

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Murder of Dollfuss by Nazis Creates Serious Situation in Europe—Bandit Dillinger Slain by Federal Agents in Chicago.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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**ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS**, intrepid little chancellor of Austria, has fallen a victim of his political enemies. A group of 141 Nazis, disguised in uniforms, broke into the chancellery in Vienna and made prisoners of Dollfuss and a number of his ministers. The chancellor was beaten and shot and left to bleed to death, his captors refusing to permit a physician or a priest to be called.

Without revealing the fact that they had murdered the dictator, the Nazis then surrendered on promise of safe conduct across the German border, being aided in the negotiations by K. Riehl, the German minister to Austria. When it was learned that Dollfuss had been killed the promise was revoked and the Nazis were locked up.

Meanwhile another small bunch of Nazis had seized the radio broadcasting office and had given out a statement that Dollfuss had resigned and would be succeeded as chancellor by Dr. Anton Rintelen, the minister to Italy. Rintelen was called to Vienna immediately, put in a cell and there shot seriously. Officials said he tried to commit suicide.

President Miklas called on Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, minister of education under Dollfuss, to head the government, and he, together with Former Vice Chancellor Emil Fey and Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, the vice chancellor, took charge of the situation with the help of the Heimwehr to back them up. Soon afterwards it was announced that Von Starhemberg had been made chancellor. In the province of Styria and some other regions civil war broke out almost at once and the Nazis, strong in numbers especially in Graz, were desperately fighting with the regular army and the Heimwehr.

Italy, France and Great Britain were conferring as to the best measures to take to carry out their pledges of last February that the integrity of Austria should be maintained. Italy, especially, was determined that the Austrian Nazis should not gain control of the country and was ready for armed intervention. Mussolini had 75,000 troops encamped near the Austrian frontier and personally assured Prince Von Starhemberg that he would defend Austrian independence. The French professed to look on the Nazi revolt as an internal event not warranting intervention at present, but the question of maintaining Austrian independence is one of the few in which they agree entirely with the Italians.

Naturally, everyone blamed Germany for the tragedy in Vienna, for the German Nazis have carried on a long and persistent campaign against Dollfuss, making use of the radio without restraint. Hitler's government, however, tried to avoid implication in the Vienna uprising. Minister Reith was recalled to Berlin because of his unauthorized action in helping the Nazi group, and Hitler appointed Franz von Papen to succeed him. The border was closed to all political fugitives from Austria. The German press, always under control, was careful not to express joy over the killing of Dollfuss.

On the side lines, waiting to see what course would prove most advantageous to themselves, were Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Hungary. The situation in central Europe thus was packed with dynamite almost as it was twenty years ago, and in all the world capitals the danger of serious international repercussions was recognized. Another general European war may be avoided for the present, but bloody conflict in Austria seemed certain.

FOR the first time in history a President of the United States set foot on Hawaiian soil when Mr. Roosevelt landed at Hilo. He went ashore especially to visit the great Kilauea volcano, and being driven to the edge of the huge fissure of Halemauana, he made a sacrifice to Pele, the fire goddess, by tossing a bunch of red ohelo berries into the crater. The city of Hilo gave the President a warm welcome and staged a pageant. Then he proceeded to Honolulu for the main events of his visit. His activities there included a review of 15,000 troops and an inspection of the Pearl Harbor naval base. He was entertained at luncheon by Maj. Gen. B. H. Wells, commandant of the army department, attended a picnic given by the Harvard club, ate dinner with Gov. Joseph Poindexter and, after a reception at the governor's mansion retired to the Royal Hawaiian hotel at Waikiki beach.

MINNEAPOLIS became the labor riot center of the country, the striking truckmen there and the police engaging in bloody fights; and, as in San Francisco, much of the violence was attributed to Communist agitators. The striking drivers sought the stoppage of all industry but only the cab drivers joined them.

Father Francis J. Haas and E. H. Dunnigan, federal labor conciliators, offered a plan of settlement which was accepted by the strikers, but the employers turned it down, asserting that the Reds were behind the strike and that they would have no dealings with Communists. Gov. Floyd Olson immediately declared martial law in the city and Hennepin county and Adjutant General Walsh of the National Guard became dictator. The decree even muzzled the press to a considerable degree. Four thousand guardsmen were mobilized and motor patrols toured the streets at intervals.

