THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Germany's Economic Crisis Now Worries the Nazi Government-NRA Seems Due for Modification-Plot to Kill Caffery Foiled.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD @ by Western Newspaper Union.

R ECOVERING from the terror and dismay caused by Hitler's "purging" of the Nazi party at a cost of some fifty lives, the people of Ger-



country is at hand. The essence of the Nazi new deal is that to make money is no credit to the individual, but that to work is a great honor. Incentive in the form of profit is vanishing; jobs, many of them

Kurt Schmitt created, have been spread out thinly; employers are urged to run their plants at their own expense, to take on more men and to increase wages under the theory that it is a privilege thus to serve the state. Observers believe the Nazi government is now trying to retreat from virtual Communism, which its leaders profess to hate, toward relative economic liberalism. The appointment of Dr. Kurt Schmitt, minister of economics, to the position of economic dictator is taken as evidence of this trend. Schmitt has been given blanket powers that will extend to October 1. and in that time he has the authority to promulgate any reasonable laws that he thinks will help trade and commerce. He also has the right to impose fines on those who do not obey his dictates.

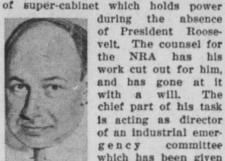
Chancellor Hitler sought to restore quiet in the reich by ordering a political truce and a call for peace, and he then left Berlin for a vacation in the Bavarian Alps.

There is current among friends of the slain Nazi "traitors" an explanation to the effect that those men were truly the supporters of Hitler and were only preparing and arming selected troops to back him up in an attack on the reactionaries. The sponsors for this account blame General Goering for misleading Hitler and engineering the executions.

One of the chancellor's firmest friends, Rudolph Hess, minister without portfolio, broke out with a speech in which he appealed to France to help Germany avert another war, addressing himself to the veterans. Then he delivered a stern warning to France -and the world-not to try to invade

out a new trade route across China, following the ancient silk caravan route. Last March General Ma captured him and held him for three many now realize weeks.

that a serious eco-"A SSISTANT PRESIDENT" is what they now call Donald Richberg, nomic crisis for their because he is at the head of a kind





which has been given sweeping supervisory Donald a n d co-ordinating Richberg powers over the mafor agencies of the New Deal. What is going to happen to the NRA is an absorbing question to many of our best minds. General Johnson has recommended the creation of an entirely new body to take its place and

to perform the functions of the federal trade commission in preventing monopoly. In this he recognizes as just some of the complaints uttered by Senator Borah. The plan was submitted to Mr. Roosevelt before he went to sea, and is being studied by Richberg and others.

The administrator, meanwhile, is undertaking to complete the regimentation of industry. He issued an order directing all industries still uncodified either to sign specific codes or to submit to a new "basic code" governing wages and hours. A time limit of 30 days was set, and three of the general's aides were named to supervise this operation.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, in his capacity of chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, replied to the charge that the New Deal fosters monopoly by asserting that the administration intends to prosecute the monopolists.

"At the demand of large business, stimulated by the national chamber of commerce," said Senator Lewis, "congress by the votes of both parties suspended the trust act to allow all ze by consolidation was to eco to 'save expense' and provide 'larger development.' Result: Instead of keeping faith with the government, certain manufacturing and financial establishments, conscious that the trust law was suspended, promptly violated the codes of the NRA by joining with each other to fix the price of everything-even as against

WHEAT production in the United States this year will be the lowest since 1896, according to the government report. For the second year since 1890 the yield will fall below domestic consumption.

The government's figures, which completely upset calculations of the grain trade, indicated the aggregate of the country's five leading grain crops will fall 450,000,000 bushels short of last year's production and 1,588,000,000 bushels below the yearly average for the period from 1927-31, The government estimated the total wheat crop at 484,000,000 bushels, which is 16,000,000 bushels below the forecast it made a month ago.

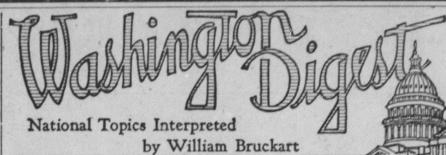
Even more sensational than the report on wheat was the government prediction of a corn crop of 2,113,000,-000 bushels. Private authorities had predicted a crop of 2,334,000,000 bushels, and it was believed that the government's figure would show little change. The corn crop has been counted on to make up the known deficiencies in other feed crops. Last year the corn crop totaled 2,330,000,-000 bushels and in the five years from 1927 to 1931 the country produced an average of 2,516,000,000 bushels a year.

