

Large Crop Of Cotton Would Be Farm Calamity

Crop Of Over 12,000,000 Bales Will Be Calamity, Williams Says.

New Orleans.—Carl Williams, member of the Federal Farm board said that if the south this year produces 12,000,000 bales of cotton, it would be the greatest calamity of modern times, and, he added, prospects are gloomy.

Williams made the statement at a special conference of field representatives of three cotton-growing states, called for a discussion of cotton acreage reduction.

Among those attending was former Congressman A. F. Lever, of South Carolina.

After the meeting, Williams spoke pessimistically of the outlook for 1931. "None of the staple-growing states have convinced me that they will slash their acreage," he said, adding that production of more than 12,000,000 bales would confront the south with the worse problem since reconstruction.

The Federal Farm board cannot solve the problem. It is left up to the farmers. The board is doing everything possible within its power but we are absolutely helpless in the face of present conditions unless we can get complete cooperation from the people of the south.

Jonas Has Wires Crossed, It Seems

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The Lenoir News-Topic says:

Hon. Charles A. Jonas, representative in the congress of the United States from the ninth North Carolina district, is speaking in Washington about the investigation of alleged election frauds in this state by Senator Nye's committee. Hon. Charles A. Jonas says as follows:

"If the Democrats did not pay him (Nye) to come to the state and, without any serious effort to secure evidence, give out a statement that the situation in the state is 'refreshing,' then they at least owe him a debt of gratitude. Never was there a plainer case of an attempt to whitewash... He is a fiend for publicity, as are all the sleepy-eyed, dreamy 'sons of wild jackasses' in the senate."

"That sounds, above everything else, supremely authoritative. It is entirely at variance with Mr. Jonas' confession in the same statement that 'I have never met or spoken to Senator Nye or any other member of the committee in my life.' If Mr. Jonas assumes his ability to read the motives of the Nye committee without ever bothering to discuss the matter with members of that committee, then we may reasonably imagine that he is equally presumptuous in some of the testimony that he gratuitously offers in the case against the election officials in North Carolina.

"From this distance it looks to us as if Hon. Charlie is waging a desperate and desolate battle against the approach of a political rigor mortis."

McSwain, Edwards Land Good Posts

(M. E. DUNN, Star News Bureau.)

Raleigh, Jan. 19.—Senator Peyton McSwain, of Cleveland, representing with W. K. McLean the 27th district, drew the chairmanship of the committee on the corporation commission when President R. T. Fountain announced the senate committees for the 1931 general assembly session.

In addition, Senator McSwain was given places on numbers of the important committees, including appropriations, consolidated statutes, banks and currency corporations, courts and judicial districts, judiciary No. 1 and insurance, and on several others of lesser importance, probably including labor and commerce, constitutional amendments, election laws and engrossed bills.

Henry B. Edwards, Cleveland's representative, also drew several nice committee assignments, some of which are expected to be important at this session, such as public roads, senatorial districts, congressional districts and penal institutions, along with the always important judiciary No. 2, and election laws and manufactures and labor.

Asking Red Cross Aid In The City

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

An immediate campaign to relieve the suffering in the drought-stricken areas of 21 States. Ten million dollars are needed to prevent untold suffering and actual starvation by thousands of families. Polluted water supply caused by dying cattle has added to the winter hardships of these people. An confident you people will not fail to meet their share in this humanitarian need. I desire to impress the dire need of immediate help."

"Ego Jealousy" Cause of Most Tragedies

Psychologists Claim Jealousy Merely Injured Egoism Is Harbored by Members of Both Sexes, Who Sometimes Rightly and Oftentimes Mistakenly Become Victims of Inferiority Complexes.



SENORA MARIE DE LANDA

MRS. BETTY CLIFF

MARY AMENDO

New York.—The "Green-Eyed Monster" has been tracked to his lair. Not only that. He has been dragged forth into the light of day and subjected to the most undignified treatment that a self-respecting monster has ever been called upon to endure.

Jealousy, which we have hitherto regarded as one of the prime factors of love—or, yes, we have. How many times have you heard it said: "There's no love without jealousy?"—has been dissected and analyzed under the x-ray of psychology and proved to be just a big false alarm. In other words, a mere inferiority complex.

The mind—say the psychologists—has a peculiar kink. Ego being supreme in all the acts and behavior of men and women, when it is spurred, belittled, or made to feel conscious that it isn't what its owner had appraised it to be, then it turns in fury on the object that unmasked it.

