## "NO COTTON FOR 1932" SAYS GOVERNOR LONG

Because of the extremely perilous marke situation now confronting cotton farmer of Texas and other Southern States, Gover nor Huey P. Long, of Louisana, purpose y prohibiting the production of cotton what soever in 1932.
Governor Long, along with hundreds of others, is hunting a way out of a bad situa tion, and his intentions are of the best. He has nothing but the good of his country a heart. But after a careful study of the mat ter, and after talking with a number of far mers and business men in this section the Sudan News says, "No". That this is no the way out, but will only add more difficul ties to an already overburdened industry.
In the first place, what will become of the thousands of cotton farmers who know noth ing but cotton? What of the hundreds o common laborers who were born and rear ed in a cotton patch-who start in early in the summer in the cotton fields along the Panhandle by late fall through the cotton fields? These laborers know nothing but to fields? These laborers know nothing but to patch. How will they earn their meager ex patch. How will th
What of the fifteen thousand ginners in the South? What will their employment be another year? Already in our small town, doz ens are waiting for the ginning season to in owners and their investments? What can they do with these idle gins another year?
What of the cotton oil mills? Think how nany workers would be thrown idle for period of eighteen months. If no cotton wa planted in 1932, it would be the middle of 1933 before either the gins or oil mills would have work to do eighteen months of idle ness. What condition would the financia world be in then?
Long's proposal instead of bringing sure cease to the agricultural problem, will only

## POSTMASTER ENDORSES

LONG'S PROPOSAL
In an interview with Postmaster L. E. Slate Wednesday morning, Mr. Slate whole, heartedy endorsed Governor Long's proposal that the legislatures ing it illegal to raise or gather a cotton ng it illegal to raise
According to Mr. Slate's viewpoint, According to Mr. Slate's viewpoint, surest way out of the present dilemna. Just as the present shut down on the oil wells has tended to raise the price of crude oil, even so, Mr. Slate says, would Long's proposal increase the price of
Mr. Slate further says, "Let the farmer throw only one third of this year's crop on the market. At the increased price he would get by having no cotton next year, he will get as much for one third the crop as he would now for the entire amount. Then next year, he will have the balance of the crop to market."
double the present unemployment situation There would be thousands left with no visible means of support who have heretofore made creditable living. No proposal, howeve
well meant, can be of benefit to a nation when it leaves thousands with no way of earning a living.
In the second place, such a proposal wil
only tend to offer a market for foreign cot
on producing countries.
At present th oreign countries are producing about one half as much cotton as the United States within the United States in 1932, there for eign countries will only increase their acreage, and other countries, who have a suit able climate for cotton, will turn to the planting of this staple. Even should the pr to find cut in the ent flooded with foreign roduced cotton in 1932. Instead of exporting $t$, we are liable to find ourselves receiving

And then again, what right has the United States or your own state government to dicate what you shall or shall not plant? It our own fields. We have paid for them with the sweat of our brow. This is America

