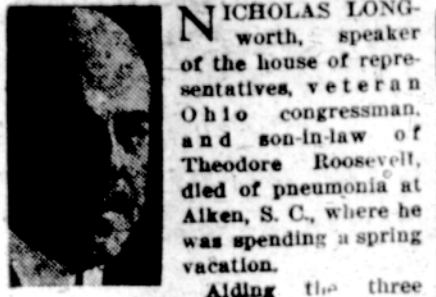


News Review of Current Events the World Over

Nicholas Longworth's Death Ends Long and Honorable Political Career—Senator Bingham's Taxation Idea—Cabinet Changes Unlikely.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



Nicholas Longworth

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, speaker of the house of representatives, veteran Ohio congressman, and son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, died of pneumonia at Alton, S. C., where he was spending a spring vacation.

Aiding the three physicians and staff of nurses who sought unavailingly to halt the malady was the speaker's wife, Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

Born to wealth and position on November 5, 1859, in Cincinnati, Ohio, his home ever since Mr. Longworth, after attending Franklin school there, was graduated in 1881 from Harvard. He spent one year in Harvard law school, then transferred to the Cincinnati law school, graduating from that institution in 1884.

Although admitted to the bar, he did not practice to any extent. Instead, he became interested in politics and soon was immersed in "Boss" Cox then held sway. Despite his persistent inclination to remain "regular" in political controversies, he declined to take dictation from the Cox organization and never was closely identified with it.

A six year term as speaker culminated the service of Nicholas Longworth in the house of representatives during thirteen congresses.

But three speakers in the history of the house occupied longer the chair to which Mr. Longworth was elevated by his Republican colleagues after twenty years' apprenticeship as a "boy" representative from Ohio, distinguished service on the powerful ways and means committee and one term as majority floor leader.

He was the Republican candidate for speaker of the next house, in which that party now holds a majority of only one.

AN IMMIGRATION case which may develop into national importance with wide consequences has arisen through the application of Miss Ella Young, Irish author and authority on ancient Celtic mythology, for admission to the United States with the intention of becoming an American citizen.

Miss Young, who in recent years has lectured at Vassar, Smith and Mills colleges, made application for a visa in November, 1930, at Victoria, B. C.; where she is now living, but it was refused or held in abeyance on the ground that she had not demonstrated satisfactorily to the American consulate that she might not become a public charge, based upon the view that Miss Young, being sixty-six years of age, without independent means and a writer, might not always be self-supporting.

Notwithstanding appeals from prominent educators, financiers and lawyers the State department refused to take cognizance of the case. It simply stated, what it has said without exception since the immigration act of 1924 was amended in 1927, that the American consul who passes upon applications for visas is the court of first and last resort in such matters.

Miss Young was a resident of this country from October 15, 1925, until November 18, 1929. She arrived upon a visitor's permit which was repeatedly extended, upon suitable bond being posted, but left the country at Seattle on November 18, 1930, although her permit had been extended to July 1, 1931, and went to Victoria.

It was her intention to make her permanent home in California and write a book on Irish mythology. In addition, friends were arranging for a chair in Irish mythology to be established for her at some California university.

THE EARL OF BESBOROUGH, Canadian governor general, comes to the Dominion heralded as the wealthiest man ever to hold the office. He is also the first governor general to be chosen by the Canadian government. Under the new Dominion status he was appointed by the king on the advice of his Canadian ministers. The appointment was announced from Ottawa, not from London.

Early governors general of Canada were actual as well as official heads of government. They took a direct part in the administration of public affairs. One negotiated a treaty with the United States; another plunged directly into a political campaign, a third was attacked with eggs in Montreal when he signed what was known as the rebellion losses bill. Thirty years ago a governor general blocked a list of appointments being rushed through by a defeated government.

By degrees, however, governors general came to take a less active part in politics. Only once in recent years has a governor general acted against the advice of the premier. When W. L. M. King was defeated in the house of commons a year after a general election, Lord Grey declined to dissolve parliament and called on Arthur Meighen to form a government. When Meighen was defeated within a week an election had to follow. The constitutional issue—the right of a governor general to decline the advice of the premier to dissolve parliament

—was one of the main features of the campaign and the return of Mr. King to office made it certain that never again would a governor general reject a premier's advice.

OFFICIAL denial that Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, would resign, and that President Hoover would shortly reorganize his cabinet, seemingly sets at rest recent widespread reports of dissension in the President's official family, since the denial also extended to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, William D. Mitchell, attorney general, and Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury.

