#### HITLER'S AUSTRIA COUP

Forces Schuschnigg to Put Nazis in His Cabinet . . Further Demands Expected . . . Other Nations Alarmed



Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina is here pictured as he expounded his views on the farm bill. "Cotton Ed," who is chairman of the senate agricultural committee, said congress should provide a billion and a half to finance the farm program, instead of the half billion to which the

# SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

ships now planned from 35,000 tons

each to 43,000 or 45,000 tons, and

such dreadnaughts probably would

In order to obviate the restric-

tions on the size of battleships that

inhere in the width of the Panama

canal locks and to minimize the con-

tingency of interruption of coast-to-

coast communication through de-

struction of a Panama lock by an

enemy, the administration is pre-

paring to push the project of a canal

Congressmen who fear the Presi-

dent is piloting the nation into war

with Japan made probably futile

from joining in the rearmament

Though Secretary Hull had de-

nied that there was any understand-

that it was planning joint action.

ments when he uttered a warning

States nearer to a war with Japan

as planned by Great Britain to fur-

Roosevelt said in a press confer-

ence that the United States never

will consent to Japan's aims for

navy parity. He said that in the

opinion of experts the American na-

tional defense can not rely on a

naval establishment designed to de-

fend only one of the country's two

coasts. He subscribed to the view

that the national defense requires

protection of both the Atlantic and

DLANS for putting the new farm

were announced by Secretary Wal-

bacco. Marketing quotas will be-

come effective unless rejected by

more than one third of the farmers

voting in the referendum to be held

The secretary announced a six-

point program embodying the "basic principles" of the broadened

"1. Continuation of the AAA soil

conservation program as a part of

"2. National acreage allotments

for corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco and

rice at levels designed to meet do-

mestic consumption and export de-

mands and establish reserve sup-

"3. Federal loans to encourage

systematic storage of surpluses in

big crop years for use in years of

"4. Marketing quotas backed by

penalties on sales in excess of

quotas to secure general participa-

tion of farmers in holding surpluses

"5. Release of corn supplies from

storage under marketing quotas to

meet farm shortages or in the case

"6. Crop insurance for wheat to

protect producers against drouth

and consumers against high prices

Admittedly no one fully under-

stands the new farm law, but Wal-

lace and his associates hope and

believe it will all work out for the

resulting from shortages."

gives increased pow-

ers to control pro-

duction through

acreage allotments

and to regulate mar-

keting by quotas for

individual farmers.

He said he would

soon make acreage

and production allo-

cations and call for

a referendum on

marketing quotas

for cotton and to-

ther British interests."

Wallace Gets Busy

Sec. Wallace

before March 15.

shortage.

off the market.

of national need.

farm policy as follows:

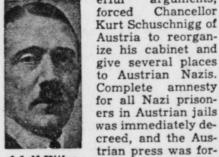
the permanent farm policy.

carry 18-inch guns.

through Nicaragua.

Schuschnigg Gives In

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER, massing 20 divisions of the German army and presenting what were euphemistically termed powerful arguments,



Adolf Hitler

Austria to reorganize his cabinet and give several places to Austrian Nazis. Complete amnesty for all Nazi prisoners in Austrian jails was immediately decreed, and the Austrian press was forbidden to print hos-

tile criticism of the Nazi regime in Germany. Many army officers and civil officials who had been dismissed as pro-Nazi were reinstated or put on pension. Altogether, the Nazification of Austria was well on the way to completion.

But Hitler was not satisfied with this, and called to Berlin the new minister of the interior. Dr. Arthur von Seyss-Inquart, a Nazi, to discuss further extension of the "conquest" of Austria. Schuschnigg was still trying to maintain the dominance of his Fatherland Front, and Hitler didn't like that. There was a report that he might go to Vienna himself, taking Field Marshal Goering with him.

Italian officialdom was highly pleased with the success of Hitler's coup, saying it accorded with Italy's central European policy and tended to solidify the Rome-Berlin align-

ment. Great Britain and France, however, were alarmed by the developments and agreed to lodge joint representations in Berlin and Vienna asking assurance that Hitler intends to preserve Austrian independence. Neither nation would admit that actual union of Germany and Austria was feared just yet. Britain's ambassador to Berlin, Henderson, is said to have warned Hitler recently against any attempt to bring about the "anschluss" which has been one of the Fuehrer's

chief ambitions. One London correspondent said the British cabinet had just been informed that Hitler and Mussolini had formed a new secret defensive alliance of which the Austro-German arrangement was only a part. It was said to include co-ordination of the German and Italian foreign and financial policies in Europe and strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis in various ways.