Following a conference of delegates, J. J. Noonan, president of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective association, announced in Detroit that a unanimous vote bound all unions and continued strike action in demand of an eight-hour day and a \$2,400 yearly wage. Noonan said the next move was up to the shipowners, chiefly represented by John W. Cushing, Chicago, and G. A. Tomlinson, Cleveland.

About ninety tugs have been tied up at Great Lakes ports since the men left their jobs June 1, Noonan said.

**JOHN DILLINGER**, murderer, bank robber, outlaw and most notorious of America's modern desperadoes, is dead. Traced to Chicago, he ventured a visit to a moving picture theater to see a film of the life of a man who ended in the electric chair. As he came out of the theater federal agents and a police squad from East Chicago, Indiana, surrounded him. He drew his pistol and was instantly shot to death. Melvin H. Purvis, chief of the investigating forces of the Department of Justice in Chicago, led his men in this final and successful effort to get Dillinger, dead or alive. The outlaw had sought to disguise himself by having his face lifted and his hair dyed and by growing a short mustache. His finger tips, also, had been treated with acid. His identification, however, was immediate and certain.

It was credibly reported that a woman had given the tip that resulted in the killing of Dillinger, but naturally, her name was not made public, for five members of his gang are still at large and might be expected to avenge their leader. The informant is due to receive at least a considerable share of the rewards offered by the governments of the United States, Indiana and Minnesota for information leading to the capture or death of Dillinger. These rewards total \$15,000.

Attorney General Cummings in Washington was elated by the news of Dillinger's death. He warmly praised the work of Mr. Purvis and his men, who had devoted most of their time for four and a half months to the elimination of the desperado.

Three of the Dillinger gang besides the leader have been killed in battle with the law. Eight others are in prison, two of them under sentence of death.

WITH the collapse of the general strike in the San Francisco area and the defeat of the radical element among the workers, the longshoremen at all ports of the Pacific coast voted to submit to arbitration their differences with the ship owners. The latter had agreed to arbitrate and at the same time had promised to bargain collectively with other maritime unions. In the San Francisco bay region there were 108 vessels in port and the work of loading and unloading these went on rapidly. In other respects normal conditions there were restored. The "vigilante" bands continued their raids on Communist hangouts and the police arrested a number of radicals. The hope that the alien agitators captured can be deported was rather dashed by the attitude assumed by Secretary of Labor Perkins in the matter of deportations. She is waiting for the next congress to pass the leniency measure that would give her dictatorial power in these cases.

**OLE H. OLSON** is in the saddle as the acting governor of North Dakota and matters political were quieter in Bismarck. The house of the state legislature called into session by William Langer, the ousted governor, went home after naming a committee to consider impeachments. The senate couldn't muster a quorum and so it quit.

Acting Governor Olson declared a moratorium on every form of debt where the debtor can show inability to pay. It is designed to protect the farmer, small business man and home owner from foreclosure.

ONE HUNDRED miles of the Texas Gulf coast was swept by a terrific tropical storm that cost possibly a score of lives and did vast damage to crops and other property. An eighty-mile gale drove a tidal wave six miles inland, flooding towns, trapping the residents, breaking communication lines and smashing boats and buildings.

ALL American possessions except the Philippines, Samoa and Guaza are now under the direction of a single government agency. The division of territories and island possessions, created by President Roosevelt under authority of the government economy act, has taken over control of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Previously Puerto Rico was under the War department and the others under the Interior department.

The navy will continue to govern Guam and Samoa, and the War department will have charge of the Philippines until they accept independence voted them by the last congress.

IN AN executive order given out in Washington, the President set in motion his great reforestation program designed to help the plains area of the Middle West. He allocated \$15,000,000 from the \$25,000,000 drought relief fund for the beginning of work on a \$75,000,000 forest shelter belt a hundred miles wide and extending more than 1,000 miles through the heart of the drought area from the Canadian border to the Texas Panhandle.

Announcement of the President's action and of the gigantic undertaking was made by Secretary Wallace, who authorized the forest service to use up to \$10,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 allocated to begin work on the project immediately.

**AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT** aboard the cruiser Houston was nearing Hawaii he took time to announce the membership of the national mediation board for the settlement of railroad disputes. The men he appointed are:

William M. Leiserson, Yellow Springs, Ohio, for the term ending February, 1936.

James W. Carmalt, Washington, D. C., for the term ending February, 1936.

John Carmody, now chief engineer of the federal emergency relief administration, for the term ending February, 1936.

