

DEATHS IN HEAT INCREASE 65 PCT.

Census Bureau Figures Show Damage to Crops Will Be Less.

By the Associated Press.

Reports that intense heat had caused a 65 per cent increase in the number of deaths in principal cities coincided today with estimates that drought damage to crops would be less than previously forecast.

Deaths in 86 large cities during the week ended July 18, the Census Bureau said, totaled 12,183, compared with 7,439 in the corresponding week a year ago. Officials attributed the increase to high temperatures.

"The week in 1935 was normal with respect to temperature," the bureau said, "and from the standpoint of mortality the 1936 heat wave was much more severe than the 1934 wave."

Simultaneously, Jesse W. Tapp, chairman of the Inter-departmental Drought Relief Committee, estimated lower drought damage to certain crops than had been indicated by previous surveys. He has just returned from Kansas City, where he conferred with Secretary Wallace on governmental drought relief activities.

Telling on Corn Crop.

"The drought is beginning to tell on corn crop prospects in Nebraska and Kansas, and the plant is tasseling short in other important regions," Tapp said, "but forage feed units as related to live stock numbers appears still to be very favorable."

"Pastures in such States as Tennessee, where rain fell recently, have greened up and renewed the farmer's hopes for carrying his stock. We have received requests from those regions for assistance in providing local feeders with thin range cattle for fattening."

Amplifying its report, the Census Bureau said the heat deaths were concentrated in a somewhat different geographical area than in 1934. In that year deaths occurred largely in Cincinnati, Kansas City, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and other cities in the southern part of the Middle West.

Although these same cities showed sharp increases in mortality this year, the bureau reported even greater increases for such Northern Middle West cities as Minneapolis, Detroit, Milwaukee and Duluth.

"The Western Great Lakes region, including Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, were dealt a heavy loss in the recent emergency, with an increase of 238 per cent in mortality compared with the corresponding week in 1935," officials said.

Largest Death Toll.

The 13 cities showing the largest increase in the death toll were:

Chicago, 1,212 deaths during the week ending July 18 compared with 1,083 for the week ending July 28, 1934.

Cleveland, 387 compared with 185; Indianapolis, 243-174; St. Louis, 567-546; Detroit, 673-229; Duluth, 50-14; Flint, 52-32; Grand Rapids, 77-36; Milwaukee, 269-100; Cincinnati, 310-110; St. Paul, 248-74; Louisville, 159-81; Fort Worth, 51-34.

"The 12,183 deaths in the week ended July 18 this year compared with 8,851 in the same 86 cities during the week of the most intense heat in 1934."

Government drought relief units looked to need to make a deciding period for many of their activities.

Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, was scheduled to return to Washington over the week end for a series of conferences with the directors of various relief agencies. He has made a two-week survey of possible long-range rehabilitation projects for the Northwest drought section.

The President's Great Plains Drought Area Planning Committee, of which Tugwell is a member, called conferences for tomorrow or Tuesday to discuss progress made on reports which Mr. Roosevelt visited the States to submit to him when he visits the Northwest territory late in August.

To Talk to President.

Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, who also has been on a personal inspection tour of the drought States, was slated to confer with the President at Campobello Island, New Brunswick, on Tuesday. Indications are that he will discuss with the Chief Executive probable needs for increased allocations of funds for emergency W. P. A. employment.

Secretary Wallace was due to return to Washington July 28 from an extended trip through the grain belt and parts of the parched plains region.

It is probable, Tapp said, that the Secretary will define the scope of the proposed Government cattle purchase program within the next 10 days if drought damage to grain crops is sufficiently indicated by that time.

RAIN CHECKS DROUGHT.

Helps Crops, But Fails to Rout Heat in Entire Area.

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP).—Rain continued its assault on the drought today.

Not general enough to rout 100-degree heat from all the grain belt, it covered most of the crown-growing States of Indiana and Illinois with a crop-restoring downpour and reached over to cool Iowa.

Three inches of water—"enough to drown any drought," the weather man said at Chicago—drenched the parched earth around Terre Haute, Ind., last night. "Pretty good" rains, about an inch of water, were reported in the other two States.

A barrage of showers along a broader front was forecast for tonight and tomorrow. The weather man said it would hit most of North Dakota, parts of South Dakota and Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri.

No Relief in Kansas.

No hope of relief was seen for Kansas and Nebraska, which have had no rain for a long time. Temperatures in the two States ranged from 100 to 114 yesterday, in contrast with what Meteorologist S. D. Flora called "the worst hot spell Kansas has ever known."

Cooler weather was expected over the week end in the heat-stricken Dakotas and Northwestern Minnesota.

The rains and cool weather prospects were only a temporary balm influence on the Chicago Chief of Trade. Corn prices went down, but rallied on reports that the crop would be a failure regardless of rain from now on.

