

News Review of Current Events the World Over

"Second Revolution" Smashed by Hitler and Its Leaders Put to Death—Roosevelt Names Five Boards and Sails Away.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FOREWARNED of a radical plot within the National Socialist party to bring about a second revolution in Germany, Chancellor Adolf Hitler struck with swiftness and ruthlessness that completely smashed the revolt on the eve of the planned coup d'etat and left the malcontents, chiefly members of the Storm troopers, dazed and terrified. The Chancellor himself exhibited resolution and personal bravery which the world had not credited him.

Flying from Berlin to Munich in the night, Hitler with only two bodyguards went direct to the summer home of Capt. Ernst Roehm, commander of the brown shirts and long his personal friend. Roehm and certain of his associates were found in situations that confirmed the often heard stories of their moral perversion, and as Hitler was certain also of their complicity in the revolutionary plot, he personally arrested Roehm, tore off his insignia and offered him a chance to commit suicide. This Roehm refused, so on Hitler's order he was shot to death, as were the others taken with him. Meanwhile, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, premier of Prussia, directed a series of raids throughout the country that resulted in the deaths of numerous prominent members of the conspiracy and the arrest of scores. Chief among those shot down was Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Hitler's predecessor as chancellor and reputed head of the revolutionary plot. His wife stepped in the way of the policemen's bullets and also died. Well-known Storm troop leaders in Munich and elsewhere were put to death summarily, and so was Heinrich Klausener, head of the Catholic Action party.

Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen, who had recently attacked the radical tendencies of the Nazis, was put under heavy guard, and forbidden to leave his home, and two of his adjutants killed themselves.

Viktor Lutze was appointed to succeed Roehm as chief of staff of all the reichswehr units, including the Storm troops among whom the disaffection had existed and the regular army, which was declared to be entirely loyal to Hitler.

President Von Hindenburg all this time was at his estate at Neudeck, East Prussia, and there were reports of his serious illness, which were flatly denied. Two days after the chancellor's drastic action the aged president telegraphed Hitler and Goering his approval of their course, congratulated them on their victory and thanked them in the name of the nation. Undoubtedly, Hitler's personal position was strengthened for the time being, and the leftist elements in the Nazi party were weakened and divided. Goering and Hitler professed pity for the "miserable" Storm troopers, but the latter are now out of their uniforms temporarily and may never be as important as they have been in the past. They had become something like a pretorian guard that threatened Hitler's supremacy.

In various European capitals there were predictions of further outbreaks in Germany and the return of the Hohenzollerns.

Hitler's "violent" methods were criticized by Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's dictator, who said: "Does not the light at last dawn upon us that one cannot make a people happy with violent methods?"

Com. Ernest H. von Heimburg, made the presentation at Toronto and attended the unveiling of a monument erected by the United States' Daughters of 1812, to the memory of General Pike and others of the United States' forces killed during that war.

IGNORING the efforts of the federal government and the law officers of the Middle West to catch him, John Dillinger, with four companions, staged another murderous bank raid. This time he hit in South Bend, Ind. He killed one police officer, shot four other persons and got away with \$29,890 from the Merchants National bank. As the gang fled in an automobile they were subjected to heavy fire by the police and there is good reason to believe that Dillinger himself was wounded.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT departed on his cruise to the Caribbean and Hawaii aboard the Houston, accompanied by his two younger sons, Franklin, Jr., and John; Rudolph Forster of the White House secretarial staff; Commander Ross T. McIntire, naval physician; Gus Gennerich, personal bodyguard; Richard Jervis, secret service man, and Pharmacist's Mate George Fox. On accompanying destroyers are two secret service men and three representatives of three big press associations.

Before sailing the President performed these seven important acts:

Approved the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill.

Approved the railroad unemployment and pension act involving additional burdens of millions of dollars on the carriers.

Appointed Joseph Kennedy, wealthy New York stock operator as chairman of the new securities exchange commission for a five-year term, and George C. Mathews, James M. Landis, Robert E. Healy and Ferdinand Pecora as members for terms ranging from four years downward.

