

NICK LONGWORTH PASSES AFTER A BRIEF SICKNESS

Death Comes to Prominent Statesman at Home of Friend in South Carolina. Funeral Services Held in Cincinnati. A Son-in-law of the Late President Theodore Roosevelt. Widow Survives.

Aiken, S. C.—Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House and one of the most fascinating figures in American state-manship, died of pneumonia last Thursday morning.

The 61-year-old Congressman had fought a valiant battle, aided by Mrs. Longworth,—"Princess Alice"—to millions. The end came in a southern spring time at the colonial home of the James Curtis' after a three-day siege of pneumonia.

Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. Saturday at Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, where his body was taken direct from Aiken.

There was no state funeral. Mrs. Longworth expressed a desire that there be simplicity in the burial arrangements.

With him when he died was his wife, the former Alice Roosevelt, whose adventures as "Princess Alice" when her father, the immortal Teddy, was president, had excited the nation.

She reached his bedside on Wednesday after it had been learned her husband's condition was serious. From the time she arrived until his death, she never left the house of Mrs. James F. Curtis, of Washington, where the speaker was stricken. She saw few visitors before her husband's death, and afterward she denied herself entirely.

Her brothers, Archibald and Kermit, were unsuccessful in the race by plane, failing to reach their brother-in-law's bedside before he died.

Governmental officials, including President Hoover, attended the funeral services. The President took a special train from Washington to pay tribute to one of the outstanding Republican leaders.

Mr. Longworth was born in Cincinnati in 1869. He overcame the obstacle of wealth to reach the position of power in political circles.

For several years, after finishing his work in Congress, he had been coming to Aiken to recuperate. This year he made another visit to the Curtis home, and soon after reaching the winter resort he developed a cold.

The cold was not thought serious at first, and no physician was called until Monday afternoon. A consultation was held by physicians Monday night and it was then determined that he had pneumonia.

Must Improve Soils By Using Legumes

Poor soils is the principal factor in North Carolina's low standing in the profitable production of cotton and tobacco. More legume crops in the rotation will help the State to meet the pressing competition with these two crops.

"North Carolina soils were not naturally fertile to begin with," says Dr. R. V. Winters, director of the North Carolina Experiment Station at State College. "Most of these soils are poorer now than when they were cleared. Approximately four-fifths of the land has been grown to cultivated crops which have been removed from the land. Much of the land is rolling or hilly and has been subjected to severe washing. This has resulted in shallow soils, shallow rooted crops and frequent losses due to drought."

If the State is to meet the competition in cotton, tobacco and livestock production, it is time to begin corrective measures with the soils, Dr. Winters believes. Farms must be terraced, and a large acreage planted to legumes. These will not only protect the soil but will rebuild it.

A two-year rotation with corn and cowpeas followed by cotton the second year and crimson clover planted after the cotton for winter growth was conducted for nine years at the Upper Coastal Plain Station near Rocky Mount. The average for the nine years showed a year yield of 381 more pounds of seed cotton an acre than where corn and cotton were grown in the rotation without legumes. The corn also gave a nine bushel increase per acre as compared with the field where no legumes were used. Even at present low prices, these increases due to a legume in the rotation is worth approximately \$23 an acre.

Even better results were secured at the Piedmont Station near Statesville where red clover was included in a rotation of corn and wheat, Dr. Winters says.

"HAVE A CAMEL"

New York.—A camel was born in New York Saturday—which may or may not be an omen.

It was a 30-pound girl camel, a daughter of Mrs. Jeanette, who is 14 years old. Volstead, the father, died ten months ago.

Central Park Zoo officials were undecided whether to call the child "Repeal," "Enforcement" or "State's Rights."

The area of lespedeza in Orange County was increased by one hundred acres this spring and much permanent pasture seed has been planted, reports the farm agent.

Boy Hero Will Be Hoover's Guest



Bryan Untiedt, 13-year-old hero of the bus disaster near Lamar, Colo., in which six children lost their lives, will be an overnight guest of the President.