The President also named Murray Latimer chairman of the railroad retirement board, created by a recent act of congress.

**MOSCOW** has finally realized that it cannot get trade credits in the United States until it in some way squares up the old czarist debts owed in this country. Therefore Ambassador Trojansky and Secretary of State Hull have begun preliminary conversations on the subject, at the instance of the Soviet government.

Russia owes the United States government \$337,000,000 which this country lent to the czarist and Kerensky governments during the war. The Reds repudiated these debts when they seized control of Russia. The Roosevelt administration has firmly refused trade credits to the Soviet government until some sort of an agreement is reached on these debts. Although the Reconstruction Finance corporation has had an export-import bank set up for months to finance Russian trade, not a single loan has been made. Under terms of the Johnson act, which prevents new American loans to foreign debt defaulters, the bank has held that it cannot extend credit to Russia.

**HAVING** given nearly three months to the study of the nation's air defense, the board headed by Newton D. Baker has submitted a report which calls for immediate strengthening of the army air corps to meet "the most serious war threat against our country that can be conceived."

The report says the army air forces are decidedly inferior to American navy and civil units that lead the world in strength and efficiency. The budget bureau and niggardly appropriations by congress are held to blame.

Shortage of modern equipment, resulting from the reduced appropriations and stagnation in promotion of army air officers, the board warned, has affected the morale of the entire army.

The report scoffed at reports the United States was vulnerable to air invasion. It also opposed the unification of army and navy air forces under a separate national defense unit.

1. A national aviation policy to be retained for a "reasonable" length of time.
2. Effectuation of the 1926 act which called for expansion of the army air corps to 2,320 planes with a larger ratio of combat units.
3. Steady program of procurement which would keep alive the nation's airplane building industry.
4. Drastic changes in the air corps regulations which would increase flying hours per pilot from 150 to 200 hours to 300 yearly; revisions in the promotion system for officers; increased training in flying under dangerous conditions and with instruments common on commercial planes.
5. Consolidation of the joint agencies of army and navy, such as the joint munitions board, the joint aeronautics board, etc., under the authority of the army and navy board functioning as a superior board for both departments.
6. Purchase of small inexpensive commercial planes for use in training pilots in group night flying.
7. Continuation of experiments with small non-rigid airships as partial substitutes for observation balloons.
8. Increase of the air corps personnel by 400 officers.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart

Washington.—The end of June statements of all of the banks of the country are now a matter of record and **Bank Deposits Increase** surprisingly, nearly all of the individual banks have shown increases in deposits and resources over a year ago.

A couple of the largest banks in New York showed such astounding increases in deposits as \$100,000,000, compared with June, 1933. But irrespective of the increase in deposits—that is, the money actually in possession of the banks—almost none of them disclosed any increase in the total loans now outstanding. Indeed, the rule was a decline from June 30, 1933.

Banking authorities in the government and outside tell these figures on deposits and resources clearly indicate an improvement in the general banking situation. The Federal Reserve board in its latest review of conditions declared the banking structure was on a much firmer foundation. Yet, the fact that the banks have not made loans is being seized upon by a certain segment of politicians and alleged economists as proof that the banks are not doing their part. From very high quarters in the administration we hear intermittent yelps that the banks are not co-operating and are not attempting to loan money. This condition, as they construe it, is being used as the excuse for the existence of numerous of the government loaning agencies and for other activities under the New Deal that result in getting money out into the country.

The circumstances in the decline of bank loans, however, is to my mind not such as the critics of the banks claim. It must be remembered first of all that bankers, when they make loans, are putting out money belonging to you and to other depositors. They must be reasonably sure of getting it back, even though we do have now the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation that is supposed to prevent losses for the depositors. Bankers, therefore, are willing to make loans of the vast sums of idle cash their banks hold if they can only find someone who will put up security guaranteeing a return of the borrowed funds.

While some of the critics of the bankers have been continuing their attacks, I note statements from the Public Works administration, from the Reconstruction Finance corporation, from the Home Owners' Loan corporation, and the Farm Credit administration, among others, which show very clearly that the government or its agencies is unwilling to make loans unless it can foresee a reasonable chance for repayment. Just the other day, the Public Works administration withdrew an allocation of some \$6,577,000 for construction of a bridge in Chicago because, according to Public Works Administrator Ickes, the political subdivision of that city having jurisdiction was unable to provide a guarantee of repayment of that loan. Every day local units of the Home Owners' Loan corporation are turning down applications by home owners who seek government money through mortgages on their property to aid them in whatever distress they find themselves. The same statement may be made respecting loans by the Reconstruction Finance corporation in its dealings with industry.

