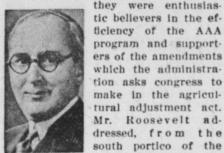
### THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

# **News Review of Current Events the World Over**

President Stirs Wrath by Calling Critics of AAA "Liars"-Senate Votes NRA Only Brief and **Restricted Life.** 

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FOUR thousand farmers, gathered of 62 to 20, the "Kingfish" being the from all parts of the country, inonly Democrat recorded in favor of it vaded Washington and told President The senate then passed the Norris amendments to the Tennessee Valley Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace that



hundred million dollars and protecting ficiency of the AAA its electric power activities from court program and supporters of the amendments interference. which the administration asks congress to Wagner labor relations board bill which its author declared was "responmake in the agriculsive to the ominous industrial disturtural adjustment act. Mr. Roosevelt adbances of last summer when blood ran dressed, from the freely in the streets and martial law south portico of the was in the offing."

White House, what he

Sen. Hastings called a "surprise party," and prefaced his remarks with the statement that "a great many of the high and mighty" have been deliberately trying to mislead many people by "lying about the kind of a farm program under which this nation is operating." He went on to deny emphatically that the government has "wastefully destroyed food in any form."

Next day many of the visiting farmers were in the senate gallery and heard Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, Republican, score the President for characterizing critics of the AAA program as liars. The senator said:

"In his radio speech of April 28, the President urged his audience to 'feel free to criticize.' He invites criticism and then shows that he 'can't take We who have criticized the New 1t.' Deal were earlier called 'tories,' 'traitors,' 'whiners,' 'chiselers,' etc., but now we are called 'llars,' and everybody understands just what that means, and it comes with little dignity from a man who holds the high position of President of the United States.

"But I want to say that if this term is applied to all of those persons who have criticized the New Deal, we have developed the greatest crop of 'llars' within the last six months ever found in any country."

Senator Hastings then introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of agriculture to submit all correspondence between the department and the visiting farmers, together with any instructions sent out to county agents | and immediately confirmed by the senwith a view of producing the "spontaneous" visitation. Mr. Hastings also | ton Lewis scored one on Secretary of demanded to know how the delegates | the Interior Ickes, who had hoped for

that the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" were a fraud, and now a Swiss court has declared them "false and obvious plagiarism" and fined two Swiss Nazis for circulating them. The court said it was definitely established that the protocols were copied or plagiarized from Maurice Joly's "Dialogues in Hell," which appeared in 1864 and was a vile attack on the despotism of Napoleon III. The object of the suit, brought by Jewish leaders in Switzerland, was to vindicate world Jewry by proving the falsity of the protocols which professional anti-Semites everywhere had been using to excite hostility against Jews.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD EVE-South Polar expedition came sailing home at last on their ship Bear of Oakland and were giv-

en the warmest kind of a welcome in Washington by President Ronsevelt, Secretary of the Navy Swanson, other officials and a host of their relations and personal friends. The admiral and Mrs. Byrd spent a night in

his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Bolling Byrd, and his four children, and the family party left for the Byrd home at Winchester, Va. The Bear of Oakland and the Jacob Ruppert, supply ship of the expedition, departed from the Washington navy yard for Boston, the admiral planning to board the Ruppert en route.

Admiral Byrd has plenty of work ahead, with the mass of data gathered in the Antarctic, a book to be written and a lecture tour to be made, but his plans for the immediate future were uncertain.

ETHIOPIA'S government renewed its

demand that arbitrators be named to settle the disputes between that country and Italy, as provided in a treaty, and Great Britain and France were reported to be trying earnestly to persuade Italy to a peaceful course. Unless settlement of all differences is assured at the League of Nations council meeting May 20, or if more Italian troops are sent to the Ethlopian border, Emperor Halle Selassie will mobilize his warriors.

Foreign residents of Addis Ababa said they were ignorant of any war preparations by Ethiopia, and that there had been no troops or munitions concentrations or censorship on travel. This contradicted a story in a Rome newspaper to the effect that great quantities of munitions had been shipped into Ethiopia and were being concentrated, along with thousands of troops, near the borders of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea, Premier Mussolini, in a speech in the

Italian senate, warned all other na-

### EVERYONE who knew anything about the matter knew long ago SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

### By CARTER FIELD

Washington .- Now it can be toldwho started the depression and why! It was Australia, many months be-

fore our stock market crash, and the why is that a change in fashions played hob with Australia's exports of wool, for the simple reason that women stopped wearing so many woollen garments and men began wearing lighter clothes.