Today and Tomorrow

By FRANK P. STOCKBRIDGE

Heredity

Talent runs in families, says Arthur D. Howland-Smith, who has written the biographies of several famous Americans. He points to the Adams family, which has given the country two presidents, one or two famous diplomats and the present Secretary of the Navy, as well as one great philosopher and several bankers. Another talented family is that of Roosevelt, with one President to its credit and three members now in public service, one as Governor of New York, another as Governor of Porto Rico and a third as Ambassador to Austria. The du Ponts of Delaware have an unbroken record of high ability both in business and statesmanship, as the Morgans have in banking through four generations. The first Cornelius Vanderbilt seems to have transmitted his driving energy and much of his engineering talent as well as his business ability to all of his eleven children and most of their descendants. The La Follette as a family have made a great start toward establishing a "dynasty."

Marriage

The action of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America in declaring that there is nothing incompatible with the Christian religion in birth control, brings out sharply the contrast between Protestant and Catholic teachings about marriage and its concomitants.

The Catholic Church teaches that marriage is a sacrament and that to interfere with any of the natural consequences of marriage is against the will of God. The Protestant sects uniformly deny that.

The Plymouth colonists, to whom almost all American Protestantism traces, had no minister at all for several years, but even after they had one they decided that the church had nothing to do with marriage, which was purely a civil contract, and it was not until 60 years or so after the settlement of New England that any marriage was performed in the colony by a minister.

These two divergent points of view account for the difference of opinion in respect of divorce, also. If marriage is regarded as a civil contract it can be dissolved by the civil power; if it is a God-given sacrament only God can dissolve it. So long as there are two opposing opinions on the subject, held by such large numbers on both sides, marriage, birth control and divorce will be debatable subjects.

Graft

Whether there is any more graft and corruption on the part of politicians in the big cities, in proportion to population, than there is in many smaller communities, is a question to which nobody can give a satisfactory answer. It does not always take the same form, but it is curious

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how prosperous many rural sheriffs, supervisors and selectmen become. Several cities which have abolished the old system of electing their administrative officials, employing a city manager instead, report that not only is the expense to the taxpayer much lower but that public money does not flow nearly so rapidly into private pockets.

This is a good time for taxpayers to be inquisitive about how their tax money is spent.

Harvester

Just one hundred years ago, in 1831, the first harvester was demonstrated by Cyrus Hall McCormick before a group of farmers of Rockledge County, Virginia.

McCormick's invention has been called the pivot on which the industrial revolution turned. By making it possible for fewer people working on the farms to feed more people in the towns, it released labor from agriculture to work in the engineering industries.

Where it took three-quarters of the population, a century ago, to feed themselves and the other one-quarter now all of the people can be fed by the labor of only one-tenth of their number.

The overproduction of agricultural commodities, from which the whole world is suffering today, is due to failure to control the agricultural machine's output. Many remedies are proposed. The one which seems most likely to cure the situation, if it can be applied, is the Farm Board's program of limitation of acreage in the staple crops.

Today, the mere all of the farm are grow the less each of them makes. It is a curious paradox that there is more profit in less production.

Flying

More air-miles of travel were paid for by the people of the United States in the past year than in any previous twelve-month. Business men and others are getting the habit of flying from city to city to save time. Between Washington and New York, for example, the fastest trains take five hours. The airplane does it in two. A New York business man, having to see the Income Tax Unit of the Treasury, for instance, can leave the city at half past seven in the morning, be at the Treasury before ten, and if he is not detained can take a plane back at twelve, arriving at his office a little after two, with

W. C. T. U. CLAIMS DEMOCRATS WILL LOSE ON WET PLATFORM

Chicago.—An overwhelming dry victory in 1932 if the Republican party has a really dry plank and the Democrats an out and out wet plank was predicted Saturday by W. C. T. U. women specializing in politics, in an estimate of electoral votes prepared for the United Press. The poll, as worked out by the group, envisaged 137 electoral votes for the

dry party candidate; 76 for the wet, and 18 doubtful.

Meantime, Senator Arthur Capper, dry Republican of Kansas, foresaw a repetition of the Democratic experience of 1928 if the Democrats run a wet candidate on a straddle platform.

Kitty—Poor Alicia is 30 years old.

Catty—Yes, and it seems only a few years ago that she was 20!

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