A notable case of "ego-jealousy" was that of Senora Marie de Landa, Mexican beauty winner, who shot Gen. Moses Vidal, when she discovered that he had neglected to mention the wife he had in the background.

Andre Tridon, noted American psychologist, relates an incident that took place in a western hotel.

An innkeeper had a young wife whom he could not induce to come to his hotel and help to run it. She always had some excuse—bad weather, ill health, and so on. Then came a young guest to the inn. During one of her infrequent

visits the young wife met him and from that moment she was a regular visitor, until the inevitable ending in the divorce court.

What impressed the psychologists most was the fact that in the course of the trial the indelicate details of his wife's behavior did not anger the husband as much as did her "coming to the hotel regularly from the day that young loafer arrived there." In other words, he did not mourn the loss of his beautiful, young wife as much as the injury he felt from the proven fact that she preferred the "young loafer" to his august self and the resultant deflation of the balloon of his self-esteem.

A Swiss psycho-analyst, who has studied the cases of 120 of his neurosis (jealousy) patients—an equal number of wives and husbands—reports that out of that number only in eight instances were there grounds for jealousy, and that in 112 cases his patients acquired neurosis simply through inferiority complexes.

There are two kinds of jealousy, both of which are classed by psychologists as nerve diseases. One is that attributed to sex. It is harbored by both sexes, who, sometimes rightly but more often mistakenly, become victims of inferiority complex.

The other, which is more virulent and often ends in tragedy and crime, is a complex to possess, to exhibit power, force, to be able to boast. It is not always sexual. A man who is a victim of this complex may be bitterly jealous of a woman to whom he is indiffer-

ent or whom he may even hate. It may not even be a woman of whom he is jealous; he may be jealous of the success of a friend or a former colleague. This complex is not as frequent among women as among men.

Sex jealousy is responsible for at least 90 percent of neurosis among women. But men usually pour forth the vials of wrath upon the object of their grievance and thus avoid serious damage to their nerves.

It was "sex-jealousy" that drove Warren Cliff, painter, of Atlantic City, "frantic," so that he murdered his wife, Betty, and tried to take his own life.

Unconscious realization by man or woman that he or she has ceased to appeal, charm or thrill his or her mate, subconsciously leads to the illusion that an outsider is challenging her, or his, exclusive affection.

Vianna psychologists, who have examined tens of thousands of patients of both sexes, have come to the conclusion that, in the great majority of instances, jealous patients have created third parties in their own minds, and so firmly is the belief fixed that they will go to any length to prove the actuality of the phantoms of their own making.

The marriage of enduring bliss can, according to the above findings, be consummated only when the contracting parties possess equal degrees of physical, social and intellectual qualities. When either one of the mates betrays a gross lack of any of these, the union will eventually end in sex jealousy or ego jealousy—or both.

Mo nac'; the latter is the way all of us pronounced it, but we learned differently.) It is noted for its Casino and games where millions of dollars are lost and won. The Casino is on a promontory on the east side of the city. It has a fully-supplied reading room, and widely known "salle de fetes (festival room) and salles de jeu (gaming rooms). We all went in and tried our luck; it was fun, but we didn't play but about ten francs each. It is very interesting and is more quiet than I expected, more older people too. I thought the majority would be young folks, but it was different, and believe me, they take it seriously.

Late in the afternoon we came back to Nice and that night we walked down town. It was here we bought a New York Times and read of the horrible earthquake. All of us got one to keep as a souvenir. Then, we wired home and told our families we were all right. Several days before that Daddy Dorsey had sent me a cable as soon as he read of it in the paper, but we left Rome before it reached us, so I didn't get it until we got to Paris. It was awful of us keeping our families in suspense, but we were so excited we thought they knew we were all right or we would have wired them.

From Nice we went to Avignon, which used to be the seat of the Popes. Here we stayed at the hotel that Napoleon stayed when he was down there. We saw the key to his room and also his signature, don't know whether it was for registering or not. It was in a frame and the hotel people seem awfully proud of it. The town is surrounded by a wall, which, of course, makes it look queer, but we weren't there long enough to find out much. Just spent the night and left early next morning for Gay Paree!!

According to an economist, money is the people's servant. He's today and gone to-morrow.—The Economist (London).

It's ridiculous to think that liquor will ever be legalized in America. Al Capone wouldn't allow it.—Elizabeth Journal.

So driving at a moderate speed requires nothing but self-control and a strong rear bumper.—Dubuque American-Tribune.

Eight More American Marines Are Slaughtered In Nicaragua

The Literary Digest.