Whereupon, nearly every one in Australia being "poor," and the balance of trade against Australia reaching frightening proportions, Australia clamped on drastic restrictions against imports, especially leveled against automobiles and trucks.

Which, added to the fact that up to then Australia had been the largest single purchaser of American-made automobiles and trucks, knocked over the first card of a distressingly long pile, and each successive falling card knocked over the next one.

All of which, of course, is not really intended to convince anyone that Australla really started the depression, or that the present impasse on world trade would not have resulted if there had been no Australia, but is a highly illuminating telescopic view of the world situation reduced to an easily understandable formula.

It is particularly appropriate at the moment in view of the hubbub up over the alleged statement of President Roosevelt that foreign trade is a thing of the past, to which Senator A. H. Vandenberg paid so much attention in the senate.

It is also appropriate with Italy and Poland just having restricted imports of American automobiles, machinery and many other products to one-fourth of the 1934 figures.

### Look at the Record

Without attempting to place Australia in the prisoner's dock, therefore, let's look at the record. The big commonwealth "down under" made these restrictions well in advance of the beginning of the depression here. The date of this beginning in Amer-Ica is hotly disputed, but most economists agree that the stock market crash of Octobe., 1929, was merely the result of a collapse in business. which was already well under way before most business men-even those engaged in the industries hardest hitappreciated it. Nearly every one thought it was just a temporary dip in the production curve. They had heard cries of "Wolf! Wolf!" a dozen times before during the Coolidge administration, but had seen business march on to higher levels later, with

stock market prices continually climb-

ing as a result. But when Australia stopped buying American motors and trucks the avalanche started, though no one thought for the time that it was more than a pebble rolling downhill. For the drying up of motor manufacturing, with its cutting down of buying from steel plants, tire factories, battery makers, upholstery weavers, etc., was well under way by July, 1929, three months before the stock market dive. What brings all this up for consideration in Washington at the moment is that several very important persons, some from Europe and some from other parts of the world, including Australia, have been in our midst for the last few days, and have been trying to figure out how to end the present international trade stalemate. Nearly every one agrees that if some nation would just start the upward push, as some think Australia started the downward drive, the world could work out of the present doldrums. But how to get started? Naturally the visitors with one accord say that the United States is the nation to start it. The British say that we should reduce our tariff on textiles, wheneupon they would buy more of our cotton, etc. That gets a loud laugh, though with no mirth, in New England, not to mention North Carolina. But it illustrates the difficulty of applying a self starter!

sible for a railroad to figure whether it makes the profit on any particular shipment. It knows where it stands, within reason, on its entire business. But it is very difficult to break the thing down the way mathematicians would like. For it is not a question of subtracting the cost of an item from the selling price, deducting handling charges, and figuring the profit, as it would be in a retail store.

### How it Works

In fact, railroading is almost at the other extreme from a retail store when it comes to figuring what should be charged the customers. To consider a specific case of how this long and short haul thing works, take the three cities of Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio might consider it good business to make a rate from Chicago through to Pittsburgh cheaper than from Chicago to Youngstown, though its trains from Chicago to Pittsburgh pass through Youngstown.

If by this lower rate to Pittsburgh a large number of cars loaded with freight should be added to each train, there would be no doubt about it. For it costs very little more to haul a train of 100 freight cars than a train of 80 cars. Or to haul a train of 50 cars than a train of 40 cars. Even the fuel cost of the trip is not raised anything like proportionately by the additional cars. Whereas, the labor cost is rarely advanced an amount worth considering.

But the law does not take cognizance of this factor. It says that the lower rate must be compensatory. And the I. C. C. has been holding that this means there must be a profit, which can be demonstrated, at the low rate. And this is a hurdle which the railroads have not been able to take.

Especially as the intermediate towns always raise cain, send delegations from their chambers of commerce, and bear down on their congressmen to get into the picture and do something. As Youngstown probably would in the case cited.

But there is a strong disposition on the part of the administration to do something for the railroads, complicated by the fact that it is very difficult to figure out what to do. It is that desire which makes bus and truck regulations probable.

#### **New Trade Treaties**

Trade treaties with Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Spain are almost ready. This is the answer to the erroneous statement that the publication of the sensational George N. Peek report proved President Roosevelt was now siding with him in his row with Secretary of State Cordell Hull,

As a matter of fact, on the very date on which the Peek report was made public the President passed on some details with respect to the proposed treaty with Sweden, indicating his general approval of the Hull policy.

