

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

NAZIS OF GERMANY RENEWING FIGHT ON THE CATHOLICS AND THE JEWS.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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DETERMINATION of the Nazis to put an end to "political Catholicism" in Germany and their consequent drive against Catholic youth organizations may bring on results more serious even than has the Nazi anti-semitism. General Goering, head of the secret police, gave out a warning to Catholic priests to be careful in their comments from the pulpit, and Franz Guertner, minister of justice, issued a decree threatening prosecution for any priest violating Goering's injunction. Throughout the country generally the Catholic clergy was cautious, but in Freiburg, Baden, where the Goering order had not been published before Sunday, the priests read in their pulpits a letter from the episcopate calling the Nazi action a violation of the concordat with the Vatican. To this charge the Nazis reply that the Catholics were the first to violate the concordat by making attacks on the Hitler youth movement in their parish papers.

This new "purge" by the Nazis includes a renewed crusade against the Jews and dissolution of the Steel Helmets, veterans' organization, in various provinces. The Jews are helpless and, if Julius Streicher has his way, will be all driven out of Berlin or segregated in ghettos. But the Steel Helmets, whose chief is Minister of Labor Franz Seldte, are likely to cause the Hitler government a lot of trouble. The organization's weekly paper is using language that is not often heard in Germany these days, and Seldte is demanding the reason for suppression of the local divisions.

ANTI-CATHOLIC riots in Northern Ireland brought on fierce anti-Protestant reprisals in the Irish Free State, and it looked as if the entire island might be involved in a religious war. In Belfast a number of persons were killed by snipers, and many were injured by bombings, stone-throwings and incendiarism. At Clones the mobs destroyed a Masonic temple and set fire to a Protestant gospel hall and a recreation hall maintained by non-religious bodies. In Limerick young men ran amuck, smashing windows of buildings owned by Protestants. The Free State troops were called out but didn't seem able or willing to stop the rioting in the cities. The trouble began with the Orangemen's celebration of the Battle of the Boyne.

FARMERS in the Middle West, ready to harvest their crops, found they couldn't get hands to do the work. The idle men ordinarily counted on for this were on the relief rolls and declined offers of farm labor for two reasons: The wages paid by the farmers were less than the sums received from the relief organization or for government works, and if the men once went off the dole they feared they would have trouble getting back there when the harvest was over. The situation was desperate and emergency relief commissions were urged to take action. This they did in the states affected and it was announced the "revolt" was under control.

The Illinois commission stopped all relief works in the rural areas until after harvest. In Kansas persons refusing any temporary employment were removed from the relief rolls. In Nebraska 26 counties were cut off from federal relief allotments and in 15 others the allotments were cut in half. In nearly a score of Iowa counties officials denied relief and able-bodied men on relief rolls were admonished to accept employment in the harvest fields.

Relief workers in Redwood county, Minnesota, shut down works projects and officials in many other counties indicated they would follow the example.

In North Dakota all but specialized projects were halted and the state administrator announced that as soon as the harvest was over the new works progress administration would take care of unemployables.

THAT wholly un-American procedure, the general strike, was tried out by organized labor in Indiana and the 67,000 inhabitants of Terre Haute were deprived of all food supplies. The local authorities of Vigo county called on the governor for help and Mr. McNutt promptly ordered 14 companies of the National Guard to the scene. Brig. Gen. Wray De Prez, in command, promised the merchants who had been bullied into shutting their

shops would be given protection, and said his first endeavor would be to restore the milk and ice service. This had been cut off even from hospitals.

The general strike was called by 48 unions without warning, because labor leaders had been unable to reach an agreement with the Columbian Enameling and Stamping company. Some 600 of that concern's employees went on strike in March and the plant was closed down.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT spent the week-end cruising about on the government yacht Sequoia and had as his special guest Attorney General Cummings. It was assumed with reason that one of their chief topics of discussion was the administration's recent defeats in the federal courts and the chances of getting by with the New Deal legislation lately passed or now pending. The minority in congress and such anti-administration organizations as the Liberty league were aroused to new activities and attacks on the President's policies. It was said that the proposal was made to Mr. Roosevelt that the "death sentence" in the holding companies bill be dropped for the present and carried to the country in the 1936 campaign, but that the President vetoed the idea, insisting that the measure not be permitted to die in conference. So the conferees began the task of trying to reach an agreement.

Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the committee of public utility executives, gave out an appeal for fair play. He said:

"Millions of men and women who have invested their savings in utility securities are asking the question: Are these savings to be destroyed because a few minor utility officials have resorted to scandalous and even dishonest methods in opposing the public utilities bill? Is the small utility investor to be penalized and the industry to be crippled because of isolated incidents of this kind?"

TWO to one against the New Deal was the week's score in Federal court decisions. The administration suffered severely. The Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati first held unconstitutional the condemnation of land by the PWA for slum clearance. Then the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston dealt the AAA a terrific blow by declaring unconstitutional the processing and flour taxes. The one favorable decision was by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and was that the sale of cheap electric power by the Tennessee Valley authority was constitutional.

Harold Ickes, who is PWA administrator, said the slum clearance work would be carried on, though necessarily in modified form. But Chester Davis, AAA administrator, openly admitted that "the end of the processing taxes would mean the end of the Agricultural Adjustment administration in all its important aspects." He would not confess that he believed for a minute the Supreme court would confirm the ruling of the court at Boston. He asserted he had expected that decision to be adverse, saying: "That section around Boston is a hotbed of resistance to the processing taxes. Why, it's right up there among all those cotton manufacturers." This was most extraordinary comment from a high government official, but the Appeals court in Boston has not yet cited Davis for contempt.

Most well informed and unbiased persons have never believed the processing taxes would stand up under court test. The Guffey coal bill has some similar features so that those who debate it should read these paragraphs in the Boston decision: "The power of congress to regulate interstate commerce does not authorize it to do so by taxing products either of agriculture or industry before they enter interstate commerce, or otherwise to control their production merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce. "The issue is not, as the government contended, whether congress can appropriate funds for any purpose deemed by congress in furtherance of the 'general welfare,' but whether congress has any power to control or regulate matters left to the state and lay a special tax for that purpose."

GEORGE, ex-king of Greece, was planning a sudden hop to Athens to resume the throne. Emissaries from Greece were received in the exclusive London hotel where the former monarch resides; a big airplane was kept standing in readiness at Croydon, and at another airport a second plane was prepared to carry George's servants. But the news hounds found it out and gave it to the public, whereat George was exceedingly wroth and his contemplated coup was postponed. His secretary asked newspapers and news agencies to refrain from publishing anything about his movements and reporters were not allowed to enter the hotel.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Eugene — John P. Callaway, a resident of Lane county for 83 years, is dead at his home in Eugene. He was 91 years old and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852.

Eugene — Gilbert Sprague and Vernon Sprague of Eugene performed the difficult feat last Sunday of making the ascent of both the middle and the north Sister of the Cascades in one day.

Harrisburg — Harrisburg taxpayers have voted a bond issue of \$9000 for the purpose of building a joint grade and high school gymnasium. Application will be made for a 45 per cent grant from the federal government.

Eugene — Drag lines operating from nine locations on the Willamette river banks north of Eugene will build up the rims to prevent flood damage and erosion, according to army engineers. Bids for the work were opened on July 23.

John Day — One of the largest real estate transfers in Grant county for some time is the sale of the Smith Bros. ranch, between John Day and Prairie City, to Schmidt & Schmidt of Boise for \$70,000, or approximately \$6 an acre for the 12,000-acre ranch.

Astoria — A demand that packers increase the price paid fishermen for chinook salmon to eight cents a pound from August 1 to 15, and that six cents be paid from August 15 to the end of the summer fishing season, was made by the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union here last Sunday.

Salem — Following preliminary meetings of committees from the county Farmers' union and the grange, a permanent organization for a Marion county utility development program, designed to place people of the county in a position to take advantage of reduced rates as soon as power from Bonneville is ready for transmission, has been perfected at Salem.

Salem — The flax crop in the Willamette valley probably will not run more than 20 per cent of normal, officials announced yesterday. Twenty-six hundred acres were planted this year.

