

Senator Bailey Gives Reasons For Opposing Cotton Control Bill

Says He Did Not Have Right Under His Oath of Office to Support Bankhead Bill

Writing to a constituent in North Carolina, explaining why he opposed the Bankhead cotton control bill, Senator J. W. Bailey says: When our Federal government was created by the people framing the constitution, they were very careful to limit the powers of congress. They gave certain implied powers. The powers of congress were thereby strikingly limited. They then reserved certain powers to the states and further reserved to the people themselves certain rights described as inalienable rights. Amongst these inalienable rights stand first the rights of free man—known as the liberties. There is some possibility that the court might hold that a state had the right to determine the amount of crops any farmer should produce. I do not think anyone will hold that the congress has the power to do this. Senators are required to take an oath to support the Constitution mainly because the people at the out-set were determined that those who were trusted with powers even in what may be considered good causes.

My main reason for voting against the Bankhead bill was that I did not consider I had the right under my oath of office to vote for it. It is a great pity for men to impugn one another's motives.

On the economic phases of the matter, I recognize that the production of excess crops of cotton will be bad for those who produce them. The present prospect is for forty million bales in the present year, that is taking the carry-over in the world plus the world production. Forty million bales will be available as of December 1, 1934. The world consumption is not likely to be over twenty-six million bales. Crop reduction is therefore indicated, but this does not by any means justify me in violating my oath of office to bring about crop reduction by the exercise of powers which do not belong to me. I am sworn not to exceed my powers and I think it is right that I should be so sworn and certainly right that I should keep my oath.

As we reduce our out-put of cotton in the South, other nations will be induced to extend their acreage and increase their out-put. Japan is now having cotton planted in South America in order that she may escape having to buy it from the south. Russia is increasing her acreage. India and Egypt are increasing their acreage. The effort of congress of the United States to control the production of cotton is confined at any rate to only 50 per cent of the cotton, since we produce only half the world's crop. We may reduce this 50 per cent, but as we reduce, the other nations will increase theirs. I do not think that the Bankhead bill will bring about any real reduction in the total amount of cotton produced this year. Say we cut our production from fourteen million bales to ten million, it will not be difficult for

the other nations to increase their production by fully four million bales. Russia's cotton acreage has, for example, increased from two and one-half million acres to five million in five years. Great Britain is increasing cotton acreage in both India and Africa.

There are certain other considerations as follows:

The Bankhead Bill bases the reduction upon a five year average production. This discriminates against North Carolina and in favor of Alabama and other States. North Carolina has been reducing her crop of cotton for five years while other States have been increasing their crops. My amendment to put the reduction on a ten year basis was in the interest of North Carolina. I think if we should cut the production of the small farmer below six bales, we would drive a great many of them out of the farming business and where they would go and what they would do would be a serious problem. It would be much better to have many small farmers producing a reasonably small crop of cotton than to have some farmers producing a thousand bales and some five hundred when the small farmers are cut to two and three bales. This relates to employment of people and sustaining of the small farms and the protection of what has been called the liberty of man.

These economic considerations are important, but my main reason for opposing the Bankhead Bill was that I do not think the Congress has the power to control the production of any crop by force of law. If it can control cotton, it can control wheat, corn, hogs, butter and eggs, and I suspect if it ever shall begin controlling one, it will undertake to control others. What sort of country would we have if every farmer had to look to Washington every year to ascertain how much he should plant and how much he should reap or how much he should sell? In my view this would amount to nothing more nor less than what they have in Russia. If the farmer could not control his land, it would not be worth his while to own it. His income would be controlled by his government rather than by his labors. His rights would be absolutely denied. His liberty would be cut off.

You speak as if the Bankhead Bill had been defeated. I think it is likely to pass and the farmers will have abundant opportunity to try it. It is my prediction that they will demand its repeal the first time it is forced upon them. England tried the control of her rubber production and ruined her rubber business. Brazil tried to control the production of coffee and ruined the coffee growers. Cuba tried the control of the production of sugar and her sugar farmers are now starving. Here are three lessons of experience in the last several years and they teach the same lesson that has been taught for three hundred years, to-wit: That when Governments try to control the activities of their people, they injure the people and do not help them. I know of no instance in all history in which a government has succeeded in any plan of crop control. If you know of one I would be glad if you would tell me. I have made a careful investigation. In the days of Queen Elizabeth the tillage laws limited the amount of land a farmer might till, but these laws have been abandoned for fully three hundred years and no one thinks of going back to them.