# Dental Hygiend 88 The Road to Health

By DR. R. ALLEN GRIFFITH

### HOLLYWOOD'S TEETH

THE first essential to success in the films is a perfect set of teeth. Crooked, protruding, irregular teeth may be assets to a few low comedians, but to the 27,000 "straight" players of the silver screen such a set of teeth would loom as 32 distinct obstacles to a professional career.

Since the advent of the "talkies" enunciation means everything. During recent months, experiments conducted by the Westinghouse and General Electric companies have resulted in improved microphone recording and have brought the subject of dentistry to the center of the stage. These microphones not only record every little fault, lisp, slur or hesitation, but they magnify them, and no one can have perfect enunciation without perfect teeth.

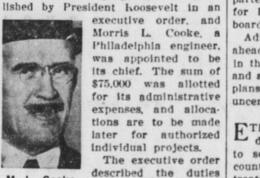
Because perfect teeth have now become an economic necessity to the film companies, the largest producing unit in Hollywood has just rushed to completion a complete dental suite in a prominent position on the "lot." The organization reports that it is now obligatory for every player to undergo a rigid dental inspection and treatment before stepping into the range of either camera or "mike." Efficiency experts found that, with picture "overhead" running about \$2,000 per hour, it was cheaper to engage a permanent staff of dentists and furnish them with all necessary facilities than to run the risk of a neglected or unnoticed tooth ruining many feet of film.

Among the comedians grotesque and fanciful dentures are made that fit over the natural teeth which change the expression according to the character they wish to portray.

When Mary Pickford was cast in the role of a shop girl, in order to get some local color she arranged to work in a department store for a week. She had a set of irregular anterior teeth constructed which so disguised her that no one knew her identity except the manager. These temporary, removable sets of teeth must be fitted without injury to the natural teeth.

Hollywood smiles are exhibited on the screen to approximately seven and one-half million people daily. The player's facial expressions reflecting rapidly changing moods, make heavy demands on the mouth-the most expressive feature, and consequently the most useful, in the actor's kit.

The next time you watch a motion picture, look carefully at the mouth and teeth of the players and you will have abundant proof that the beauty of their teeth is, literally, their fortune. . . .



M. L. Cooke and functions of the new unit as "to initiate, formulate, administer and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy in rural areas."

Authority act, increasing the TVA's

bonding authorization from fifty to one

Next on the senate program was the

The order permits the administrator to acquire by purchase or by the power of eminent domain any real property or any interest therein and improve, develop, grant, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any such property.

63 to 12.

CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL L. IGOE of Illinois was appointed United States district attorney for Chicago ate-and thus Senator James Hamilthe naming of a man of his own chooslost his standing in the Democratic Over in the house Representative party when he sought the Illinois gubernatorial nomination which went to Judge Horner; but through the good offices of Senator Lewis he was re-

#### After several amendments designed to limit the power the measure inthe White House. ferentially gives the American Federa-Then he was joined by tion of Labor had been rejected, the Admiral Byrd bill was shoved through by a vote of $R_{\rm tion, one of the new divisions of$ the works relief program, was estab-

vere selected and what financial as sistance "directly or indirectly" was ing so as to strengthen his position in extended to them by the agricultural Chicago politics. Mr. Igoe temporarily officials.

Fish of New York started a lively debate on the same topic, and he was even more outspoken than Mr. Hastings, saying:

"Confused and confounded by the marked swing away from the unsound and Socialistic New Deal policies, the President lost his head-and that is the mildest term that can be applied -when he called his critics llars."

There were plenty of defenders of In both chambers.

BY ADOPTING the resolution of Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, Democrat, the senate gave the NRA life only until April 1, 1936, and considerably curtailed

its powers. The expressed wishes of the President and NRA Chairman Donald Richberg for a two year extension with enlarged powers were ignored. The changes called for in the Clark resolution provide for prohibiting inclusion of business firms en-

Senator Clark gaged wholly in intra-

state commerce under NRA codes or regulations; banning price fixing except in mineral resource industries, and directing the President to revise all codes within thirty days to conform to the provisions of the resolution. Majority leaders in the house were prepared to fight for the two year extension, but admitted the Clark resolution was likely to prevail there | ico, was born in that state 47 years also. In that case, in the opinion of many observers, the NRA will be practically dead.