THE world civil service commission I of the Methodist Episcopal church, in session at Evanston, Ill., voted to participate in the campaign against dirty moving pictures that originated largely in the Legion of Decency organized within the Catholic church. This campaign is having its effect on the movie industry and the makers of film pictures have been deeply disturbed. Joseph I, Breen of Will Hays' office has been made virtual dictator of pictures in so far as their decency is concerned. Ten of the largest concerns making movies have agreed to "grant to exhibitors the right to omit the exhibition of any motion picture released prior to July 15, 1934. against which there is a genuine protest on moral grounds." This is a big modification of the "block booking" system that has prevailed, and at Hays' office in Hollywood it was said that it will cost the producers around ten millions of dollars.

T MAY be that William P. McCracken, Jr., will not have to serve the ten days in jall to which the senate sentenced him. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals, by a 3 to 2 vote, decked the senate had not the jurisdiction to inflict such punishment. The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

McCracken was tried by the senate for contempt because he refused to give the airmail committee copies of correspondence with his clients. He claimed that as a lawyer he could not produce the documents without permission from his clients.

pointed, according to Secretary Ickes, ership. When he went against the adwho says nearly all that administra. vice of some of his timid advisers,



Washington .- Instead of July provng to be a month of doldrums, which is so often the case

Campaign in the National Cap-Issues Drawn Ital, it has turned out to be one of the

busiest, politically, in recent years. A result of it is that, fully six weeks earlier than usually, the campaign issues for the fall elections are drawn squarely on President Roosevelt and the New Deal, With the initial blasts already in the record, it is quite apparent that the campaign will be predicated on the claim of the Republicans that the New Deal has not been what it was cracked up to be, and a defense by the Democratic spokesmen that we are all better off because of it.

But there is a third element to be considered in the coming campaign. It is the personality, influence and oratory of Senator Borah of Idaho. His sudden decision to do battle as a "lone wolf" has injected an issue in itself, and my information is that the Idaho senator's participation in the campaign is not to be minimized. He has a great following; he is an orator than which the country has produced few who are greater, and he has a finality about his decisions and methods of expressing them that is pretty hard to beat down.

President Roosevelt put his case be fore the people before he went on his vacation in his usually simple and direct style. No one deprecates his ability to do that, and I think, generally speaking, Washington observers are agreed that his proudest effort was made when he spoke to his millions of radio listeners late in June. I have heard much praise for the President as a result of his direct question to those millions: "Are you better off than you were a year ago?" Every one could sunderstand it, and every one could analyze his own condition for himself. Of course, many of the Roosevelt opposition are criticizing the speech for "saying nothing" and for other reasons, yet I believe unblased observers are agreed that Mr. Roosevelt opened the fall campaign of his party in a very clever manner from a political standpoint.

Respecting the effort of Chairman Henry P. Fletcher of the Republican national committee, in his opening blast, there seems to be little disagreement that he has taken a decidedly bold stand. If the Republicans are to THOUSANDS of applicants for get anywhere, it is obvious that it must be through Mr. Fletcher's lead-

noise about the situation that the President eventually named the NRA board of review of which Clarence Darrow of Chicago was chairman. If Senator Nye takes up the cudgel along with Senator Borah, therefore, his attacks and criticism obviously will be directed at New Deal policies the way they worked out in NRA. With the Republican fire charging Mr. Roosevelt with full responsibility, it becomes plain that Senator Nye will be another thorn in the administration's side despite any statements he may make that he merely wants to correct some of the shortcomings.

Notwithstanding what the two "lone wolf" senators have to say or what Mr. Fletcher and front-line Republican orators charge, the Roosevelt forces are understood to be digging in behind the President's question to his radio audience.

. . .

A good many observers in Washington are inclined to the opinion that President Roosevelt

Too Much is beginning to Duplication "shake down'' his various boards and

commissions and agencies to which he entrusted particular phases of the recovery program. The chances are, say these observers, that Mr. Roosevelt has seen too much duplication and overlapping of effort and is now engaged, through trusted advisers, in correlating the efforts to the end that some of the numerous "alphabetical agencies" can be retired.

The view above mentioned apparently was given birth by the selection of Donald Richberg to serve as head of the so-called executive council for the next several months. Mr. Richberg was given leave from his job as general counsel for NRA in order to take over the new work in which he succeeds Frank C. Walker. It was announced that Mr. Walker will have a merited vacation concurrently with the President's rest, and that Mr. Richberg would act as the eyes and ears for the Chlef Executive.