For the last year there have been rumors that Hyde was desirous of getting out of the cabinet, as the duties of secretary of agriculture have placed a severe strain on his health. There also have been reports he would become chairman of the Republican national committee, and that he planned to run for senator in Missouri next year. To his friends he has denied both reports.

Wilbur's leave of absence as president of Leland Stanford university expires this year, it is understood, but undoubtedly it will be extended. Mitchell has been reported to be considering a New York law partnership, and also has been mentioned as a possible appointee when the next Supreme court vacancy occurs.

Since Hoover entered the White House, Secretary Mellon has been reported to be preparing to resign and Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles selected as his successor, Mellon is the only holdover of the Coolidge cabinet.

PRACTICALLY every disaster affords a test of the heroic mold of its participants. It is heartening to reflect that the test usually is met. In no instance of tragedy in recent years has there been a better display of courage, presence of mind and intelligent action than in the Colorado school bus catastrophe, which meant the death of five children from exposure to the severe cold. All of the fifteen children who survived this terrible ordeal must have been possessed of unusual endurance; but the behavior of one alone, of thirteen-year-old Bryan Untjed, was most heroic and admirable. It is worthy of all the attention it has attracted, including the invitation received by Bryan from President Hoover to visit the White House and the citation of his record to the Carnegie hero fund. Not greater than any recognition that may come to the child is the reminder that many come to the world to humanity everywhere that, in spite of all its weakness and seeming helplessness at times, there is within it an element of the heroic.

TOSHIO, who expected that Adolf Hitler would arise in the Colorado school bus catastrophe, which meant the death of five children from exposure to the severe cold. All of the fifteen children who survived this terrible ordeal must have been possessed of unusual endurance; but the behavior of one alone, of thirteen-year-old Bryan Untjed, was most heroic and admirable. It is worthy of all the attention it has attracted, including the invitation received by Bryan from President Hoover to visit the White House and the citation of his record to the Carnegie hero fund. Not greater than any recognition that may come to the child is the reminder that many come to the world to humanity everywhere that, in spite of all its weakness and seeming helplessness at times, there is within it an element of the heroic.

But Hitler gives no word of encouragement. Instead, he issues a strict and emphatic command for all Fascists to be good and to obey Hindenburg to the letter. He has announced from the start that his followers will keep strictly within the law, but that they will do all in their power to destroy or change the laws. And so now Hitler declares that he is preparing to go before the German courts with a strong argument that the Hindenburg decree is unconstitutional and ineffective.

When Fascism gets a hearing in court there would seem to be a fine chance for the safe broadcasting of propaganda.

THE conviction of Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior in the Harding administration, on a charge of accepting a bribe in the oil lease scandal, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

At the same time the court sustained the conviction of Harry M. Blackmer, oil operator, for contempt of court in refusing to leave a self-imposed exile in France to testify in the oil trial.

Unless the United States Supreme court permits Mr. Fall to take an appeal to its bar, the mandate of the District court will be handed down within 15 days and the former cabinet officer will be taken into custody to serve a one-year prison sentence and pay a fine of \$100,000. Mr. Blackmer's sentence is a fine of \$50,000.

Told of details of the court's action in upholding the one-year imprisonment and \$100,000 fine assessed against him for bribery in connection

with the California naval oil leases, the former secretary of the interior said his final decision in the matter of another appeal would not be made until he had received a copy of the court's opinion from his lawyers in Washington.

Mr. Fall is now in seclusion at his ranch at Three Rivers, N. M., the same ranch on which he spent \$100,000 cash received in a sack of money ten years ago. Mr. Fall collapsed during his last trial and is supposed to be in feeble health.

SENATOR BINGHAM'S remedy for "governmental extravagance" is more taxation. He would reduce income taxes and slap on other levies so thick that the people who are now lemming a way to greater government expenditures, which they fondly think some one else is paying for, would realize that some of the money is coming out of their own pockets. Then, Senator Bingham thinks, they would call a halt and taxes could be reduced.

The senator admits he realizes his proposal will be "extremely unpopular," but he thinks that at the bottom of federal, state and municipal extravagance in this country is the feeling of a large element in the electorate that when it votes taxes it votes away some one else's money. As long as that feeling exists, there is no incentive, Senator Bingham believes, on the part of those who entertain it to curb their demand for tax-breeding services.

Leaders of congress look with little favor on Mr. Bingham's proposal. He is the first in discussions of the approaching \$700,000,000 deficit, to suggest tax demands be made on smaller incomes. Some legislators said they would favor increasing the levies on big incomes, while leaders of both parties and in both houses have insisted greater taxes will not be necessary.