With the start he has made, it may be expected that Hitler before very long will make the move against Czechoslovakia that has been anticipated for months. That country is the gateway toward the southeast and its position is perilous in view of the Fuehrer's known ambitions. France is her ally but France would hesitate to take strong action in her behalf unless

directly supported by the British. One observer said, "the Fuehrer seems to have started on the road to Bagdad."

### Jap Refusal Starts Race

APAN having flatly refused to reveal her naval building plans, it is believed that the greatest navy construction race ever seen is about to start, and the United States may feel called upon to take the lead, with England, France and Japan in the competition. Our government told Japan that a refusal to divulge her intentions would be regarded as confirmation of reports that she was constructing or planning super-warships, so now, according to some officials in Washington, we will have to invoke the "escalator clause" of the London treaty and build larger and more powerfully armed battle-

The President may be expected to order morense of the three battle- | best. Relief Bill Pushed

PENATE leaders expected to put through, with little delay, the \$250,000,000 emergency relief appropriation bill. The house approved the measure by a topheavy vote of 352 to 23. All efforts to make major changes in the measure were overridden. Only one amendment, barring relief to aliens temporarily in this country, was authorized.

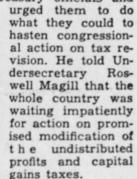
The Works Progress administration, which has on hand about \$490,-000,000 of its regular \$1,500,000,000 appropriation, will administer the additional relief fund. The WPA has reported to congress that the money will keep at least 2,000,000 persons on the relief rolls until June 30.

Wiping Off RFC Debt

WITHOUT debate the senate approved a house bill writing off more than \$2,500,000,000 in Reconstruction Finance corporation debts to the treasury. Senator Byrd of Virginia said the legislation marked a "return to honest bookkeeping on the part of the federal government." He explained that the RFC, which obtained all its funds from the treasury, had listed among its assets about two and a half billion dollars it had advanced for relief and expenditures in various government agencies.

Jones Urges Tax Revision

IESSE JONES, the usually level headed chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, conferred with treasury officials and



Jesse Jones

Jones indicated a belief that the bill, which is still in the hands of the house ways and means committee, was being held up by opposition to a provision retaining a stiff tax on undistributed profits of corporations owned by a few persons.

Great Battle in China

ONE of the greatest battles ever moves to prevent our government fought was reported to be taking place in central China, where the Japanese invaders smashed a Chinese army of 15,000 and forced it to retreat across the Yellow river ing with Great Britain and France under fire and without bridges, which concerning Japan, opponents of the had been destroyed by the defendadministration were still suspicious ers. Five Japanese armies were driving southward through the rich Representative George Tinkham of central China agricultural region Massachusetts voiced their sentiand were seriously threatening Kaieng, capital of Honan prothat "every day brings the United

From the south, three Japanese armies were advancing from the Hwai river.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had 400,000 troops along the north and south fronts fighting to prevent the Japanese from gobbling up the huge Lunghai "corridor." -\*-

Another Dictator State

R UMANIA is now added to the European states under dictatorship. Octavian Goga's government was so anti-Semitic and pro-

Pacific oceans as possible areas of Fascist that it was forced out, and King Carol took charge of affairs by naming Dr. Miron Cristea as premier and disprogram into immediate effect solving the parliament. Cristea, patrilace, to whom the law just enacted arch of the Rumanian Orthodox church, was given virtual dictator power, but it was ex-



pected George Tartarescu would very soon succeed him as premier and that Carol would create a crown council over which Dr. Cristea would preside. Much of the new government's authority was concentrated in the army, and a nation-wide state of siege was proclaimed. A commission was set to work formulating a new constitution.

Cristea, the key man of the government, was expected to take steps to regain the friendship of France and Great Britain, traditional allies of Rumania, without offending Italy and Germany.

This Is a "Drouth Year"

B ECAUSE of early dust storms in Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of the Texas Panhandle, 1938 already is called a "drouth year" by grain men. The weather in those regions is being closely watched by traders in the United States, Liverpool, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires.