Named Eugene O. Sykes, Thad H. Brown, Paul Walker, Norman Case, Irvin Stuart, George Henry Payne and Hampton Gary members of the new communications commission for terms ranging from seven years downward.

Set up the new national labor relations board with Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, chairman, and Prof. Henry Alvin Mills, head of the economics department at the University of Chicago, and Edward S. Smith of Massachusetts, labor relations specialist, as the other members.

Named James A. Moffett, former vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and a member of the planning and co-ordinating committee of the oil conservation board, as administrator of the new \$1,000,000,000 housing program.

Appointed five members of a commission to study federal aviation and air mail affairs and make recommendations to the next congress—Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga., publisher; Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, New York; Edward P. Warner, Washington, D. C.; Franklin K. Lane, Jr., California, and Albert J. Berres, California.

WINDING up its fiscal year, the federal government found that, counting emergency expenses, it had spent about \$4,000,000,000 more than it had collected. Balancing receipts against ordinary expenditures, the government figured it was \$28,000,000 "in the black" for the year.

President Roosevelt has estimated nearly \$5,000,000,000 would be added to the national debt by emergency expenses during the next 12 months. This was predicated on recovery that would make industrial production average 98 per cent of the 1923-25 level.

In July, 1935, the President hopes to start the payoff for the recovery program. By that time, he has said, the budget should be balanced.

According to the federal reserve board's index, the industrial production figure for the year just ended was slightly above the 81 per cent average on which the President based his hopes. In May it rose to 87. Last July it went to 101 for a while, boosted by speculative business activity.

FINAL settlement of the questions in dispute between the steel masters and their workers is expected and the threatened strike probably will be averted. The President, invoking his new emergency powers, named a three-man board to arbitrate the industry's troubles, and both sides indicated they would accept its decisions. The members of the board are Admiral Henry A. Wiley, James Mulenbach of Chicago and Judge Walter Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme court. The two latter have had long experience as labor mediators. Under the emergency law this group can order and police elections in all steel plants to determine which union shall represent the men in collective bargaining. The board can also hand down decisions on all complaints brought by either workers or employers.

President Roosevelt ordered the board to report to him from time to time through Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

FEDERAL JUDGE J. P. BARNES of Chicago gave one phase of the New Deal a rap by granting an injunction restraining the government from enforcing the provisions of the AAA milk licensing agreement against the independent milk dealers in the Chicago area. In effect, the judge ruled that the government, through the AAA, has usurped powers which under the Constitution it had no authority to assume.

The AAA officials in Washington declared they would seek to have Judge Barnes' ruling set aside. Jerome Frank, general counsel for the AAA, admitted that if the decision were upheld by higher courts, the fifty marketing agreements now in force under the farm act and hundreds of the codes under the NRA would be without constitutional sanction.

HARRIMAN hosiery mills, the concern that was deprived of its Blue Eagle last April, has been forced to close down, and its 653 workers are out of jobs. The little city of Harriman, in Tennessee, depended largely on the mills and the company had the support of practically all the people there in its dispute with the NRA. The officials of the company sent to Administrator Johnson—and to President Roosevelt—a vigorous protest, asserting the concern had been unjustly and unfairly deprived of its property rights in the Blue Eagle.

"We would like to know," said the letter, "if the Blue Eagle is the property of the law-abiding citizens of the United States or if it is a plaything to be held over the heads of honorable and decent employers as a cudgel to browbeat and bulldoze them into surrendering their constitutional rights for the benefit of outside agitators whose only purpose is to exploit labor for their own personal gain."

The dispute started last October, when about 300 employees went on strike with the claim that the company would not reinstate twenty-three workers who had joined the United Yorkers' Textile union.

Fred Held, vice president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, went to Harriman after the mills closed, but was taken from the train by a band of armed men, taken some distance in an automobile and released on promise not to return.