Heat Diverts Pea Crop

Freewater — Nearly 1500 acres of peas have been left for seed because of the intense heat of the past week, which caused them to shrivel in the pods and become unfit for canning. Some of the apple crop was damaged by the extreme heat.

Two Oregon Cities May Be One

Marshfield — Marshfield and its neighbor, North Bend, whose city boundaries are only 500 feet apart, may join as one city. Councils of the two cities will meet to discuss the proposal. It would mean a reduction in costs of city business.

Linen Mills Busy

Salem — The biggest six months in its history was reported by the Salem linen mills for the first half of 1935. Sales totaled \$113,336, where they were but \$94,000 for the same period in 1934. L. C. McLeod, manager, said. The mill now is running on a 24-hour schedule, and exhausted the local flax supply, ruined this spring by early heat.

Tree Troopers Arrive

Cannon Beach — Saturday 45 CCC recruits arrived at Ecola camp near here. It is expected that work will begin shortly on a new approach to the Ecola state park and more men are needed in the widening and right-of-way clearing work. With the addition of these new men, there are 200 tree troopers in the Ecola camp under command of Captain Dexter.

Mice Remove 6000 Bushels of Wheat

Lexington — Farmers are much disturbed over the mice situation as regards their wheat. This is harvest time. Orville Cutsforth, who farms about 2000 acres, says they have damaged him to the extent of three bushels to the acre, or about 6000 bushels. To protect himself, Cutsforth has hired three combines so that his harvest may be completed in the shortest time possible. The mice have holes all over the fields and in these the wheat is stored.

20 Year Invalid Takes Plane Ride

Bend — George Crawford, bedridden for 20 years, last week soared over the central Oregon Cascades in an improvised bed in an airplane and obtained a new vista of snow-capped mountains he never expected to see from the air. Pilot L. J. Schler removed the seat to make room for a bed in his plane and sat on a small box by the controls. The plane circled over Three-Fingered Jack and the Three Sisters before the Bend invalid returned from the trip.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
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Washington.—President Roosevelt knows and those close to him realize that sometimes something more than a

A Laugh Not Enough

is one of the reasons why the President is planning if and when congress adjourns to make an extended tour of this country. He knows of rumors going about the land that his health is not up to par and he is taking this method of disclosing to the American people by action rather than word the answer that he is physically fit.

Whoever occupies the White House is continually subjected to whispered rumors as well as open assertions of one kind or another. Some, as in this instance, reflect on the health of the chief executive. Others, as happened within the last quarter of a century, reflected on the personal habits and practices of the President. Still others have related in times past to personal fortunes and financial dealings of the man in the White House. Usually these "whispering campaigns" are of a derogatory character. No one ever knows exactly how they start nor is it ever possible for observers to put a finger on the rumors as they float by. It is a condition that seems to be bred by prominence of the individual about whom the rumor mongers can operate because people are always interested in what a President of the United States is doing.

In the current instance the "whispering campaign" was largely unknown to Washington until summer resort residents began returning to the city. They brought back all sorts of stories that were being circulated in distant places concerning Mr. Roosevelt's health. The gossip, for that is what it appears to be, spread like wild-fire in Washington and became of so much concern that it crept into one of the White House press conferences.

"Mr. President," one of the 200 correspondents present asked, "are you in a little bad health?"

The chief executive's answer was the laugh which has endeared him to many people. He was just back from a short cruise aboard a yacht in Chesapeake bay. His face was sun-tanned. He leaned back in his chair and demanded to know what the correspondents thought about it. I think that the news dispatches from Washington that night indicated rather clearly what the correspondents thought about the state of the President's health, for surely none of these dispatches indicated any particular alarm.

Nevertheless, the rumors continued to go and a good many thousand people apparently believed that Mr. Roosevelt had broken under the strain of his New Deal presidency. So, before the summer is over millions of Americans probably will have an opportunity to see for themselves just as the correspondents saw at the press conference that the President still has his smile; that his hair is no more gray than when he took office in 1933, and that his countenance shows no earmarks of the strain which every President of the United States finds an inherent part of that job.