Grain experts of Chicago reported that present conditions of soil in much of the territory from west Texas to Nebraska is such that light rains quickly would break it down into powder, easily blown by high winds. Only extremely heavy rains could prevent such blowing.

Oklahoma wheat is much below that of last year at this time. The western half of the state was reported in serious need of moisture. Dust storms have seriously damaged wheat and done further damage to the state's topsoil. The central section, too, was reported in

need of moisture. In all these states producers, grain traders and elevator men agreed that only part of the winter plant in each state would come to harvest should the much-needed rains fail to materialize.

Washington Digest National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON D. C. Ceeff A TAR TER

cians frequently Too Many overlook real issues in national Laws

affairs. Many times they stimulate the hound that overruns the rabbits. That is the reason why so often a new man in public life suddenly rises to leadership. He has taken hold of a bad situation that is right under our feet, offered a constructive solution and has dealt with an imminent condition rather than schemed for re-election through political fence building.

These facts lead directly into a bit of current history. It will be recalled how Bruce Barton campaigned through congested sections of New York's Manhattan island for an unexpired term in the house of representatives last fall. About all that Mr. Barton said of consequence in his campaign speeches was that there are too many laws. I think that is obvious. When he was campaigning on that line, he was speaking for great masses of inarticulate

But Mr. Barton went further. He announced his intention to seek repeal of one federal law a week until there is some semblance of reason in the structure of federal laws. Now, of course, Mr. Barton is

very new in politics. He had been keeping his nose to the grindstone of business. He knew only what other persons outside of politics knew, namely, that high pressure minorities, sour pusses and nit wits were getting one law after another through congress, and that, in the end, those laws would be ruinous to the country as a whole. Whether Mr. Barton thought he would succeed or whether he recognized the fact that he was only making a start, it does not matter. Bruce Barton has taken hold of an obvious issue in national affairs and it is not outside of the realm of probabilities that he will "go places" with his program. Thus far, it must be said that Mr. Barton has succeeded only in getting a dozen repeal bills into the house committees through introduction in the house. None has been acted on. house runs true to form. That is to say, Mr. Barton is a Republican and the house is controlled by Democrats and New Dealers. Naturally, they will give no opportunity for the opposition to gain credit for anything, no concessions at all.

The significance of the Barton program goes much deeper, however, and it is of that significance that I want to write. Through more than twenty years as an observer of national affairs here in Washington, obviously I have witnessed many issues develop, or be created, or be discovered. It seems to me that the really important national issues are those that develop, as the Barton program is developing. That means the issue is fundamental: it means, further, that there is no necessity for building the issue, and it means as well that it involves vital questions of policy.

As I said above, there are too many laws, too many don'ts and very few do's. Restriction and regulation always breed more restriction and regulation. The Roosevelt administration has been constantly saying "don't" in the shape of laws and the tremendous majority in congress has been giving President Roosevelt almost unlimited power to do as he wants to do beyond the "don't" legislation. So the Barton program would restore a great deal of freedom to the people themselves and would restore to congress much of the power that it has given to the President. To carry that thought further, then, the Barton program actually seems to me to propose saving only those laws that the progress of civilization shows to be sound and workable.

We might consider some of the statutes which Mr. Barton wants to repeal. There is Time to Cut for example the so-called Thomas Them Out

amendment - one of the most assinine and dangerous pieces of legislation ever to get on the statute books. The legislation, forced through by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma in May of 1933, gave the President the power to issue \$3,000,000,000 in paper currency. I do not see how anybody can regard it as anything but authority to issue printing press money. Of course, it never has been used by President Roosevelt and probably never will be, but the authority to go into printing press inflation exists and that is the danger. How, for instance, can you or I or anyone else feel sure that the money we have in our pocket or the few dollars in the bank is going to be worth anything tomorow when the President of the United States, by one stroke of the pen, could turn loose a flood of worthless money.