Bullet-spitting death stared at them from the underbrush, but they fought valiantly to escape their fate.

Ten of them were caught in the trap, ten American boys who had joined the Marine corps and gone to Nicaragua to fight Sandino's bandits.

But now they were ambushed, surrounded, outnumbered thirty to one. Bandit rifles were cracking, and a bandit machine gun was chattering. Against these hopeless odds they battled desperately until, after two hours, the last man of the detail fell.

When rescuers reached the spot, quiet now, they found the bodies of eight, mutilated by bandit machetes. The two others both wounded had been overlooked. Eleven of the enemy were slain.

Thus, say the dispatches, did the Nicaraguan situation flare into new intensity on the last day of 1930. And again we have a session of the debate that has been intermittent since 1926, when our Marines were sent to Nicaragua to maintain order: Shall we withdraw or not?

But this is not the only Central American worry on Washington's mind. Panama staged a ten-hour revolution on January 2, we read throwing out President Arosemena, and naming Dr. Harmodio Arias as Provisional President until the return of the "constitutional" President, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, minister to the United States. Washington dispatches hint that the United States probably will recognize the new regime. One American, Hartwell F. Ayers, a newspaper correspondent, was among the eleven killed in the street fighting that overthrew the government, we read.

In Nicaragua, this latest attack upon our forces is attributed to the elusive insurgent leader, Augustino Sandino, for it was said to be a lieutenant of his who ambushed the ten members of a telephone-repair detail. A few days later, two more Marines were wounded by bandits in a wilderness clash.

Washington registered an instantaneous reaction. As soon as the senate met, Senator Johnson, of California, offered a resolution concerning our relations with Nicaragua since 1924. It passed without debate.

Then Senator King, of Utah, introduced another resolution that "it is the sense of the senate that the Marines should be immediately withdrawn." "It is a bad thing," he said according to the dispatches, "to send bayonets to support American investments."

With this opinion many editors agree. But others insist that our present force of 1,000 must be kept there until their work is completed. Some call for "an adequate force or none."

"These eight deaths should end the whole Nicaraguan farce, as declared by our state department," declares the Camden Courier-Post, spokesman for one side—

"The protestations that our men are down there hunting bandits is only a pious pretense; they are down there, from all indications, to protect Americans' rights in the proposed Nicaraguan canal. And it is high time that Washington admitted the fact.

"Eight more lives lost can not be justified by talk of chasing bandits. If that is to be the province of the United States Marine corps, the bandit chasing should begin at home.

"It will be difficult enough to justify those deaths on a frank military basis, on at least the honest ground that they were protesting American rights, working for Uncle Sam, and not for President Moncada.

"When will Secretary Stimson end the whole sham surrounding the presence of our troops in Nicaragua?

But "the Marines were not sent to Nicaragua to serve political ends of this government or to protect American investments" is the flat statement of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, speaking for the other side—

"They were sent in order to let the people of Nicaragua, forced by the thousands to fight in civil wars in which they had no interest, have a chance to elect and install a constitutional government without interference of military factions or bandits.

"Intervention for that purpose was asked by both the leading parties, and the retention of the Marines has since been requested by the lawful Nicaraguan government. This government has withdrawn as many as seemed prudent, and will gladly take the rest out as soon as possible.

"But it can not risk wrecking all that has been done to bring about peace and orderly conditions there, and above all it can not scuttle out at this time before the renewed challenge of bandit attacks.

"The Marines must and will carry on in the traditional spirit of the corps until they can safely and honorably be withdrawn."

"Thirty thousand homeless in New York." An American citizen is truly in a bad fix when he has no home to stay away from.—Newark Ledger.

Journey's End of Epic Glider Flight



Maurice Collins, daring young glider pilot, seated in his craft just after completing the first flight by glider from a mountain range summit to a licensed city airport. Piloting the world's largest glider on its maiden voyage, Collins flew from the top of the Verdugo Mountains to the Grand Central Air Terminal in Glendale, Cal.

Loaded Gun Squares N. Y. Love Triangle



Raymond F. Roddy, 26, is now in a Yonkers, N. Y., jail cell, held in connection with the shooting to death of Margaret Hooper, 25, co-heiress to the \$250,000 estate of a Yonkers clergyman. It is said that Roddy continually babbles, "I didn't know it was loaded." Roddy and Thomas Morrissey were suitors for the hand of Miss Hooper. Morrissey is also being held for questioning.

What Do You Wonder About?

(Spencer Murphy in Salisbury Post.)

