

News Review of Current Events the World Over

"Second Revolution" Smashed by Hitler and Its Leaders Put to Death—Roosevelt Names Five Boards and Sails Away.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FOREWARNED of a radical plot within the National Socialist party to bring about a second revolution in Germany, Chancellor Adolf Hitler



Chancellor Hitler

struck with swiftness and ruthlessness that completely smashed the revolt on the eve of the planned coup d'etat and left the malcontents, chiefly members of the Storm troopers, dazed and terrified. The Chancellor himself exhibited resolution and personal bravery with which the world had not credited him.

Flying from Berlin to Munich in the night, Hitler with only two bodyguards went direct to the summer home of Capt. Ernst Roehm, commander of the brown shirts and long his personal friend. Roehm and certain of his associates were found in situations that confirmed the often heard stories of their moral perversion, and as Hitler was certain also of their complicity in the revolutionary plot, he personally arrested Roehm, tore off his insignia and offered him a chance to commit suicide. This Roehm refused, so on Hitler's order he was shot to death, as were the others taken with him.

Meanwhile, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, premier of Prussia, directed a series of raids throughout the country that resulted in the deaths of numerous prominent members of the conspiracy and the arrest of scores. Chief among those shot down was Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Hitler's predecessor as chancellor and reputed head of the revolutionary plot. His wife stepped in the way of the policemen's bullets and also died. Well-known Storm troop leaders in Munich and elsewhere were put to death summarily, and so was Heinrich Klausener, head of the Catholic Action party.

Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen, who had recently attacked the radical tendencies of the Nazis, was put under heavy guard, and forbidden to leave his home, and two of his adjutants killed themselves.

Von Papen offered to resign from the cabinet, but President Von Hindenburg, his close friend, refused to accept the resignation, and the cabinet urged him to remain as minister without portfolio to supervise activities in the Saar. Von Papen, however, will take a protracted leave of absence.

Viktor Lutze was appointed to succeed Roehm as chief of staff of all the reichswehr units, including the Storm troops among whom the disaffection had existed and the regular army, which was declared to be entirely loyal to Hitler.

President Von Hindenburg all this time was at his estate at Neudeck, East Prussia, and there were reports of his serious illness, which were flatly denied. Two days after the chancellor's drastic action the aged president telegraphed Hitler and Goering his approval of their course, congratulated them on their victory and thanked them in the name of the nation. Undoubtedly, Hitler's personal position was strengthened for the time being, and the leftist elements in the Nazi party were weakened and divided.

Goering and Hitler professed pity for the "mislaid" Storm troopers, but the latter are now out of their uniforms temporarily and may never be as important as they have been in the past. They had become something like a pretorian guard that threatened Hitler's supremacy.

In various European capitals there were predictions of further outbreaks in Germany and the return of the Hohenzollerns.

Hitler's "violent" methods were criticized by Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's dictator, who said: "Does not the light at last dawn upon us that one cannot make a people happy with violent methods?"

Paris interpreted the affair as a victory for conservatives and as opening the possibility for a return of the Hohenzollerns. The violence, it was claimed, revealed a breakdown in the unity of the Hitler movement.

In London the view was taken that Hitler had solidified his position. Some papers accused him of employing the methods of gangsters and called the slaying of storm-troop leaders "brutal murders."

TRADE war between Great Britain and Germany was averted by the signing of an agreement protecting British interests during the Reich's six months foreign obligations moratorium, ordered in effect July 1.

Under the accord, Germany agrees to pay Young and Dawes plan obligations when due in October, November and December, on presentation of coupons on bonds by the Bank of England.

the nominal value of all coupons on these loans held by British subjects on June 15, when the moratorium was disclosed.