One trip upon which Mr. Roosevelt has set his heart is a tour to the Pacific coast and return. It will provide an opportunity for several millions of Americans to see him and a lesser number to hear him speak. It will carry him through territory which contains probably about half of the nation's population. It is well recognized in Washington that no amount of denials by informed persons or any amount of second-hand testimony is sufficient to squelch malicious stories of the kind that have been circulated about the President. The eye witness is the only one who is prepared to discredit such stories and, unless present plans are revised, the eye witnesses will be many this summer. The President probably will make other trips during the late fall and early winter as well. Plans for these are still in the making and their length and number depends somewhat upon the date of congressional adjournment.

The program fits well into the Roosevelt methods. In the 28 months of his tenure the President has done a considerable amount of travel. He has made three cruises on the yacht owned by Vincent Astor, two of which lasted more than two weeks each. He traveled to the east coast of Canada in June, 1933, aboard the craft, Amberjack, and returned two weeks later aboard a navy ship. Last year, it will be remembered, he visited Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Colombia, the Panama canal, Clipperton Island,

and Hawaii. On his return from that cruise he crossed the Northwest, making several speeches before reaching Washington.

In 1933 and in 1934 he visited Warm Springs, Georgia, the colony where victims of infantile paralysis are nursed back to health and with which the President, because of his own affliction, has had much personal connection. In returning from the 1934 visit to Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt stopped at Muscle Shoals, Norris dam, and Birmingham for personal visits to points and things which interested him. All of these trips have been in addition to periodical visits to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., and, apparently, all that he needs to add to his mileage this summer is a period of comparative calmness in Washington.

If superficial appearances count for anything, the administration is actually making moves designed to reduce the federal treasury's deficit. It is yet too early to tell definitely what the plans are and administration spokesmen are strangely quiet about them but there are certain signs and portents which may be examined in the effort to determine which way the government is headed in respect of the gigantic expenditures for public works, relief, and general government costs.

While congressional committees continue to examine tax questions with a view to enactment of legislation that will increase federal revenue, the President and his advisers have taken steps to cut down the drain on the treasury. The first and probably the most important of these moves is the announcement that on November 1 federal aid to those people unable to work will cease definitely. Relief Administrator Hopkins announced after a conference with the President that the relief policy will be changed on November 1 and that the various states, counties, and municipalities will be expected after that date to look after that segment of the population known as the unemployables. These are people who for one reason or another cannot earn their own living by work.

Previously Mr. Roosevelt had directed his fiscal advisers to make a thorough study of relief requirements for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936. While this is almost 11 months away, the President told newspaper correspondents that he desired to know as early as possible what the burden of relief would be in the future. His announcement was interpreted as having a connection with budget requirements and prospective revenue under the proposed new tax legislation. Earlier, Public Works Administrator Ickes had made known that the program of public works expenditures for improvement of the Mississippi valley and its rivers had been abandoned. It will be recalled that the National Resources board had recommended extensive improvements to be carried out from public works funds in the hands of the public works administrator. These involve vast sums. Now, it is made to appear that the PWA and the administration have in mind some restraint on expenditures of that character and that hereafter gigantic allotments of a public works or improvement character may be expected to be fewer in number.

The result of this will be, of course, to hold in the treasury some of the total of the \$5,000,000,000 public works appropriation. Reduction of the outgo for direct relief necessarily will be reflected in the remainder of the public works-relief fund and it is reported that other plans are in the making which will have as their prospective end a restoration to private employment of greater numbers of idle workers than heretofore have been contemplated. Then, as another indication of administration intention to restore funds to the treasury and thus reduce the difference between income and expenses was an announcement by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation. Mr. Jones made known that hereafter the RFC will not make loans to banks. He declared that the banking structure was in an excellent condition and that further aid was not required.

The fact which Mr. Jones did not mention in his announcement is, however, that the banks are exhibiting no particular desire to borrow from the federal government. The RFC already holds preferred stock in almost half of the banks in the country and these banks, according to RFC records, are liquidating their obligations as rapidly as they can do so. This is significant.

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