President Hoover believes an increase will not be necessary if congress restricts appropriations. Republican Leader Tilton of the house thinks an increase is now needed and should not become mandatory.

Members of both major parties have promised to co-operate to keep down expenditures at the next session, thus eliminating a need for more money through increased taxation.

Mistaken Idea
Too many persons think co-operation consists in going through a revolving door with the other fellow and yet doing nothing to make it revolve. —Buffalo News.

MILDRED GINN WRITES

Continued from page one.

were to our assistance with eagerness. They worked for an hour and a half repairing and changing the tire and were in a rather disheveled condition when they had finished. In the mean time I enjoyed the sparkling fireflies which I had never seen in such numbers before. Ready to be off once more I was extremely surprised when our helpers refused any pay for the service rendered; not an anna would they take but stood by with broad, white-teethed smiles, wishing us journeying mercies as we drove away.

The drive up the ghat (mountain) road was lovely in the moonlight. The Nalgiri Hills are larger than the Shevray Hills. Their protecting heights, mysterious gorges and now and then a waterfall fearlessly splashing into the inky depths satisfied something within and spoke of rest and confidence. The cold bracing air was refreshing, and how good it felt to cuddle up under warm blankets once more when we finally reached our destination, had a hot bath and some warm food.

I try to take a walk every evening after the sun is low enough to go out without a topee, which is about five o'clock. An abundance of water produces a jungle like effect of trees, tree-ferns and shrubs in certain spots. Walking through this for some distance a bend in the road brings you out to a clearing which overlooks the plains below. It makes one heart sing with thanksgiving to the Creator of it all.

We have seen how cruel India can be to foreigners but I have seen little but its smiles thus far. I'm only a beginner but I'm thankful for this happy introduction.

They have asked Winne to act as matron at the Hebron School during the sick absence of one of the matrons. It is a new undertaking for her but she seems quite equal to it. Of course, she sleeps in the same building as the children so I'm having things to myself on Ochertrey home. There are two others who have rooms here but they eat all their meals but breakfast at the school. The boy, John brings me my meals from the school. I'm very happy over the arrangements but have had a taste or two of homesickness since being here. I blame it partly upon my arm which gets on my nerves now and then and makes me feel a little under par physically. But the tastes don't linger long and I'm busy with my language study and other things. And it is surprising the number of other things one finds to do.

I believe you asked me, Mother, if Miss Eady had servants to do the work. Yes, servants are a necessity and not a luxury if one has a thing else to do in India besides housekeeping. Even with them it takes nearly all of one's persons time to keep the house going properly. One can't realize it until they really see. Here I have no cooking, dish-washing or sweeping to do and yet I can't see where the time

goes. In Quilon we have a sweeper woman who works half the day cleaning the house—that is sweeping floors and cleaning bath rooms. She's paid about \$3.00 a month. Cherrian does the cooking, serving, dusting, cleaning the brass, etc. and is really an unusual boy. He is paid something like \$10.00 a month. Then there's Carlisle, an odd looking oldish "lady" that cleans the pots and pans and waters the plants, also goes to the shandy each day for supplies. She's paid about the same as Mariah, the sweeper woman. There has to be different people for different work because of the caste system.

The mail came today (Wednesday) and I enjoyed my letters and a good cry. Really I'm getting to be an awful baby—a baby that would like her folks pretty much but it's all right. I'll close and take a little rest. Then I must do some studying; haven't looked at my lesson today.

So much love from Mildred.

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN

| | |
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| Amount of capital stock paid up | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Net premiums received during the year | 14,868,539 |
| Interest, dividends and rents received during the year | 1,774,616 |
| Income from other sources received during the year | 586,185 |
| Total income | 17,229,230 |
| Net losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses | 11,602,214 |
| Commissions and salaries paid during the year | 1,262,504 |
| Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year | 64,699 |
| Amount of all other expenditures | 1,290,713 |
| Total expenditures | 14,220,126 |
| Value of real estate owned (market value) | 1,500,000 |
| Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value) | 3,710,571 |
| Loans on mortgages and collateral | 23,890 |
| Loans on bank deposits and collateral | 577,838 |
| Loans on notes and bills | 812,824 |
| Loans on accounts receivable | 81,003 |
| Loans on other securities | 16,043,502 |
| Total admitted assets | 11,602,214 |
| Gross claims for losses unpaid | 1,499,958 |
| Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding policies | 12,238,056 |
| Due for commission and brokerage | 252,804 |
| All other liabilities | 871,781 |
| Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock | 14,082,600 |
| Surplus on or for the year | 1,500,000 |
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