Our country is dedicated to the view that if you give men liberty, they will work out their problems and do much better for themselves than they will do under the control of regulatory laws. I must say to you that there is no authority whatever for any view that the Constitution may be disregarded in any emergency. It cannot be disregarded even in war. This has been held by the Supreme Court more than once. Men who ask us to disregard the Constitution because of emergency are asking us to violate our oaths. I am sure it is not yet necessary that I shall argue the sanctity of an oath or the moral necessity to regard it.

Let me say also that Bankhead Bill is not a part of the President's program. He sent no message to Congress in its behalf. He did write one letter to a member of congress endorsing it rather reservedly "in principle." The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, has plainly stated that he is for voluntary measures and is not inclined to agriculture regimentation. I greatly appreciate the kindly expression of your letter and I confidently await the trial of the Bankhead Bill by our farmers in full assurance that once they have tried it, they will never try it again. I may be wrong, but I am willing to file this letter with you and ask you to write me in eighteen months from now just what you think of the experience.

Stanly county is said to lead the state in the number of farmers following a well-defined rotation of crops. Forty-two men in ten townships are conducting the demonstration.

Britain's Threat to America's Cup Launched



Whistles shrieked and thousands of Britons shouted cheers of good fortune as the "Endeavor," successor to Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock," as challenger for the "old mug" where Lipton's five Shamrocks left America's Cup, slid down the ways into Portsmouth Harbor, at Gosport, Eng., at her launching ceremonies. Inset, T. O. M. Sopwith, who is taking up the battle for the "old mug" where Lipton's five Shamrocks left America's Cup, slid down the ways into Portsmouth off.

Grover School History Shows Great Progress During Years

Summary Of Commencement Exercises; All Prize Winners Announced. (Special to The Star) GROVER, May 1.—The 1934 graduating exercises at school auditorium Monday evening, April 30th, brought to a close the twenty-third annual commencement week of Grover high school. At the same time it terminated the longest consecutive principalship in the history of the school, eleven years of faithful service by Prof. B. F. Bird, retiring principal.

Progress Shown. A brief review of the school's history shows tremendous progress under the leadership of Professor B. F. Bird. The school's enrollment this year shows a gain of two hundred per cent since the school first became a four year high school twenty-two years ago. The six members of this year's graduating class makes a grand total of one hundred eight to receive diplomas under Prof. Bird's administration. Back seven years ago, 1927, the school took a big step forward when it gained recognition from the state department of education as a standard high school and its graduates were allowed to enter college without examination. Laboratory equipment and a three hundred book library were added the same year.

More class rooms, an auditorium, and a central heating plant were acquired during the following year. Progress did not stop there. This year a fifteen hundred dollar gymnasium was built, an active parent-teacher association organized, and a large number of books were secured for the large library.

Six Graduates. At the graduating exercises Dr. J. T. Dendy, Shiloh Presbyterian church, gave the invocation. County Supt. J. H. Grigg, of Shelby introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. D. Z. Newton, of Shelby Class parts were delivered by Eloise Bookout, salutatorian; Rush Padgett, jr., historian; and Sara Faye Moss, valedictorian. Prof. Bird gave out the diplomas and high school awards. Miss Nell Moore won the Keeter medal for the girls' reading contest donated each year by D. J. Keeter for the past six years. Diplomas went to Rush Padgett, jr., Eloise Bookout, Ethel Elliott, Sara Faye Moss, Ruby Watterson, and Alton Well. Five certificates for perfect attendance were awarded.

Last Sunday evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian church the Rev. H. N. McDermid of Shelby delivered the sermon to graduates. Senior Play Given. The senior play, "Glow Lights of San Rey," a 3-act romance was presented April 13th. Those in the cast were: Gladys Patterson, Louis Hamrick, Ruby Watterson, Rush Padgett, jr., Harold Herndon, Sam Bean, Sara Faye Moss, Lucy Crisp Eloise Bookout, Ethel Elliott, Margaret Herndon and Alton Wells.