It is terribly hard to concentrate upon any one particular thing when one is wondering about so many things.

I wonder why the government doesn't charge a higher price for stamped envelopes as one means of wiping out the annual postal deficit; government stamped envelopes—the cost of stamps being equal in any case—cost only about a tenth of what envelopes of similar quality would cost from any other source; maybe it would be "putting the government in business."

I wonder how prohibition enforcement is progressing in Alaska; we don't hear much about it.

I wonder why Thomas Jefferson's revolution was a success and Gene Debs fell through.

I wonder what has happened to all the cheap substitutes for gasoline which have been announced in recent years.

I wonder if any member of the crew of the R-100 which he had been assigned to the R-101.

I wonder if Roger Babson spends his money and his advice the same way.

I wonder if President Hoover's conscience ever hurts him when he makes public reference to the evils of bureaucracy.

I wonder if Bobby Jones ever feels that he would rather be unusually good at something else than positively marvelous at golf.

I wonder what Bishop Cannon thinks about.

I wonder if the United States will ever advance to a state in which it can have a world series all to itself in anything except baseball.

I wonder how many Miss Americas are still living.

I wonder if Reynolds will ever get back to 55.

I wonder if North Carolina will have a city by the next census.

I wonder if anybody really likes white corn whiskey.

I wonder if Mussolini will be assassinated.

I wonder if Henry Ford ever wished he had an education.

I wonder if bridge will always be popular.

I wonder if you hadn't better put this aside and find something worth while to do.

Falls Will Manage Mars Hill Magazine

The following from The Hilltop magazine of Mars Hill college, concerning Byard Falls, son of Judge and Mrs. B. T. Falls, will be of interest to acquaintances here: "B. T. Falls, freshman was elected unanimously by The Hilltop staff to succeed Roy F. Fisher as business manager. Mr. Falls takes the place of Fisher who has resumed his studies at Wake Forest College. Mr. Falls entered Mars Hill from Shelby High School in September. Since his entry on the campus he has won a host of friends and admirers."

General Topics Of The Farm

Many Hog Diseases.

Lots of people think that hog cholera is the only disease that causes losses among swine and for this reason believe that the injection hog cholera serum would cure all hog diseases and are disappointed when this does not happen.

There are quite a number of other swine diseases that may be mistaken for hog cholera and in many cases it takes a real good veterinarian to distinguish between the various troubles the hogs have. Some of the most common diseases are necrotic enteritis. Mortality in this disease is high and like many others, can easily be mistaken for hog cholera.

Pleats of hogs have pneumonia caused from exposure to cold, wet weather, inhalation of irritating medicines or dusts, injuries and sometimes to a parasite which passes through the lungs in its life cycle. This, too, may be mistaken for hog cholera and so may swine influenza. This flu, however, is not nearly so highly fatal as some of the other diseases and very often it is hard to determine the cause of that disease.

Another germ disease affecting swine is the plague and tuberculosis visits many herds also.

So, you see, swine are affected by many diseases which may be mistaken for cholera.

Older Farmers Learn.

The old saw—"You can't teach old dogs new tricks"—just ain't so, or, at least, it does not apply to people because not long ago some agricultural extension workers worked out some interesting data on farm improvements made by farmers of different ages.

Information is available on the extent to which farmers and farm women on 138 non-selected farms in representative sections of Kansas, Michigan, Rhode Island and Illinois have put into practice the teachings of the extension service and on the ages of farmers and farm women.

It was found that in spite of any lessened physical activity due to advancing age, nearly as high a proportion of the farmers over fifty years of age made use of information derived through the county agents or other representatives of the extension service as those of less than fifty years of age. The farmers between the ages of 31 and 40 made the largest percentage of changes and those between 51 and 60 were mighty close behind.

Among the women, the very young farm women and the older age groups did not change practices quite as extensively as age groups between 31 to 45 years.

Anyhow, this data tends to dispute the old idea that learning is largely associated with youth and it is mighty interesting to know that the many middle-aged and slightly older farm folk on these farms put into practical use the information they gathered.

Who Started Mayonnaise?

Nearly everybody is familiar with mayonnaise and we don't know what the women of the country did to prepare meals and salads before this dressing was discovered.

Mayonnaise, like many other foods of commercial importance, originated as a home product. Housewives and other purveyors of foods, endeavoring to prepare a salad dressing of desirable quality, early took advantage of the fact that a combination of eggs and vegetable oil, in the proper proportions, would when rapidly stirred or beaten, produce a desired emulsion.