WITH congress adjourned and the President preparing for his Hawaii cruise, Miss Margaret Le Hand, confidential secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, decided to take a vacation, so she sailed for Europe. Now comes from Paris the positive statement that Miss Le Hand is to be married to William C. Bullitt, American ambassador to Russia, and that she was making the final arrangements in the French capital. The young lady would say nothing in confirmation or denial except to declare that she was not going to Russia, but the correspondents were sure the plans were well advanced for what it had been hoped would be a secret wedding. It was understood that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., a close friend of the President, would act as best man for Mr. Bullitt. Mr. Vanderbilt is in the Riviera, and Miss Le Hand also was booked to go there before returning to America late in July.

SOMETHING like a hundred thousand Americans and Canadians gathered in Detroit for the good will celebration which was held on the Ambassador bridge under the auspices of the American Legion and the Canadian Legion. The bridge, which links Canada and the United States across the Detroit river, was turned into a huge playground and customs and immigration barriers were lifted for the day.

GIVING up hope for a disarmament pact at Geneva, the British government has under way extensive plans for strengthening its air force for defense of the country. This was announced to parliament by Lord Londonderry, secretary for air. He turned down a suggestion for an imperial air force for the defense of the empire, but said there would be close co-operation with the air forces of the dominions.

GOY. WILLIAM LANGER of North Dakota, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the federal government, achieved a measure of vindication by winning re-nomination in the Republican primaries. His entire slate, with the possible exception of one man, was victorious.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Two Fine Grandmothers Biting the Third Rail Wedell, a Good Flyer Fighting Language

President Roosevelt's mother had tea with Queen Mary at Buckingham palace, served in the queen's private apartments, that few American women have seen. Nobody knows what was said by the two most estimable grandmothers.

No doubt Mrs. Roosevelt told Queen Mary a great deal about "the most wonderful son in the world," Franklin Delano. Mrs. Roosevelt might have said truly to the wife of the British king and emperor, "My son has more power, and uses more power, than any ruler on earth, not excepting your fine husband, King George."

On the Far Rockaway branch of the Long Island railroad, passengers saw a small dog touch the highly charged "third rail" and rise yelping into the air. Indignant, the dog rushed back at the rail, biting it. More yelping. A third time the dog returned to the attack. Even a third shock did not kill, and he went elsewhere.

As the small dog treated the third rail so "civilized" nations treat the highly charged war danger. But, unfortunately, they don't know enough to stay away after three tries. Half the nations in Europe, and some in Asia, may be back biting that same old third war rail in a short time.

The death of James Wedell, a flyer who held the world's record for flying, means a serious loss to this country. When only a boy, Wedell bought an old, broken-down plane sold as junk, repaired it, flew to army headquarters seeking a chance to fight and fly in France. Told "You can't possibly fly, because you have only one eye," he replied, "Why can't I? How do you suppose I got here?"

He was an airplane designer of real genius, a skillful builder, as well as one of the greatest pilots in the world. His land plane record was 306 miles an hour, and when he died he was working on a machine with which he hoped to win the London-to-Melbourne race next October.

Moscow newspapers accuse Japan of arousing hatred against Russia, mentioning an anti-Soviet film called "The Supreme Will," displayed in Japanese theaters. The picture shows Russian airplanes attacking Tokyo, and mentions the fact that 100,000 Japanese killed in the Russo-Japanese war "have not been sufficiently avenged." The important Russian newspaper Pravda says: "Japanese imperialism does not hesitate to use dirty methods to slander the Soviet Union." That is fighting language.

In New York, a chauffeur asked his boss to find a job for the chauffeur's brother. A job was found at \$25 a week driving a truck. The jobless brother said indignantly:

"What! Drive a truck for \$25 a week when I can get \$15 a week from the government for doing nothing? No, thank you."

That can last a long time if the government is willing to print the money. It may last not quite so long, but several years, if the government continues its present insane course of inflating with bonds, doubling its debt by payment of interest.

If nudist foolishness last long enough, and foolish nudists have money enough, Mr. Maurice Allard, who has made himself president of the "Nature's Recreative association," intends to take a hundred and sixty nudists to lovely Vanna Vanna Island in the South sea. It will cost each nudist \$1,000 to go there, and, for the sake of peace, they must all be married and take their wives.

Being married and taking their wives along under nudist conditions may not mean absolute peace. That remains to be seen.