Lately the various Federal Reserve banks issued a weekly statement of their operations, and only three of the twelve reserve institutions reported having made loans to industry.

I have inquired in numerous quarters for reasons why borrowers were so few.

**Why Borrowers Are Few**—given me by men who should know, is that there are two distinct reasons for the small amount of loans being made by banks and, of course, the same reasons apply in the case of government loans, except that the government has been known to put out money in places from which it probably never will be returned. One of the reasons mentioned was that individuals and firms who most need money have nothing but their own signed obligations to put up as a guarantee. Obviously, if an individual or a corporation has no resources, the note of that individual or that corporation is of little value, however honest and well intentioned the borrower may be.

The second reason, and one that is quite as important, is the lack of confidence which business men tell me exists to a large extent in commerce and industry. Whatever is the basis for this lack of confidence is not a matter of concern in this discussion, but its existence seem to me to be a matter of the gravest importance.

Whether taxpayers are afraid of the burden in levies which they can foresee, is the reason for their hesitancy, is not now wholly apparent. Many observers are convinced it is an influential factor. There is also the question which one hears so often asked: Where and how far does the New Deal intend to go in socialization and reform? It seems to be obvious that each of these, and perhaps others, are factors standing in the way of a sound expansion of business under the recovery plan.

In the meantime, the federal govern-

ment is going ahead with its program to spend our way out of the depression. Here is one item to show what is happening.

This road building has resulted in the construction of enough miles—more than 22,000—of new highway almost to encircle the earth. This money was voted by congress in the last session as a means of creating work. Proponents of the appropriation, and administration authorities, hold that the \$400,000,000 earmarked for road building would provide thousands of new jobs. Bureau of public roads figures indicate that this has been the result, but I find many observers who are wondering whether the amount of money that has been paid to labor for highway construction has been a proper proportionate part of the total set aside, when the purpose was solely the making of jobs.

Total figures by the public roads office show that 6,360 miles were completed and in use on July 1 of this year and that 14,060 miles were under construction, with the probability that they will be in use by the end of 1934. Contracts have been awarded, the bureau has said, for the construction of about 1,900 miles more, and work on this portion will be under way in the late summer.

It used to be assumed that when economic conditions were below par, many owners of automobiles would dis-

**Still Use Their Cars**

... pensely with their machines until they were better situated financially. Such, however, seems not to have been the case in the last year. Automobile registrations, while they declined in 1933, continued to remain at an unusually high figure as compared with recent years. Official statistics show that 23,872,000 motor vehicles were in use last year. This is only 1 per cent below 1932. The decline from 1931 to 1932 was larger, but the point is, according to officials, that the decline was very small. The authorities insist that the reduction in total motor vehicles in use as compared with 1932 should be considered as hardly noticeable when the whole country and the whole number of motor vehicles is considered. Although I have not the official statistics concerning the sales of new cars last year, responsible sources inform me that this business was very much improved and they add also that the sales for 1934 in the first six months have been exceptionally high. This would indicate that a great many individuals have found money, in some way or another, which they could spare for a new automobile.

Washington observers lately have noticed an increasing tendency among conservatives throughout the country, whether Democratic or Republican, to align themselves under one banner. The movement as yet is much in the embryo, but I am told by various observers who are acquainted with political trends that the alignment is taking a rather definite shape.

Some months ago I reported in these columns the belief of many political leaders that Mr. Roosevelt, as President, was definitely engaged in the formation of a Roosevelt party that would adhere strictly to liberal standards. Assignments which the President has made, the legislation which he has proposed, and his general attitude on social matters coupled with an absolute disregard of old-time Democratic principles, has laid the groundwork for the regrouping of voters under a liberal and conservative alignment. It is to be noted in this connection that Mr. Roosevelt is continuing to expand his liberal doctrines under the guidance of some of the political leaders heretofore held to be radical members of the two old parties.

Another factor and influence that is noted now to be at work is the gradual concentration of business interests on the conservative side of political questions under the New Deal.

**Conservative Trend**—Washington has heard lately of efforts being made which would result in the molding of business interests, or the spokesmen therefor, into a compact organization as a means of combating policies of the New Deal regarded by business leaders as radical in character.