While the senate was debating the matter, Mr. Richberg told a massmeeting of NRA workers that the Clark resolution was "complete folly." resentative in the national house and This aroused the Missourian to wrath. He called it "the most brazen exhibition of impudence on the part of a bureaucratic official which has fallen under my observation during my lifetime," and next day, in a set speech, he told his fellow senators at length just what he thought of Mr. Richberg and "his ambition to be a Mussolini in the United States."

and business committee for NRA extension was called into action, as were the farmers for AAA, and its head, Ward Cheney, silk manufacturer, announced that a meeting of delegations of industries would be held in Washington May 22,

S ENATOR HUEY LONG'S resolution for an investigation of Postmaster General Farley was rejected by a vote | both countries.

stored and was elected congressmanat-large last fall.

rolet plant decided to accept a compromise offer that had been fixed up by federal labor committeemen, A. F. the President and Secretary Wallace of L leaders, company officials and federal mediators. It was expected that this would result in the return to

work of 35,000 men in Toledo and other motor car manufacturing centers. The strike in Toledo was engineered by the local union and really was not in accord with A. F. of L. plans.

DENNIS CHAVEZ, who contended that he really defeated Bronson M. Cutting in the electior of a United States senator from New Mexico last year, now has Mr. Cutting's seat in the senate. Following the senator's death in an airplane crash, Mr. Chaver was appointed by Gov. Clyde Tingley to fill the vacancy. He will hold office until the next general election in November. 1936, when a successor will be elected. and it is likely Mr.

5 Dennis Chavez

Chavez will again be chosen. The new senator, who is the head of the Democratic party in New Mexago. While serving as a senate clerk be attended Georgetown university lav school and after returning to Albuquerque to practice law he was elected to the state legislature. In 1930 he was elected New Mexico's one rep-1934 to oppose Cutting in the senatorial race and was defeated by about

PIERRE LAVAL, French foreign minister, held important conversations in Moscow with Dictator Stalin and other high Soviet officials, and the result, according to a joint commu-An organization called the industry nique, is that France and Russia will uaite in an effort to bring Germany and Poland into a general pact of nonaggression to insure peace in eastern Europe. Both governments will open diplomatic negotiations to this end. The communique declared that nei-

1,000 votes.

ther country will allow its "means of national defense to weaken in the slightest degree," although preserva- cicki, Premier Slawek, Foreign Minis tion of the peace is a primary duty of ter Beck and Gen. Edward Ryds

tions not to interfere in the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel, declaring that no nation but Italy "can be the judge in this most delicate matter." He denied that Great Britain and France had taken diplomatic steps to avert the threatened conflict and said those nations need not fear that Italy would be weakened in Europe by the sending of thousands of troops to Africa. "We shall maintain under arms for

BY A vote of about 2 to 1 the strik-ing workers in the Toledo Chev- all the time necessary," he declared, "the three classes of 1911, 1913 and 1914. Moreover, another class, that of 1912, is in reserve and ready."

> R IGID censorship, such as would be imposed in war time, shrouded the American fleet's tac'ical operations in the Pacific, but was relaxed enough for the announcement

of two unfortunate occurrences. While destroyers were leading larger vessels through an "enemy" network of submarines the Lea smashed into the Sicard, tearing a big hole in her side. Richard Chadwick, second class gunner's mate on the Sicard, was Commander killed and three other

E. W. Tod. men were slightly injured, official records stated.

Lieut. Mathias B. Wyatt of San Diego, a graduate of the naval academy, was piloting one of eighteen fighting planes which took off from the aircraft carrier Saratoga 200 miles east of Honolulu to ward iff an attack of "enemy" submarines. His plane was caught in the slipstream from another and fell into water three miles deep. No trace of him or his

ship was found. In connection with the maneuvers the greatest interest was in the mass flight of forty-three planes from the Pearl Harbor naval base westward, presumably to Midway islands. They were under the command of Commander E. W. Tod, U. S. N., and for the was re-elected in 1932. He resigned in time being all that the public was permitted to know was that they reached their secret destination safely and were "executing their missions."

> COMPLICATIONS in the already pre-carious European situation were expected to result from the death of Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the virtual dictator of Poland. The "father of his country" succumbed to cancer of the stomach in Warsaw and his death was a great shock to the Poles for the serious nature of his affliction had been concealed from the public.

The government announced it would continue to function as though Pilsudski were alive. The authority of the dictator, it said, has passed to his life long friends, President Ignace Mos Smighly.

### Old Problem Up Again

The old, long and short haul railroad rate controversy is due for another airing. This time the subject will be brought up in an effort to help the struggling railroads. Chairman Rayburn, of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, proposes to try to remove one of the restricirked the railroads considerably.