JAPAN'S cabinet resigned as a result of a financial scandal involving a vice minister, and the emperor called on Prince Saionji, last of the elder statesmen, for advice in selecting a new premier. The prince recommended Admiral Ketsuke Okada for the place and the emperor made the appointment, which was generally considered very wise. Okada asked Koki Hirota to remain as foreign minister, and the minister of war and navy also were reappointed. The new government is expected to follow the general lines of policy laid down by Saionji, retiring premier. One of its chief aims will be to clean up graft.

Japanese naval circles are convinced that Okada is the only man capable of safely piloting the nation through the naval conference next year. They feel that Saionji selected Okada because he realized that the conference will be of the utmost importance to Japan's future.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT departed on his cruise to the Caribbean and Hawaii aboard the Houston, accompanied by his two younger sons, Franklin, Jr., and John; Rudolph Forster of the White House secretariat staff; Commander Ross T. McIntire, naval physician; Gus Gennerich, personal body guard; Richard Jervis, secret service man, and Pharmacist's Mate George Fox. On accompanying destroyers are two secret service men and three representatives of three big press associations.

Before sailing the President performed these seven important acts:

Approved the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill.

Approved the railroad unemployment and pension act involving additional burdens of millions of dollars on the carriers.

Appointed Joseph Kennedy, wealthy New York stock operator as chairman of the new securities exchange commission for a five-year term, and George C. Mathews, James M. Landis, Robert E. Healy and Ferdinand Pecora as members for terms ranging from four years downward.

Named Eugene O. Spikes, Thad H. Brown, Paul Walker, Norman Case, Irvin Stuart, George Henry Payne and Hampson Gary members of the new communications commission for terms ranging from seven years downward.

Set up the new national labor relations board with Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, chairman, and Prof. Henry Alvin Mills, head of the economics department at the University of Chicago, and Edward S. Smith of Massachusetts, labor relations specialist, as the other members.

Named James A. Moffett, former vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and a member of the planning and co-ordinating committee of the oil conservation board, as administrator of the new \$1,000,000,000 housing program.

Appointed five members of a commission to study federal aviation and air mail affairs and make recommendations to the next congress—Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga., publisher; Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, New York; Edward P. Warner, Washington, D. C.; Franklin K. Lane, Jr., California, and Albert J. Berres, California.

MR. ROOSEVELT went ashore for the first time on his cruise at Cape Haitien, Haiti, where he was met by President Stenio Vincent and other officials of the island republic. At the Union club he made an address, partly in French, in which he announced the forthcoming withdrawal of the marines, adding that he hoped they would be remembered as friends who had tried to help Haiti. Marine detachments have been on duty in Haiti, whose population is 90 per cent colored, since 1915.

MME. MARIE CURIE, co-discoverer with her husband of radium and rated as one of the world's greatest women, passed away at Passy in the French Alps at the age of sixty-six years. Her physicians said that her inability to recover from an attack of pernicious anemia was probably due to the fact that her bone structure was weakened by years of exposure to radium and X-rays.

The Netherlands was thrown into mourning by the death of Prince Consort Henry. He was married to Queen Wilhelmina in 1901 and the Dutch people had learned to love him deeply.

ATTEMPTS to open the port of San Francisco, closed for some time by the dock workers' strike, resulted in bloody riots in which several men were killed and many injured. Gov. Frank Merriam called out 2,000 National Guardsmen.

MEXICO elected a new constitution president—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas—and it was the quietest election in the country's history.

PRIME MINISTER RAMSAY MACDONALD of Great Britain, who is in Scotland on a vacation, was bitterly assailed in the house of lords by Viscount Snowden, former chancellor of exchequer and once close personal friend of the premier. Snowden denounced Macdonald as a traitor to his colleagues in the Labor party and to the country.

"The cabinet found the prime minister such an amenable instrument of Tory policy," Snowden declared, "that it has come to the conclusion that there are no professions which he made, no pledges which he gave the country which he will not repudiate, no humiliation to which he will not submit if they only allow him still to be called prime minister."

"The Tories have no use for Macdonald except for exhibiting him on their platform in chains as the one-time Socialist who has seen the error of his ways and found salvation in the spiritual home of the Tory party."