But there is more to the situation than those statements. The President is aware that there is an undercurrent of differences among some of his advisers, and such a condition, of course, is not improved by overlapping of authority. It is quite evident, therefore, that Mr. Richberg has been assigned to the job of untangling the skein where several strings have become knotted. And, further, it seems to me to be only natural that there would be such difficulties where the struc-

Soy Beans Yield "Pinch" Hay Crop

Should Be Planted on Soils High Enough in Lime to Grow Clover.

By Prof. John Barron of the New York State College of Agriculture .- WNU Service. Soy beans or mixtures in which soy beans occur will provide farmers with the second best emergency hay crop. Although soy beans give a satisfactory yield on sour soils, they do best on soils high enough in lime to grow the common clovers well. The earlier they are sown, the better. For early planting, the Wilson variety of soy beans is recommended. For later sowings, the Black Eyebrow and Manchu varieties may be used. About 115 pounds of seed to the acre should be enough.

Sudan grass is best adapted for soy bean mixtures. When a mixture is used, about 60 pounds of soy beans and 15 to 20 pounds of sudan grass to the acre is advised.

If the land chosen for a catch hay crop, when soy beans are to be planted, happens to be slightly wet, it would be wise to use Japanese millet along with soy beans rather than the soy beans alone or a mixture of soy beans and sudan grass. The procedure with the Japanese millet is the same as for sudan grass.

For soy beans and soy bean combinations, fertilize with at least 200 pounds of superphosphate to the acre, and always inoculate the soy bean seed.

Sowing of oats and sorghum, or oats and sudan grass may take place for extra pasturage. Soil conditions should be about the same as for good corn.

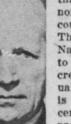
Sunflowers Recommended

to Dairymen for Silage Sunflowers may be grown by many farmers this year to make silage for their dairy cattle, as a result of damage to other crops by chinch bugs and drouth, according to Prof. C. S. Rhode, chief in dairy extension at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

The fact that sunflowers are chinchbug resistant makes them a possible silage crop this year. In past seasons when bugs have been bad, dairymen have grown sunflowers and have found that the resulting silage was fairly palatable, Rhode said. Cows fed sunflower silage, however, do not generally produce as well as those given regular corn silage.

Where barley fields have been practically destroyed by the chinch bugs, farmers may seed a portion of this land to sunflowers. The crop may be seeded any time and is usually drilled in rows 42 inches apart with the plants 10 inches apart in the rows.

Experiments conducted at the Col-



the reich. "Just you dare to attack us! Just you dare to march into Germany !"

European diplomats were considerably disturbed by Hess' utterances, looking on them as the strongest provocation hurled at France in years, The Nazi charge that the executed Storm Troop leaders had been conspiring with France already had made the French angry, and Andre Francois-Poncet. French ambassador to Berlin, protested vigorously against it.

H IS position greatly strengthened by events in Germany, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria reorganized his cabinet and declared unre-

and an

lenting warfare on the Nazis in his country. He got rid of three ministers who were not working well with him and himself took the portfolios of public safety, defense, foreign affairs and agriculture. Maj. Emil Fey was supplanted as vice chancellor by Prince Von Starhem-

Chancellor berg and was given Dollfuse the job of repressing

all anti-government political activities. Probably to register his disapproval of Hitler's methods, especially as they affect Catholics, Dollfuss recalled Stephen Tauschnitz, minister to Germany, and made him undersecretary of foreign affairs.

The opponents of Dollfuss have been resorting freely to the throwing of bombs, especially in Vienna, and the chancellor in his official communique said his patience was ended and that all political opposition to him must cease. The immediate reply to this was the throwing of a lot more bombs.

LOUIS BARTHOU, French foreign minister, went over to London to ask a lot of things of the British government, but wise observers did not believe he would get much satisfaction. The chief thing he wanted was assurance that Great Britain line up with France again in case of a war with Germany. Reports that Barthou would propose such an alliance reached London ahead of the minister and aroused loud opposition in parliament and the press. There were indications that the cabinet was very cool toward the suggestion.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, famous Swedish explorer, has been captured for the second time by Gen. Ma Chung and his "army" of bandits in eastern Turkestan. Taken with Hedin were a dozen or so of his companions. The captives were reported to have been imprisoned in an inaccessible camp in the neighborhood of Aksu, and officials of the Chinese government said that their rescue would be exceedingly difficult. Hedin was engaged in laying many years, were destroyed.

the government itself. "This administration has just been able to discover the responsible parties to this conspiracy. It has not had time to take steps to punish it. It will proceed at once both to punish and obstruct further injustice.'

In another statement Senator Lewis indicated the President is willing to modify the NRA and perhaps some other New Deal policies.