Mr. Barton also seeks liquidation of a flock of government agencies. Some of them are 20 years old or

Washington .- It always has been | of even greater age-built as warinteresting to me to see how politi- time emergency units, but still in existence for no reason at all. Besides the War Finance corporation and some others of that wartime era, it is proposed to get rid of some things of more recent date. The Commodity Credit corporation and the two export-import banks, to mention only three. Now, there is no reason available for retention of the skeletons of the World war, and there appears to have been no reason for creation of such things as the export-import banks. I mean there was no sound reason. Those radicals who forced the diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia thought there was reason for the exportimport banks because they held such banks would enable trade with Russia. But Russian trade has amounted to about the same as the sale of mules in my home county of

> Two other pieces of legislation which Mr. Barton seeks to repeal are strictly New Deal. One is that law which gave the President the right to change the value of the dollar at will, within certain limitations. I suppose there are some who still believe that devaluation of the dollar has done or can do good in aiding recovery. It seems to me, however, that existence of that power in the hands of one man is just another basis for uncertainty among all of the people. In any event, the failure of that panacea has been amply demonstrated.

The piece of far-reaching New Deal legislation concerned is the socalled Guffey coal law. That thing is a price fixing measure. It gave authority to a coal commission to prescribe prices throughout the country, and producers would be violating a law if they sold below those figures; they would be subject to fines and prison terms. Only recently, the price fixing features were enjoined by a circuit court of appeals and so at the moment they are not operative. Yet the threat exists. And attention should be called to the fact also that the three judges who granted an injunction were appointed by President Roosevelt and supposed, therefore, to be very liberal in their views. Mr. Few probably will be acted on-if Barton called the Guffey coal act a piece of "grand larceny against the consumers," because, he explained. the consumers are made to pay the higher prices fixed by the commission and they have no word to say about it.

Among other laws which Mr. Barton wants to repeal is the ill-starred silver purchase act. That law was another one which the inflationists in congress forced through in 1934 when all of the brain-trust camp followers were in their heyday. The only result that I can discover flowing from the silver purchase act is a grand outpouring of cash for the owners of silver mines. They obtained two or three times what their silver was really worth.

Analysis of the limited number of laws, I believe, shows the trend of the Barton program. It may be that he will never get to first base with any of them. My conviction, however, is quite to the contrary. I firmly expect to see a growth in the strength that such a program will muster.

About the time you are reading this column, there will be an incident taking place Milestone in 'way off in Tient-Army History sin, China, that is a milestone in the history of the United States army. Late in February orders become operative for the departure of the Fifteenth United States infantry from Chinese soil. That, of itself, of course, does not provoke particular interest. But the famous Fifteenth has been on foreign duty for 26 years and that is the longest any unit of the United States army ever has been away from our shores.

It ought to be explained that very few of the soldiers making up the Fifteenth infantry were with the outfit when it first was assigned overseas. But the regiment has been stationed abroad and the recruits to its ranks have been dispatched continuously to it as retirements and expiration of enlistments have occurred. It is now coming back to American soil and will be stationed at Fort Lewis.

The Fifteenth has a most honorable record, beginning with its organization in 1861. It won honors at Shiloh and in the campaigns of 1862 in Alabama and Kentucky. It fought at Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and at Atlanta. In 1880, it was at the front in the campaigns against Utes, and again in the China relief expedition of 1900, and these were followed by action in the Philippine insurrection. There was a brief spell when the regiment was on home soil, but then it went to work in Cuba. Subsequently, it was moved around here and there until the Manchu dynasty was overthrown and China became a republic. It sailed for Tientsin in November, 1912, and there it has remained.

Applique Swans Lend Fresh Note to Linens

What more delightful needlework could there be than luring these graceful swans across the ends of your towels, scarfs and pillow cases! And mighty little coaxing they need for you cut them out and apply them in a twinkling (the patches are so simple). Finish them in outline stitch



Pattern 1581

with a bit of single stitch for the reeds. You can do the entire design in plain embroidery instead of applique, if you wish. Pattern 1581 contains a transfer pattern of two motifs 51/2 by 15 inches, two motifs 4 by 15 inches, and the applique pattern pieces; directions for doing applique; illustrations of all stitches used; material requirements.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York. Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Progress Ignores Doubters

Railroads were opposed because people said they would startle people and cause premature births among women, cattle and hogs; cause cows to cease giving milk, and stop hens from laying. Automobiles went through the same barrage of opposition. Airplanes are still looked upon with suspicion by the older generation.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets made of May Apple are effective in removing accumulated body waste.-Adv.

The Will Makes the Giver For the will and not the gift makes the giver.-Lessing.

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