On the following Friday a drama, "Mammy's Lil' Rose," was given by the junior class. Those in the play were: Marjorie Bird, Ada Mae Moss, Gertrude Beam, Thelma Horton, Vera Goforth, Janette Bookout, Annie Lee Goforth, J. B. Shaw, Sydney Roark, Horace Westmoreland, Herman Blalock, and Rush Padgett, jr. The seventh grade graduating exercises were given in the auditorium Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Floyd Bridges gave the salutatory and T. C. Bridges the valedictory. A play, "John's Essay," was given by Andrew Baumgardner, Claude Bell, Albert Crisp, Albert Gerstenschlager, Howard Shuford, Floyd Lee Turner, Monroe Watterson, Bill Westmoreland, Irene Blackburn, Alma Blalock, Betty Beam, Kate Shaw.

Wet In Virginia, Dry In Carolina; Result, Hijackers

Bootleggers Begin To Raid Each Other As Competition Becomes Fierce. GATESVILLE, April 29.—North Carolina voted dry and there is legalized whiskey in Virginia. Along the border the whiskey traffic and hijacking are in full swing. An unusual hijacking case occurred a few night ago, when two Virginia bootleggers, one of them well known in Gates county bootlegging circles, came down to the Dismal Swamp to get a load of "moonshine." Both bootleggers arrived at the

Woman Fakes Ills To Get Insurance

But Duke Doctors Aren't Fooled By Symptoms Of Her Alleged Lizard Bites.

By M. R. DUNNAGAN RALEIGH, May 1.—A Concord hosiery mill worker, bitten by a lizard that she slapped after it had run up her leg, was able to "put one over" on the doctors, lawyers and others interested in the workmen's compensation end of the case for a time, but was unable to put it over on Duke hospital doctors for long. The woman's leg showed the imprint of the lizard's teeth, doctors said, and when this was bandaged, blisters would appear around the bandage, and she claimed her leg had become stiff. Insurance men charged that she burned the blisters with cigarettes or acids, and was pretending the leg was stiff. Commissioner J. Dewey Dorsett, hearing the case, was not satisfied, so he ordered her to Duke.

Prove Woman Fakir. Duke doctors made blood tests, observed the woman and thoroughly inspected the case. They reported that there was no evidence of poison or other substance in the blood that would cause the blisters, concluding they resulted from some acid applied externally. They also put the woman to sleep, and while sleeping she readily moved the leg she dragged across the hearing room claiming it had become stiff. Commissioner Dorsett had awarded compensation for the few days she was disabled at first, denying additional pay for more time lost and the claimed stiffness of the leg.

Tommie DePriest Off To Raleigh For Statewide Checker Contest

Shelby Man One Of 12 Finalists In State Tournament Competition.

Tommie DePriest, local checker performer, will enter the state contest at Raleigh on Saturday, May 5th. On that day, the 12 district winners in the American nitrate of soda contest will meet for the finals, to be held at the Sir Walter Hotel at 10 o'clock a. m. The matches will be refereed by H. C. McNair, president of the Southern Checker Association, and widely known in checker circles. The contest has been going on for several weeks and has renewed a great deal of interest in this venerable indoor sport. All of the local matches have revealed good playing ability and the finals should be intensely interesting to followers of the game. Admission is free and arrangements have been made to take care of a large number of spectators.

Both the winner and the runner-up in this contest will be awarded a ton of American nitrate of soda; in addition, the winner will receive a handsomely engraved gold medal. After the matches, the contestants are to be guests at a dinner given in their honor by the Barrett Company, sponsor of the contest. Dr. C. G. Atwater, manager of the Agricultural Development Bureau, will preside at this function.

Insidious propaganda about idealism has as its basic aim the weakening of our military forces so our nation may become the victim of avaricious powers.—The Rev. Howard E. Snyder, U.S. army chaplain.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that I have this day qualified as administrator of the estate of the late of Leon Gidney, late of Cleveland county, N. C. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me properly proven for payment on or before April 18th, 1934, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to the undersigned. This April 17th, 1934.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Roda Wilson, deceased of Cleveland county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to me properly proven on or before the 17th day of April, 1934 or this notice will be filed in bar of any recovery thereof. All persons owing the said estate will please make immediate settlement to the undersigned. This April 17th, 1934.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of D. G. McSwain, deceased of Cleveland county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to me properly proven on or before the 17th day of April, 1934 or this notice will be filed in bar of any recovery thereof. All persons owing the said estate will please make immediate settlement to the undersigned. This April 17th, 1934.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
The undersigned, having qualified as executor of the will of A. C. Turner, deceased, this is to hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and this is further to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to file same, itemized and verified, with the undersigned on or before April 4th, 1934, or this notice will be filed in bar of any recovery.

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