Prices Advance Sharply.

The following table shows the sharp advance scored in many important farm commodity prices in the past five weeks during which drought and heat were important market factors.

Washington Wayside Tales

Random Observations of Interesting Events and Things.

ANNIE. GIRL named Annie who lives in Nebraska recently sent a post card to the Board of Trade with this terse request: "Please send all details of how to get married in Washington on a Saturday afternoon."

The board obliged as best it could. As to the more or less important detail of finding a bridegroom—the board left that up to Annie.

VERDICT.

Judge Oscar H. Lühring probably will be long remembered by members of a jury serving in his court a hot day or so ago.

If any member of the jury is as warm as I am, he should remove his coat, as the judge.

The jury considered the proposition for a moment, squirmed a bit in the process, apparently reached a verdict in favor of the conventions, and just sat there, being hot and uncomfortable.

PREFERRED.

An operative has it on good authority from an employee in the Labor Building that an elevator operator says Secretary Perkins prefers slow, vertical transportation.



Said elevator operator admits he has his ups and downs, his particular down being that the car runs so slow prospective passengers almost invariably are gone before he can reach their floor.

"But," he brightens conversationally, "the Secretary likes this one."

SURPRISE.

YOU really do not have to join the Navy to see the world, if the Navy will forgive one of our operatives for saying so.

You can do almost as well, indeed, by joining a wealthy family headed for a vacation. A Washington family North-bound provides a case in point.

Knowing that servants would be difficult to get—that is to say, the kind of servants they wanted—the wife took along with her a dog and knowledge of geography were both a little on the short side.

Gloucester was the destination and the family arrived at night.

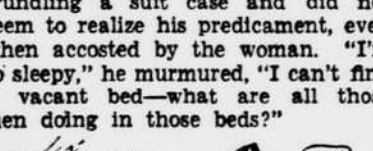
The next morning, the cook was found standing at one of the windows instead of her appointed position in the kitchen.

"For heaven's sake, Mrs. H.," she greeted her mistress, "I never knew they had an ocean up here. I thought they only had one at Coney Island."

G-(WHIZ)-MEN!

IN ONE of our exclusive neighborhoods a well-known Washington family, on vacation, had rented the house for the summer. By a coincidence the temporary tenants were four G-men, released among them Mr. Hoover's best. With such adequate protection on hand, a woman member of the landlord-family who has to remain in town during the summer, thought it safe to stay at the old manse.

But what was her surprise the other early morning to be awakened by the stumbings and mumbings of a stranger in the upper hall! Well dressed, the intruder was noisily trundling a suitcase and did not seem to realize his predicament, even when accosted by the woman. "I'm so sleepy," he murmured, "I can't find a vacant bed—where are all those men doing in those beds?"



Suddenly it dawned on the woman! There had been a neighborhood wedding and this was one of the celebrating guests who had evidently mistaken the house where he was to put up. Down the street one dwelling still showed lights. With great difficulty the woman, indeed, the bagged stranger to see the other address. He finally did so, though loathe to forsake a vacant couch which he espied in the corner.

But the strangest part of this whole story is that the G-men slept through it all!

SIGN.

According to Miss Joy Lewis, the telephone company seems to be the only one netting a profit out of a grocery store in the 1400 block of Irving Street, N. W.

According to Miss Lewis, the grocer is none too happy about the situation.

By way of acquainting the customers of the public pay station phone with the real nature of his business, the proprietor has put a sign on the wall which reads: "This is a grocery store, too."

LIGHTS.

THE wife of a public school executive has little sympathy for the absent-minded motorist who drives past dark without turning on his lights. One evening recently she cried "Lights!" in a rather irritated tone to three such offenders.

The third motorist pulled up and said: "Thanks a lot, lady, and how about turning your own lights on?"

THE PRICES WERE CHICAGO MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Commodity	Price Today	Mid-July
Wheat, July	1.03 1/2	.87 1/2
Wheat, Sept.	.92 1/2	.82 1/2
Oats, July	.35	.25 1/2
Rye, July	.74	.57 1/2
Butter, Nov.	.33 1/2	.29 1/2
Eggs, Oct.	.25 1/2	.25 1/2
Soy beans, Nov.	1.29	.93
Cheese, Nov.	.18 1/2	.16 1/2
Hogs, today	11.10	10.25
Cattle, bulk	7.50-8.50	7.25-8

COUGHLIN INTENDS 'NO CURTAILMENT'

Will Continue His Campaign Activities for Lemke "in 24 States."

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, said tonight he intended "no curtailment" of his activities in the presidential campaign as a result of the perturbation his attacks on President Roosevelt had created within the Catholic Church.

The priest said he expected to take the stump for Representative William Lemke, Union party candidate for President, "in 24 States," beginning tomorrow at a home-coming celebration for the Representative at Hankinson, N. Dak.