Th's is the provision that if a through rate is made, which happens to be less than the rate for part of the same distance, the cheaper through rate must be compensatory. Or in short that the railroad must make a profit at the lower rate.

At first blush it would seem that the railroads would have no objection to such a provision. But they haveplenty. Their chief objection is that the Interstate Commerce commission, worrying about this injunction, has been very slow about approving any cheap through rates. It was said, time and again, to some railroad seeking to put one in, that obviously there could be no profit in such a rate, so there was no use considering it.

Whereas, the railroad company involved might be perfectly sure that there would be more dollars in its treasury at the end of any given period if it were allowed to make that rate, whether it could prove that the particular rate would yield a profit on the particular shipments made under It or not.

The point is that it is next to impos-

Whereas, when asked for comment by newspaper men a few days before the Peek report-in their hands for release later-was printed, the President smiled it off, saying that not even the author could vouch for all the figures!

American match interests have been terribly concerned over this Swedish treaty. Again Japan, the chief target of the protesting textile interests, figures. True, it is the general impression that Japanese matches, like Japanese light bulbs, are not as good as those made in this country, but cut prices spell trouble for better goods. many a time, as every merchant knows to his sorrow.

Now Japan would like nothing better than for the United States and Sweden, in their negotiations for the reciprocal trade treaty, to agree to reduce the American duty on matches. For under the "most favored nation" clause Japanese matches at once would get just as much benefit as Swedish matches.

America is the promised land of match manufacturers all over the world. It is virtually the only country, where matches are not either a government monopoly or taxed out of all reason. It is often said that matches are free in America. Due to the advertising possibilities of the packages, this has almost been true, though all the indications are that this era may be drawing to a close, beginning with a small federal tax on matches in the last revenue bill.

### **Match Market Limited**

So rich in revenue is the match in most foreign countries that there is a tax on lighters. In fact it is sometimes said that the only public lighter in all tions in the present law which has France is the one in the lobby of the chamber of deputies!

> Obviously the match market of the world is very sharply limited by these artificial restrictions. Just as the cigarette market is restricted by governments anxious for a big revenue. Experts say that American cigarette manufacturers would drive all others in the world out of business if artificial barriers were removed. But also that the Swedes and the Japs, the first on quality (though they are not as good as American matches) and the second on price, would capture the match market if artificial barriers were eliminated.

Sweden is hanging up a bit of tempting bait to American negotiators, however. She promises that she will reduce duties and restrictions, which would result in the Swedes consuming vastly larger quantities of American fruit and other farm products, Now the agricultural vote that would be intorested in this new market is very large. Whereas the vote interested in match production is rather small. All of which indicates that the concessions Sweden wants will be made.

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## THOSE VITAMINES

WE HEAR a lot these days, about the vitamines A, B, D and G. They are advertised over the radio and in our periodicals. Our scientists tell us that the day is coming when a perfectly balanced diet, containing the proper vitamines in the proper amounts will conquer all disease.

Beginning with the pregnant mother, a balanced diet will produce a perfect child. This child, properly fed on these same vitamipes, will have perfect teeth that will never decay or develop pyorrhea, and the child will never contract any disease. This is a much to be desired condition and might be practical provided this individual could always be kept happy and free from care.

The constitution of these United States guarantees the pursuit of happiness to every individual, but how many of us ever attain it constantly and permanently? That grief, worry, fear, excitement and overwork have a profound effect upon the human mind and body, there can be no doubt.

These disturbances are superficial and, therefore, plainly noticeable. Other organs hidden deeply in the body are also included in the complex of emotional agitation. Conditions favorable to digestion are wholly aboiished when unpleasant feelings, such as worry and anxiety are allowed to prevail. As these conditions affect the salivary and gastric secretions they are of vital concern in the study of tooth decay.

Sometimes people who have been free from decayed teeth for a long period of time, until middle life or later, suddenly present badly decayed teeth. Their teeth melt away like ice under a summer's sun. In these cases we invariably find that they are passing through a period of overwork, deep anxiety or added responsibility. Findings have been similar in cases of pupils in high schools and colleges as well as their teachers.

In the case of young children in the same family, or in institutions where the same diet is fed to all, some children will have decayed teeth and others none. Almost invariably it will be found that the child with decayed teeth is one that is easily disturbed and the child with perfect teeth has a happygo-lucky disposition.

We must, therefore, conclude that nappiness and freedom from worry and responsibility must accompany our balanced diet if we are to receive its full benefit. However, this is no argument against our ideal vitamine diet. Wastern Newspaper Union.