"What the President wishes, in addition to the reorganization intrusted to Mr. Richberg and his associates, is that there shall be gathered from the public, wherever possible, whatever objections exist as to legislation lately passed," Senator Lewis declared. "He desires particularly to know where business feels that the legislation is inappropriate to its welfare or where some change in the legislation would best serve the general uses of legitimate business in the promotion of general prosperity in all branches of commerce and industry."

BEING ambassador to Cuba is no snap. The authorities of the island republic have just uncovered an extensive plot to assassinate Ambas-

sador Jefferson Caffery with bombs, many of which were found. Something like seventy-five former army officers were arrested and it was s a i d documentary proof of the plot was seized. The officials also fo und large stores of guns and

houses.

munitions in ware-Jefferson Caffery Jose Pedraza, chief

10

of the Havana police, said the former officers were alded by one faction of the ABC political society, which recently withdrew its support from the Mendieta government, and planned a revolt in Havana, striking at police stations and army barracks simultaneously in a night attack after cutting electric lights off over the city. There were persistent reports in Havana that President Mendleta would resign in favor of Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army.

THROUGH four counties of southern Illinois a tornado swept, and Jacksonville was especially hard hit. Scores of persons were injured and the property damage was estimated at a million dollars. Hundreds of the big old oaks, elms and cottonwoods that have been the glory of the city for

tion's money has been allocated or earmarked. President Roosevelt recently turned over to PWA about to allocate for public works.

might be handed over to the PWA later, but that "we are proceeding on the theory that we will have \$400,000 .-000 to spend" in addition to the orig-Inal \$3.300,000,000 appropriation disposed of long ago.

editorial workers. This was done by leaders of the American and New York newspaper guilds to the Long Island Press, published in Jamaica, L. I. The Press says it "operates all its mechanical departments on a union basis and keynote speaker at the convention exceeds the requirements of the NRA in every department." But Heywood Broun and his colleagues aver it opposes the organization of editorial workers and has violated the collective bargaining provision of the NRA. Therefore they are asking that the government prosecute the Press.

COMMUNIST agitators who fostered a farm strike in New Jersey didn't get far. The government conciliator stepped in and, finding most of the trouble was due to the efforts of the reds, soon made arrangements for the men to go back to work on terms that did not differ from those formerly prevailing. The Communists are playing a big part in at least ten of the major strikes now in effect.

WITH its eyes on the coming con-gressional campaign, the G. O. P. elephant is sitting up and taking notice. In other words, the Republican party is showing signs of a distant revivification. Its national leaders are busy these days. The party's eightieth birthday was celebrated at Jackson, Mich., with many speeches and assurances of future victories, National Chairman Fletcher being in the van of the assurers. Mr. Fletcher then went to Chicago, where many of the most important men in the party met with him in closed conferences.

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made brief but pleasant visits to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, inspecting government projects and talking reassuringly to the inhabitants. Then the cruiser Houston headed for Cartagena, Colombia, for a short stop before going to the Canal Zone.

At Colon practically the entire population was out to see Mr. Roosevelt, and he was cheered all the way through the canal to Balboa. There he landed and motored to Panama City where he was the guest of President Arias at dinner and delivered an address. Returning to the Houston, the President began the 12-days journey across the Pacific to Honolul

therefore, and made the President and his New Deal policies the issue, he displayed courage of a kind that is \$400,000,000 of the maximum of \$500. regarded around Washington as being 000,000 which congress authorized him a little unusual for a minority party chief. I am told that a good many Re-Ickes said the other \$100,000,000 publicans wanted to peck away at various items of the New Deal and at various subordinates of the administration to gain favor. Mr. Fletcher apparently chose to fly straight into the fight, marking Mr. Roosevelt as the adversary and holding him personally

and directly responsible for whatever FOR the first time in history a news. shortcomings can be unearthed as a paper office has been picketed by result of a year and a half of unprecedented, breath-taking activity by the New Dealers.

Mr. Fletcher's program will not be easy to execute. For example, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, who was the which accorded Mr. Roosevelt the Democratic nomination, already has been on the air waves with an angered answer. The Kentucky senator did not pull his punches, either. . . .

How the Roosevelt forces will combat Senator Borah's argument is not yet apparent. They

have two difficult Borah's problems in connec-Blast tion with the Borah attacks. In the first case, the Idaho senator really disarmed the Democrats to a certain extent when, in his ini-

tial blast, he turned one barrel on the Democrats and the other on the Republicans. He did not mince words and the Democrats cannot say with respect to Senator Borah that he spoke in generalities. So in fighting back at him, the Democrats are confronted, first, with his disclaimer that he is fighting a Republican battle and, secondly, that he avoided direct charges, Nothing could be more direct than the charge that the New Dealers have built up a bureauracy in Washington that destroys initiative and eats up taxes.