"He will be used for the same purposes as the reformed drunkard at temperance meetings."

SENATOR BORAH of Idaho, Independent Republican, opened his one-man campaign against the New Deal in a radio address attacking especially bureaucracy and monopoly. Although his criticism was directed primarily against what he conceives to be these elements in the New Deal, he summarily indicted the national leadership of the Republican party on the ground that it "seems wholly unwilling to touch this vital issue"—namely, the monopolistic trend.

The senator said the Roosevelt regime was establishing not Nazism, not Fascism, not Communism, but "simply that meddlesome, irritating, confusing, undermining, destructive thing called bureaucracy." And bureaucracy he defined as "that form of government which steals away man's rights in the name of the public interest and taxes him to death in the name of recovery." Bureaucracy, the Idaho senator asserted, "has destroyed every civilization upon which it has fastened its lecherous grip."

It is the common man who will be the chief victim of our new bureaucratic form of government, the Idahoan asserted. The influential and powerful have demonstrated that they "can generally obtain all the rights and privileges they desire under any form of government." But the "freedom and political rights" of the toilers are being more and more limited, whether under European dictatorships or the American bureaucracy.

WINDING up its fiscal year, the federal government found that, counting emergency expenses, it had spent about \$4,000,000,000 more than it had collected. Balancing receipts against ordinary expenditures, the government figured it was \$28,000,000 "in the black" for the year.

President Roosevelt has estimated nearly \$5,000,000,000 would be added to the national debt by emergency expenses during the next 12 months. This was predicated on recovery that would make industrial production average 98 per cent of the 1923-25 level.

In July, 1935, the President hoped to start the payoff for the recovery program. By that time, he has said, the budget should be balanced.

According to the federal reserve board's index, the industrial production figure for the year just ended was slightly above the 81 per cent average on which the President based his hopes.

TWO events in recent days have emphasized the friendship that exists between the United States and Canada. The first was the dedication of the new International bridge spanning the St. Lawrence between Roosevelt, N. Y., and Cornwall, Canada. Secretary of War Dern represented President Roosevelt at the ceremony, and the earl of Bessborough, governor general, was there for the Dominion.

The second event, on July 4, was the return to the Canadian government of the mace of the parliament of upper Canada that was taken during the War of 1812, at the battle of York, and had been in the Naval academy at Annapolis ever since. On recommendation of President Roosevelt congress authorized the restitution of the mace. Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of the bureau of navigation, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Com. Ernest H. von Helmburg, made the presentation at Toronto and attended the unveiling of a monument erected by the United States' Daughters of 1812, to the memory of General Pike and others of the United States' forces killed during that war.

THERE was a general scattering of administration chiefs following the departure of President Roosevelt. Secretary Roper went to Alaska and Secretary Morgenthau to a Montana ranch. Secretary Dern sailed for the Canal Zone, and Secretary Swanson and Attorney General Cummings went down on the lower Potomac on yachts. Secretary Hull took motor rides in the Virginia mountains. Secretary Farley was in New York, and Secretary Wallace went to Chautauque. Secretaries Ickes and Perkins remained at their job. General Johnson went to Saratoga Springs for a rest. Harry Hopkins sailed for Europe and Professor Tugwell went to the Far West. Lesser lights also left Washington.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Congress took a formal adjournment a few weeks ago, but I found in roaming about the Capitol and senate and house office buildings the other day, that there are no less than eleven of its committees continuing in session, and that no less than eleven of them are conducting investigations. It is true that only a few members of each of the committees remain in attendance—the others are out campaigning for re-election—but, even so, it appears there is going to be an extraordinary amount of searching after truth, or muddling, through the heat of the summer and the cool of the autumn.