It is too early to attempt a forecast as to the scope of this move. Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that a concentration of this strength is under way. Not only will these men and interests oppose expansion of such policies as NRA and the AAA but they are organizing to fight the ever-increasing burden of taxation and to oppose extension of government in business.

It is a matter of record, of course, that the tendency of government policies in the United States since the World War has been steadily to the left. Conservatives have been unable thus far to check this trend, largely because the conservative element never has stood together. It is important and significant, therefore, that for the first time we are observing the development of a conservative organization in this country which has the avowed purpose of turning the American government back somewhat to the right and, as the leaders describe it, back again to the Constitution as it was originally drawn.

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# That Body of Yours

By JAMES W. BARTON, M. D.

## The Diet So Helpful in Epilepsy

**ALTHOUGH** the cause of cancer has not been discovered lives are being saved daily by the use of the knife, the X-ray, and radium.

Similarly with epilepsy; although the cause has not been found, treatment of epilepsy is so successful that thousands of epileptics are being kept entirely free from attacks, and others have attacks that are extremely light.

The convulsions are prevented or kept under fair control in the majority of cases by cutting down on starchy foods, salt, and water.

Dr. D. S. Pulford, Sacramento, Calif., reports that by these methods alone, without the use of drugs, one-third of the intelligent and willing patients can be kept free of attacks, another one-third are benefited to the extent that they are willing to continue the diet low in starches, but one-third are not helped.

Notwithstanding the fact that this method of treating epilepsy was discovered in 1921, a "cure" is no nearer now than when this diet treatment was discovered.

Any danger from this diet is overcome by the use of yeast, viosterol and lime.

Another interesting point is that just as insulin has been found to have a number of uses besides saving the lives of diabetics, so also has this diet in which starches are decreased and fats increased been found of help in other conditions.

Doctor Pulford states that it is of help in the treatment of one-sided headache, in asthma and in infections of the bladder and urinary passages. Persons taking this diet are found to be more free of the common infections of the nose, throat and chest such as colds and influenza.

Further, in the acute infection ailments of childhood—measles, scarlet fever—the children appear to be better protected from the attacks or the effects of the attacks, when on this diet.

For the ordinary healthy individual the diet should be composed of one part meat and eggs to two parts fat—fat meat, butter, cream—to four parts starches—bread, potatoes, sugar, pastry.

In this special diet for epilepsy—the ketogenic diet—the meat and eggs are cut down slightly, the starches cut down to about one part (instead of four) and the fats are increased to make up for cutting down on the starches.

## Children Below Normal Mentality

IT IS very gratifying to see the change in the treatment of what are called mental defectives, that is individuals whose mental ability is not up to normal or 100 per cent as it were.

Formerly they were simply thought of as "crazy," and the best treatment to separate them from their families and everybody else, as some of them had instincts that made them unsafe to those around them.

However, careful investigation shows that there are large numbers of feeble-minded persons whose behavior in the community is not any worse than that of persons who are not classed as mental defectives.

Nowadays they rank these defectives from the idiot up past the imbecile and the moron to those of normal mental ability.

This means that while the idiot and the next above him, the imbecile, may need special care in an institution, the next higher mentally, the moron, may be so helped that he can return to his family, and to the community, where, under ordinary supervision, he may lead a happy and useful life.

The whole thought then is that instead of thinking of these defectives as diseased or dangerous individuals, that we think of them as having just a little less mental equipment than the rest of us, and by giving this amount of mental equipment an opportunity to do its best, progress may be made in their development.

Dr. W. C. Sandy says that as most defectives will continue to be problems to the community, perhaps a menace if not cared for, an actual asset if trained, it means that there is urgent need for early discovery of these cases, correcting any physical defects, special training for certain cases, and removal of unsuitable cases to institutions.

In many cities now there are classes for those who are not as bright as the normal child, and the teachers in charge of these classes are specially trained for this work.

The thought then is that when a youngster doesn't seem to be able to keep up with his class, when he seems unable to concentrate, or when there are definite signs that he is not as old in his mentality as in his body, the parents should not be ashamed to recognize this, and should give the youngster every possible chance to be his very best self, even if this best is not just up to normal.

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## Wealth a Nuisance

"Wealth tends to distribute itself," said Ho Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "One who attains even the semblance of riches must employ many servants to write letters and answer the door bell."