At a recent sale of old coins, somebody paid \$100 for a "brass dollar," of the time of Franklin, that dollar having stamped on it the words, "Mind your business."

If that dollar could make this country take that advice, it would be cheap at \$100,000,000. Failing to mind our business has cost the United States many tens of billions, and will cost more in the future.

In China, big country with the biggest population, things are done in a big way. In Fukien province nine young Chinese girls, from thirteen to nineteen, all suffering from unrequited love, tied themselves together, jumped into the river; all were drowned.

Under old Chinese customs some of the nine might have been thrown into the river as babies as "surplus girls."

Catholics in Germany resent the government's pretensions to rule in church as well as outside.

Chancellor Hitler is called by Germans their Fuehrer ("leader"). Bishop Nicholas Bares, addressing 75,000 German Catholics at an open-air meeting, tells them that Christ is their only Fuehrer; that they should be led only by him, not listen to "the fallacious words of human beings." The papal nuncio participated in the ceremonies.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

One-Man Control

Washington. — Armed with more power than any President of the United States, or the head of any democratic government, ever has had, President Roosevelt has started what he hopes will be the final drive for economic recovery. He has all of the weapons in his own hands. There can be no mistake that he is prepared to use them.

When the second session of the Seventy-third congress adjourned, the work it had done together with the enactments of the first session, completed the transfer to the Chief Executive of more authority than any congress ever before had delegated to the head of the government. In fact, a survey of the acts seems to indicate that congress delegated to Mr. Roosevelt at least 50 per cent of the power ordinarily reserved to the legislative branch alone. Some of the grants were of a temporary character, of course, but nevertheless the President has them and they cannot be taken away until after the first of January, 1935. Irrespective of their nature, unless exigencies should arise under which Mr. Roosevelt will call the congress back for an extraordinary session. Those exigencies do not now appear on the horizon.

The above paragraphs are a necessary prelude to the further statement that for the coming six months, at least, the country will have a distinctive one-man control. Ordinarily, we are prone to consider this government of ours in a little different manner because, in a period when congress is in session, the restrictions which its enactments embody serve to circumscribe the powers of the executive branch of the government. In the forthcoming six months, however, the executive branch may operate with all of the freedom discretionary authority carries in the New Deal legislation.

Because of the great speed which characterized passage of the New Deal legislation for which the President asked, its full meaning was overlooked temporarily in many cases. Now that congress has gone, however, appraisals are possible in the light of the relationship existing between various items of the New Deal, and this has occasioned more than the usual amount of discussion in Washington.

One line of discussion frequently heard is that Mr. Roosevelt has placed himself in a spot where he can claim full personal credit for the success of his program. By the same token, and since success is not yet assured, he is on the spot where he must accept full responsibility for failure of any part of the program to accomplish the job which he has outlined. From what I hear around Washington, there seems no disposition anywhere to take away any of the credit. The politicians on the President's side dare not seek any of the credit, for their records show them to have been wholly subservient to his will. Anti-administration politicians are continuing to play dead, for their strategy is apparently one of allowing the calf all of the rope. If failure attends any units of the program, they will make great capital of it. If success is complete, they can do nothing about it anyway, thus they are in a blind alley for the time being.

This position, I am told, does not mean that the Republicans and other anti-administration groups will not fight back. I have explained in earlier letters that they are going to foment trouble by attacks on various of the policies to show vulnerable points.

Just a Loan of Power

As I said at the outset, the story of the Seventy-third congress is the story of the broadest loan of power ever given. It must be described as a loan of power, because congress can take it back at any time by mustering sufficient votes for repeal of the laws it enacted. But it must be remembered that, under the so-called Norris amendment to the federal Constitution, the recently adjourned session of congress was the last session. In other words, when adjournment was voted, it was an adjournment sine die. It was finished. It cannot be reconvened without a call by the President and that, as I reported above, is hardly within the realm of possibilities. All of which is by way of saying that Mr. Roosevelt will have the use of these loaned powers completely and unequivocally certainly until next January.