While I am not infallible in my judgment and conclusions, I must confess that I can see a valid reason for only one, just a single one, of those eleven investigations. The ways and means committee of the house has started out to do some surveying of the federal taxation structure, and everywhere I have asked I have found approval of the idea. There can be no doubt of a need for that survey, provided the politicians will accept the results of those who examined the facts, because the American taxation system, both national and state, surely is of the hit-or-miss type.

But there is another significance to the tax inquiry. I reported to you recently that it was going to cost taxpayers a total of almost \$1,150,000,000 a year in interest on the public debt of the national government when that debt reaches the \$31,000,000,000 which President Roosevelt has announced it will reach. Since that information was given you, further inquiries convince me the debt easily may reach \$35,000,000,000 by the winter of 1935-36, and the interest alone will be correspondingly more. This is just the interest, mind you, and makes no provision for retirement of any of the debt, which would have to take extra tax dollars.

Since the national debt is so high, and going higher and the house ways and means committee is making such an intensive study of the tax system, one can not fail to link the two together. The obvious question is: Is the administration becoming concerned over the sources of funds to pay the huge total of debt incurred in spending our way out of the depression? Concurrently with the house committee's study, Secretary Morgenthau of the treasury, announced the appointment of another brain-trust group to study tax questions for him. Mr. Morgenthau holds that our tax system is full of holes, which undoubtedly it is, and he feels that the general method should be revamped so that the flow of revenue will not be so dependent upon prosperous economic conditions. To that end, the secretary sent part of the number of professors and tax experts selected by him over to England for a study of British taxation methods. British taxes apparently are much higher than ours, and Mr. Morgenthau is desirous of finding out how the British government gets away with it.

So, one hears around Washington a great deal of discussion of what the future holds in the way of tax levies upon the rank and file. Mr. Roosevelt said in his latest radio speech to the country, it will be remembered, that relief was his first consideration, that vast sums had been expended for relief and that further vast sums will be expended. All of which leads back to the observation I made above, namely, that one cannot help linking these several studies together with an undercurrent of fear that, perhaps, we are spending too much money.

While discussing the tax investigation, however, it would be unfair to omit reference to one feature of the house committee investigation that I am told by real tax authorities, can be of much value. The house committee was instructed to look into the double taxation evil that besets the country. It is known to everyone, of course, that there are places and things upon which the federal government levies high taxes and that these taxes fall on top of similar, and sometimes greater, levies by the states. Consequently, the committee inquiry may bring to light how often, and where, this sort of thing is happening.

For example of double taxation, two or three common illustrations will serve to indicate how severely the burden obtains. Take the tax on gasoline as one. The federal government laid a tax on gasoline two years ago, and that tax although it was small had to be paid by users of "gas" in addition to the state levies which run as high in some states as 7 or 8 cents a gallon, making the tax borne by that commodity aggregate as much as 10 or 11 cents a gallon in some places. The tax on cigarettes is another example, but this commodity was taxed first by the federal government and then the states put their levies on. The result is that in many states the tax on cigarettes amounts to more than the selling price of the package would be if no tax were laid.

Twenty-nine states now collect taxes on incomes of individuals or corporations, and twenty-six of them collect a tax from both. These taxes, of course, are aside from the high rates

imposed by congress under federal income tax laws.

These matters naturally constitute subjects for serious investigation. It is the only way by which congress can inform itself and determine a policy. Such, however, unfortunately cannot be said about most of the other investigations that are running through the summer and fall. There is the so-called munitions investigation. Thus far, my searches have yielded little information showing that this investigation can produce anything constructive. It, and several of the other investigations, in my opinion, amount to little more than fishing expeditions, a hope that something will be uncovered so that some members of congress can be "amazed" or duly "dumbfounded" by business practices of firms that have been in business half a century or more. I guess the senators and representatives have to have something to be "amazed" about every so often, but it does occur to me that if congress really wants to economize, it could limit its investigations which roughly will cost close to half a million dollars this summer and fall.

Policies of the last several administrations in Washington have presented many puzzling things.