It was also found that such an emulsion, with the addition of certain condiments and spices, would be semi-solid fairly stable, and palatable. Today, mayonnaise is manufactured in large quantities and many housewives have mastered the art of making it themselves.

Many oils are used for the making of mayonnaise, among the most common being cotton seed oil, corn and sesame oil.

This is a wholesome food and its discoverer is due the thanks of many.

A scientist says there is no such thing as a perfect climate. Californians will retort that there is no such thing as a perfect scientist.—Pascia News.

Ben Lindsey is a stranger here himself, and does not understand our native customs. A judge is assumed to be guilty until found innocent.—The New Yorker.

Raskob Will Be A 1932 Issue

Washington.—Mr. John J. Raskob again will find himself a political issue in 1932. The Republicans will make the most of him, as they did in 1928 and tried with less success in 1930.

Nevertheless, it does seem as if the democratic national chairman were unlikely to prove as big a liability to his party as he has been an asset. Or anywhere near it, unless Raskob makes himself a bigger issue than he now is.

Mr. Raskob is the party's nice big sugar daddy. It is he who has been putting up nearly all the money which has enabled it to operate with an able, effect all-the-year-around party organization which has functioned so well in hammering away at the administration and in waging the congressional campaign last fall. He both created and financed that organization. Only \$15,000 in contributions to the party were reported for 1930, where as the receipts were \$619,000.

Party Owes \$628,000

The party now owes \$628,000, of which \$225,000 is due Mr. Raskob and \$403,000 to the County Trust company of New York in which Raskob and Alfred E. Smith are heavily interested. Raskob advanced \$180,000 in 1930 and also contributed \$20,000 directly to congressional campaigns.

Well, you see how important Raskob has been to the Democrats. While providing it with new sinews of war he has also cut down its deficit substantially. No party has ever been so indebted to a single "angel." No wonder that you never hear any more audible criticism of Raskob within the Democratic party.

But the Republicans are going to remind you of it. Last fall they whooped up the fact that in three summer months Mr. Raskob had "lent" the party \$40,000 while other contributions totaled \$150.

Charge Raskob Owns Party.

The Raskob financing gives them the chance to say that Raskob has bought the Democratic party and now owns it. They will shout to the country that it is a very bad thing for one man to own a political party, that Mr. Raskob is especially unfitted to be owning a party and that the Republicans are the party of the people. All of which will not do the Democrats any good, but they can still afford to be thankful to Mr. Raskob.

It will be charged that Raskob, in return for his financing, expects to be made secretary of the treasury and perhaps really control the White House and that anything of the kind would be pretty awful. A great deal will be heard about the Raskob "plot" to seize the government. And much about the Raskob "plot" to upset the 18th amendment. On the other hand Raskob's friends will depict him as a noble soul, full of altruism and devotion to the public good. Although he is an ex-Republican who took the Democratic chairmanship through devotion to his friend Al Smith, they will assert that he is now a splendid type of Democrat of whom all hands ought to be proud.

Didn't Relish Defeat.

Of course there is another possible explanation of Raskob. No, millionaire business man with Raskob's record of success would relish the Democratic defeat in 1928.

The personal attacks for which Raskob came in, partly because he was a Catholic, might have caused him to quit in disgust after the campaign. And they might have imbued him—perhaps did—with a grim determination to fight on to a Democratic victory, if only for the intense personal satisfaction of a big hard job done well. Men have spent millions for more frivolous and useless purposes than the success of the Democratic party.

But Raskob's position can become much more delicate than it is. Already there are fears and predictions that the Democrats will have to take his hand-picked candidate. There have been some indications, though not unmistakable, that Raskob would seek the nomination of Owen D. Young of the General Electric. Young would be acceptable to many Democrats but anathema to many others who worry about the "power trust" and the domination of big business in politics.

Checker Players Of York Defeat Locals

A York, S. C., checker team defeated a Shelby checker team in the first match of a tournament held at York last week. The match, held in the court house there, was attended by a large crowd. E. Nest Jackson, correspondent for The Star in the first King trial, was high scorer. W. J. Cashion and Grover Rollins were high for Shelby. The Shelby team was made up of A. G. Melton, B. J. Hord, J. H. Bridges, M. C. Putnam, Grover Rollins, F. A. Newton, W. J. Cashion, Sam Smith and B. H. Ellis.

The apple sellers of New York are "bling of banding together to further their own particular interests. Developing a sort of esprit de corps, we fancy.—Boston Herald.