It might be added that he will have most of them for much longer because, although congress can exercise its right to take them back, recovery of the grants of power is not as easy as it may seem. For example, normally, repeal of a law is accomplished by a majority vote in congress. But one must stop to consider here that Mr. Roosevelt may not want to give up the authority vested in him. He has the power to veto an act of congress. Then, to get those powers back congress must override the veto. To override a veto it is necessary under the terms of the Constitution that two-thirds of each house shall have voted in the affirmative.

I am making no assertion that any such attitude will be taken by the President. None can make it for none knows what the President's attitude

will be when the time comes for a decision on the point. It is worthy of thought, in my opinion, however, that here is a condition where the system of checks and balances between the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government have placed a powerful whip in the hands of the Executive. Students of the Constitution tell me that it is a very unusual condition. Frankly, as I see the situation at this time, it will take an overturning of public sentiment equal in magnitude to the landslide by which Mr. Roosevelt was elected to force a return of that power to congress were the President desirous of retaining it.

Legality Questioned

When Mr. Roosevelt came into office March 4, 1933, the congress, according to the Constitution, held the power to levy and collect taxes, to borrow money, to regulate foreign and domestic commerce, to coin money and regulate its value and to govern its relation to foreign coin, to combat counterfeiting, to set up inferior courts, to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to raise and support the army and the navy and control calls for the militia, to define and punish piracy, guard the copyright of creative work, and to make all necessary laws for carrying out these various powers.

What has congress retained of these vast powers, given it by the Constitution because it represents the people? There is a divergence of opinion. Surely, however, there has been delegated to the President some of the most important of those powers, and some authorities like Senator Borah of Idaho, and some of the Democratic conservatives claimed the delegation has been illegal. Whether that contention is true, of course, is a matter for the courts.

To examine just a few of the things done by congress will illustrate the extent to which it went in granting authority to the President. Take the laws creating the Agricultural Adjustment administration and it will be seen that the authority to levy and collect taxes was granted and at the same time a big handful of control over interstate and foreign commerce was given to the Executive. Production control under the so-called Bankhead cotton control law is just that. An important control over interstate and foreign commerce was given the President also under the national recovery act. General Johnson, administrator, exercises that authority, of course, but he does so under executive direction.

While the power is circumscribed to an extent, congress gave the President authority to change the value of the dollar. He cannot vary it greater than between fifty and sixty cents, as we used to measure cents, but the power to coin money and regulate its value rests with Mr. Roosevelt to that extent. The implications go much further. The treasury has an immense fund of gold which it can use in maintaining the relationship between our dollar and foreign coins.

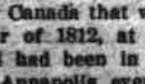
U. S. in Many of the Acts of the New Deal

Under the present set-up, congress gave away temporarily the right to make laws, or a part nearly all of the acts of the New Deal congress, much discretionary power to draft regulations and rules for administration of the new laws was accorded the Executive. Anti-administration leaders contend that in using this discretionary power, the executive branch has put government into countless businesses. Through the Reconstruction Finance corporation, for example, the government owns or has influence in through the medium of loans such businesses as banking, dairying, cotton and wheat and other grain stocks, in the mortgage field, railroading and in the various fields of commerce and industry such as those touched by the Tennessee Valley experiment.

In the charity field, the government has gone a long way. It is providing work in numerous ways. Various experiments are being worked out with those funds, voted by congress for distribution under the President's direction. Some of the money is being used, for example, for the building of whole towns in conjunction with a government-owned manufacturing plant.

Through NRA, it is to be mentioned also, the anti-trust laws were virtually, if not wholly, suspended. The recovery act made the anti-trust laws inapplicable where corporations signed the codes and complied with the blue eagle requirements. Under that same set of laws, too, the government virtually became a partner in all businesses, since it exercises authority over their manufacturing practices and policies as well as their methods of production and distribution.

Finally, it ought to be mentioned that no longer can an individual sign a contract by which he will agree to make payment in gold. All such contracts entered into heretofore, if they are still in effect, mean nothing because they cannot be enforced as to payment in gold. The treasury has become the owner of all monetary gold within the confines of the United States.



Chancellor Hitler



J. M. Landis



Viktor Lutze



Margaret Le Hand

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