U. S., Greatest and some of them move one to inquire where it all will end. For example, the Farm Credit administration—the FCA of the alphabetical soup—released a statement to the press the other day to the effect that the twelve federal land banks now own outright 22,078 farms and almost own thousands of others on which the loans are in virtual default. I think it can be said, therefore, that Uncle Sam has become the greatest landlord in the world.

While the information is more or less startling that the federal government, through one of its multifarious agencies, now owns so much farm land, the fact gives only an inkling of what has happened in others of the various agencies through which it acts. As I said, one can hardly help inquiring where it all will end. I make no attempt to controvert the policy of federal loans on farm lands or homes; I only can pause and wonder what the future holds if the course is continued.

The farm loan banks have a total of \$82,939,000 tied up in those farms which they hold. The only way that money can be withdrawn is by sale of the lands. If they are sold, the chances are new mortgages in varying amounts will have to be placed on them because most buyers are not in a position to pay the whole sum in cash. Some of them again will default, and the government agency again will own the land. All of which is by way of saying that the idealist who wails and gnashes his teeth about the terrible brute who forecloses has not yet solved the problem of saving homes that were bought on a margin of cash that was too narrow, or a home that was bought by an individual who ran into hard luck.

The point of it is that the federal government is dabbling into everything. It is going beyond what government ought to do.

When one examines the whole picture respecting government and its scope these days, it is rather astounding.

For instance, the Reconstruction Finance corporation announced the other day that it was willing to help the Baltimore & Ohio railroad refinance its maturing bonds. I do not know what the outcome will be, but it seems to me that refinancing of a railroad by use of government credit is hardly a function of government.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation is making loans continually. It has loaned money to, or has bought stock in nearly 4,500 banks. Proponents of this policy contend soundly enough that unless those loans had been made, the banks which obtained them would have gone on the rocks and the depositors would have suffered. But I am still wondering if it is the proper function of government to protect private activities to the extent of guaranteeing out of the public funds that I shall get my money back on any old investment or what not into which I have put it. Some way, I am inclined to feel that government, as such, ought not be dabbling into things where it is required to insure that people will not be foolish or crooked.

And there are going to be more loans made. The last congress enacted a law providing for loans to industry, the so-called small industries loan legislation, it was called. Business leaders and bankers tell me that the government is going to find itself owning a lot of business wrecks through those loans. The bankers say that if a business has a chance to survive, which means it can pay expenses, it can get money at ordinary banking houses. If the government is going to make loans only to those unable to get bank loans, the conviction I hear most often expressed is that the government had better set up another agency from which it can send supervisors or general managers all over the country to run the property it eventually will own.

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Metal becomes transparent as glass under a new radium torch, in use by the United States naval research laboratory. Using a tiny bit of radium in a brass container less than one-eighth of an inch long, it has the power to penetrate 10 inches of steel. The device displaces cumbersome X-ray machines requiring more than a million volts to operate.

DR. W. E. FITCH TALKS ON MINERAL WATER

Tells Why It Is Often Helpful for "Rheumatic" Aches and Pains

EUROPEAN SCIENTISTS CONFIRM OPINION

Recently William Edward Fitch, M. D., member of the International Society of Medical Hydrology and author of that comprehensive book "Mineral Waters of the United States and American Spas" spoke at a program over the National Broadcasting System:

"Drinking a mineral water is not like drinking an ordinary water, for in addition to the virtues and therapeutic value of the water itself, the combined minerals, some of which are in such infinitesimal proportions as almost to defy man's limited power of analysis, produce systemic changes which affect disease profoundly. . . . In Europe, of course, mineral water treatment has been known for thousands of years, and is universally accepted. . . . I am happy to have contributed in a small way to the spread of knowledge of this form of treatment in our own great country, for here we have the same needs as Europe's population—the same diseases, the same suffering, the same problems—and bountiful Nature has provided the same form of treatment—natural American mineral waters sparkling and bubbling from the earth, ready and able to end serious and painful disease."

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