth three or four times as much as a SUBSTITUTE. (Adv.)

There were nine hundred and eighty-two thousand acres which produced an average of eight hundred and eighty-three pounds per acre, sold for a little above cents per pound and yielded round numbers two hundred million dollars. Those are the figures and they mean much.



**"I'M A TOBACCO PLANTER"**

THE CAMEL PEOPLE BOUGHT THE BEST LOTS OF MY LAST CROP. PAID A HIGH PRICE FOR MY FINEST GRADES. I SMOKE CAMELS BECAUSE I KNOW THERE ISN'T ANY SUBSTITUTE FOR MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS. MOST PLANTERS FAVOR CAMELS. THEY KNOW THE DIFFERENCE!

WHEN veteran planters like Mr. Hatton say "Most planters favor Camels," their choice is based on first-hand knowledge. If you are not a Camel smoker, try them. Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS - Turkish and Domestic.

**"WE SMOKE CAMELS BECAUSE WE KNOW TOBACCO"**

MR. VERTNER HATTON, who has grown tobacco for 20 years

WILMINGTON **Carolina** WILMINGTON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11-12

MON., TUES. and WED. FEBRUARY 14-15-16 Also Latest March of Time

THE SHOW GOES MERRILY ON! ... WHILE HE POSED AS A MILLIONAIRE WITH NOTHING!

YOU'RE A SWEETHEART

GEORGE MURPHY ALICE FAYE KEN MURRAY and OSWALD

FRIDAY and SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11-12

# Notice Invitation Farmers

DIVERSIFIED FARMING WILL PROVE MORE PROFITABLE TO YOU!

Raising your own chickens, turkeys, hogs, cows and sheep, assures you of eggs, fried chicken, baked chicken, turkey, sausage, ham, bacon, lard, milk, butter, beef, mutton and lamb chops; and since your garden will furnish you with various fresh vegetables, should certainly enable you to set a table fit for a king.

In addition to the above things your money crops of tobacco, cotton, corn, small grain, and truck should up-hold that old saying: "The More Irons You Have In The Fire, The Better Your Chances Are."

MR. ROY McLAURIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF

## Laurinburg Milling Company

will be in the county on dates and places listed below and invites all farmers to come and discuss the feeding problems and the possibility of having more diversified farming this year.

# Shalotte Trading Co.

SHALLOTTE, N. C.

## Saturday, February 12th

Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

# G. W. Kirby & Son

SUPPLY, N. C.

## Saturday, February 19th

Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

# Democratic Committee Endorse Junius K. Powell For Solicitor

Members of Columbus County Democratic Executive Committee offer to voters of the Eighth Judicial District Junius K. Powell for the office of District Solicitor in the following endorsement:

We, the undersigned members of the Columbus County Democratic Executive Committee, hereby endorse the candidacy of Junius K. Powell for the Solicitorship of the Eighth Judicial District, in the primary to be held June 4th, 1938.

In endorsing Mr. Powell, and in recommending him to the voters of the District, we are offering a life long Democrat, one who has given freely of his time to the party and one who has never before offered for an elective office. He is a capable lawyer and has served efficiently as Prosecuting Attorney in County Recorder's Court and is ably fitted to perform the duties of the high office which he is seeking.

W. L. Hobbs	R. J. Lamb
Glenn F. Holmes	C. P. Jolly
W. A. Thompson	C. F. Ward
A. F. Powell, Jr.	R. F. Covington
J. R. Blake	J. T. Wooten
A. E. Waller	A. L. Griffin
A. P. Rogers	C. I. Ross
B. A. Marlowe	J. B. Stanley
G. C. Hinson	B. White
	K. Clyde Council