## MILLER OPPOSES LONG'S PLAN

When questioned as to his opinion of the proposed law prohibiting the plant ing of cotton in 1932, F. E. Miller ex pressed himself against it in every way
"Texas this year has voluntarily cut her cotton crop fifty per cent. Let other states follow this example, and we will have no cotton problem," Mr. Miller says. "The Long plan will not only fail to accomplish its own purpose, but will also throw hundreds of others without employment."
n which we are living. We are free men not slaves. A merchant has the right to sel my goods, groceries, gas, oil-whatever he nay choose. The press has the right to pub-
ish its own views. Then, faimer friend, why ish its own views. Then, farmer friend, why
ave you not the right to plant what you hoose?
Laws are all to the good in their place at if we are not careful, we will find our bout our own throats a yoke similiar t he one our forefa
Speaking of rights, by what right could the government enact laws that would throw thousands of men out of employment? We are looking for a solution to the employment question-not something that will place o thers without work.
Looking at it from another angle-what would you plant instead of cotton? The price of grains is not very encouraging, eithprice of grains is not very encouraging, elth-
er. If all these cotton farmers turn to grains, would not that glut the market again? SupWhe they should feed this grain at home What price is cattle this year? Would it be any better by another year when millions steer before in his life?
According to our way of thinking, this is not getting at a real solution. While it may cure one ill, it will create many new grievances.
The government reports that there is now 1-2 million bales of surplus cotton on hand. We venture to say that there is not a sur-
plus of standard, high grade cotton. This plus of standard, hugh grade cotton. venture to say, to be composed of mostly a low grade, unmerchantable cotton that is
not fit for use. The Farm Board is so an not fit for use. The Farm Board is so an-
xious to destroy cotton this year. Why cap hey not be good sports and take this cotton hazzard the statement that at least one mil lion bales will prove unfit for use. The re-
port for this year is $15,000,000$ bales. Of this amount, at least one third wo
grade of unmerchantble cotton.

Then, let the legislature enact a law mak ing it unlawful to sell low grade cotton Make it pass a certain standard before it can be sold. This is not a preposterous sug. gestion. Poultry raisers must not sell eggs that are not fit for consumption. Dairies must measure up to standard before they can sel their products. Then why not the cotton armer bring his cotton up to standard be cotton was kept off the market, the amoun would be reduced one third.
Yet, because the cotton was all high grade he farmer would receive as much for his crop as he would where he sold the low grade "bolies"
Again we repeat, if the Farm Board is so hey get out there and destroy the cotton hey are holding that is not merchantable? A bale is a bale, when it is stored back in some dark warehouse. It may not be fit for cotton, and can hold the price down just as much as its fellow bale that is made of stand ard, high grade cotton.
Another point we have to offer. Let the government desist from handing out these "government estimates" on the agricultural output. When a farmer is unable to give, with any degree of accuracy, a close estimate on his own crop that he has sown and
tended from the minute it went into the ground until it has reached the age of maturity, how in thunderation can a two by four government clerk ride out over the will be anywhere in the neighborhood of accuracy? Yet these reports send the price
down a-flying every single time one comes out. Let a newspaper carry the government estimate one morning, and down the price "big men" force the price to the level they choose.
Destroy the surplus cotton that is not merchantable, forbid government estimates
on the crops and forbid the marketing of low grade cotton. This, we sincerely believe, will
lead to a better solution of the cotton probem.

## IMPORTANT, COTTON FARMERS!

There will be a mass meeting at the high school building Saturday afternoon at two o'clock for the purpose of getting your opinion of Governor Long's prcposany cotton whatsoever in 1932
This proposal affects you directly, whether ycu are a cotton farmer or not. either for or against the cast your
Governor Sterling has left it to the people of Texas as to whether or not your duty as a passed rexas. It is to attend this meeting and decide which way Sudan shall vote.

 aves here.


and

## We Will Pay

## For Next Four Days

50c a Bushel For Wheat

## $\$ 1.00$ for a 5 lb . Hen

\$1 for 5 doz. Fresh Eggs

Bring us two bushels of wheat, a five pound hen or five dozen fresh eggs on ANY DAY within the next two weeks and in exchange we will send THE SUDAN NEWS to any address within this territory for the next 12 months.
If you have neither the wheat, nor the hen nor the eggs, bring us a DOLLAR'S worth of fresh vegetables.

## WHAT THE NEWS OFFERS

1. Four complete stories within a period of twelve months by standard au-thors.-Should you buy these books, they would cost you not less than $\mathbf{\$ 6 . 0 0}$.
2. The International Sunday School Lesson. No matter if you lose you quar terly, save the NEWS and study thelesson there.
3. Crop situations throughout this section.
4. Special correspondent from your community.
5. All local news and developments in detail.
6. An occasional editoral mixed with red pepper!

## The Sudan News