The Republicans can get away without paying any particular attention to the Borah bombardment, Whatever criticism he levels at the Roosevelt forces naturally redounds to Republican benefit, and when Senator Borah says the Republicans are not fighting off monopoly, their natural answer is that they are not in control of the government machinery which has done away with anti-trust laws in favor of the codes and blue eagle.

I understand that there is a possibility of Senator Nye of North Dakota joining with Senator Borah, Senator Nye, although a Republican, supported the Roosevelt candidacy. It was the North Dakotan who conducted the fight against General Johnson and the recovery administration in congress last winter because of what Senator Nye felt was discrimination against the "little fellow" and in favor of big business. He made so much

ture of government has expanded so rapidly.

If one examines all of the facts as they stand, therefore, and has in mind how rapidly things have changed since Mr. Roosevelt took office in March, 1933, it would appear that the time has come for the settling down process.

In some quarters in Washington, the feeling has prevailed that Mr. Roosevelt went on the Hawaiian cruise in order to let administration affairs rather settle down of their own accord.

. . . Although foreign trade experts are scattered throughout the government

and are doing everything in their power Exports to promote foreign Slump trade, exports of

American farm products continue to slump, and only recently hit the lowest point in twenty years. The Department of Agriculture made public figures the other day disclosing that exports of farm products in May aggregated exactly 50 per cent of the average from 1909 to 1914. Since those years are regarded as normal and do not include the peak years after the end of the World war, May exports this year obviously were not much more than one-third of the record years.

There is always a decline in exports of farm products in the spring, but it seems to have been a lot worse this year than usual, the total being considerably below May of 1933, Cotton apparently was the commodity for which there was least demand, and when cotton exports fall off the whole average drops because our cotton exports cut a big figure in the total shipments abroad. Department of Agriculture figures show that there were only 299,000 bales of cotton exported in May, whereas in May, 1933, the shipments of this commodity amounted to 628,000 bales. Japan, Great Britain and Germany, the three principal buyers of American cotton, each took less in May this year than in the same month of 1933.

These conditions have happened despite creation of the Import-Export bank, of which George N. Peak is chairman, and the designation of Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state, to give special attention to promotion of foreign trade, These two assignments are, of course, in addition to the various agencies of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture whose job it is to encourage foreign trade. Better than anything else, perhaps, the condition illustrates the truth of the old adage that you can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink. If there is no demand for our farm products abroad, you cannot sell them, all of the theories of professors notwith-

standing. @ by Western Newspaper Union.

lege of Agriculture, University of Illinois, indicate that the best time to cut sunflowers for silage is when about one-fourth of the plants are in bloom, Silage made from sunflowers at this stage is more palatable and is superior for milk production to that made from more mature plants. The composition and flavor of the milk are not affected by sunflower silage.

Soys for Breeding Swine

While the feeding of soy beans to fattening hogs results in soft pork, beans may be satisfactorily fed to brood sows during gestation. A mineral mixture should always be supnlied with the beans, because they are deficient in minerals, as is also corn. Unless the sows are to be sold soon after the pigs are weaned, soy beans may also be fed during part of the suckling period, though at that time they should be mixed with tankage to the extent of about one-third. If the sows are to be fattened after the pigs are weaned, tankage or some protein concentrate mixture should be used as a supplement .-- Wallaces' Farmer.

Watch the Lambs

Lambs that play and frolic are usually in good health but you need to see about those that have drooping ears or lag behind the flock, says a writer in the Missouri Farmer. If you pick one up that seems very light you have waited too long, that lamb is out of condition. If you have owned sheep any length of time just a glance over the flock will tell you whether all is well. See them if you can once every day, once a week look them over very closely. In that way you will detect trouble before it has done you serious damage. Sheep need watching through the warm season.

Around the Farm

Grasshoppers grow by changing their skins. . . .

More than \$8,000,000 worth of Amer-Ican apples were sold the world over in 1933. . . .

Heat, drought and locusts recently destroyed 1,500,000 acres of corn in Argentina. . . .

The agricultural extension department of North Carolina state college is conducting a campaign for better rural homes. . . .

The gross farm income of the United States in 1933 was about \$6,383,000,000, or over a billion dollars higher than in 1932.

. . . The originator of the Magie bog, now popularly called the Poland China, was David W. Magie of Butler county, Ohio. By crossing four different breeds, he produced the hog in 1840.