Arriving here by plane from Buffalo, N. Y., on his way to Fargo, N. Dak., Father Coughlin asserted "there never was anything" to reports that Pope Pius might censure him for the address in which Coughlin called President Roosevelt a "liar."

"The newspapers have been made from last night's stock of the whole Catholic Church," he said. "If there were to be a communication to Rome, it would not be a telephone call, it would be a letter triply sealed."

He referred here to reports that there had been a telephone call between Detroit and Rome after American prelates had described the Vatican as "gained" at the "liar" episode, for which the priest later apologized.

The apology, which appeared quickly on the heels of Father Coughlin's admission that his immediate superior, Bishop Gallagher, had upbraided him, "was written over a week ago," Coughlin asserted.

BISHOP DEFENDS PRIEST.

Declares Coughlin Under His Jurisdiction, Not Vatican's.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, July 25.—Bishop Michael Gallagher of Detroit asserted tonight that Father Charles E. Coughlin's political activity is a matter "entirely of my own supervision and not one in which the Vatican would take any initiative."

"I have no complaint against Father Coughlin for his political activities and approve much of his argument," the bishop said. "There is absolutely no controversy between Father Coughlin and myself."

The bishop declared he would tell Pope Pius—if the Pontiff, as supreme head of the Catholic Church, should inquire about the priest—"Father Coughlin speaks for the people."

The ecclesiastical head of the diocese of Detroit, on his arrival in Rome from Naples, defended Father Coughlin's right to engage in political discussion and also personally endorsed the priest's views.

Denies Vatican Intervention.

"I cannot speak against Father Coughlin," he said in denying the Vatican had intervened in the controversy resulting from the priest's characterization of President Roosevelt as a "liar," a declaration for which the priest later publicly apologized.

Father Coughlin is against President Roosevelt, the bishop declared, because the President "did not keep faith with his promises."

"The head of all priests in the diocese of Detroit," Bishop Gallagher said, "is myself. It must, therefore, be for myself to make observations about Father Coughlin, not the Vatican."

Declares Trip "for a Rest."

When his ship docked at Naples earlier, the bishop declared he had come to Italy "absolutely for a rest." He says the trip gives him an opportunity to visit the Pope upon the occasion of his celebration of his eightieth year of life.

"I have always sought during my life not to engage in politics. This I will continue to do. Even less do I intend to occupy myself with politics on this trip."

Of his subordinate, the radio priest, he said: "He said some very just things and very acute things, and because his priestly mission is exactly that, he is occupying himself with the needs of the people."

Has Two Companions.

The Detroit bishop was accompanied by Bishop Joseph Shrembs of Cleveland, Ohio, and Msgr. Joseph A. Breslin, vice rector of the American College.

The bishop acknowledged that some of Father Coughlin's radio addresses, in the "fervor of discourse," may have included "advanced and excessive personal expression."

"But this was a small defect," he said, "which I hope will not destroy the value of all of Father Coughlin's really worth-while work."

"In a moment when the peril of communism weighs heavily throughout the world, even in the United States," Bishop Gallagher asserted, "it is really a great good that Father Coughlin has lifted so high, and so efficaciously, a voice to make the people remember that only in the social teachings of the church lie real security and safety for every nation."

COUGHLIN PLEASED.

Political Discussions of Coughlin Brought Bitter Attack.

DETROIT, July 25 (AP).—Reiteration by Bishop Michael J. Gallagher in Naples today of his support of Father Charles E. Coughlin was accepted by associates of the priest here as further indication the Vatican will continue to back him.

He said in Rome that he "could not speak against Father Coughlin."

"Bishop Gallagher," Father Coughlin said, "went to Rome for a vacation, just as he has done for years."

Turning to other subjects, Father Coughlin predicted that an electoral college deadlock would force the election of a President and Vice President into the laps of Congress.

The Detroit radio priest told newspaper men that the Union party and its candidate for the presidency, Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, would gain enough electoral votes to keep either the Republican or the Democratic parties from a majority of votes in the electoral college.

"The Republican party is rapidly qualifying for a place in the museum," he said. "As for the Democratic party, it has altered the spelling of its name until it is now spelled 'socialism.' You've got to take it as a joke."

"The Union party," he said, did not expect to offer a gubernatorial candidate in New York State, but would support one, nevertheless, to defeat Gov. Lehman.

"One reason for Gov. Lehman's defeat will be the high tax rate," he said. "Another will be his veto of the school bus bill. There is a strong

Capitol Dome Gone! 'Twas on a Model So Park Men Grin

Souvenir Hunter Takes Cap From Exhibit at Texas Exposition.

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission can take it! The commission proved that yesterday when the news that the United States Capitol dome had been stolen from under the eyes of Federal guards brought forth only a series of shrugs from commission officials.

The theft was reported officially yesterday to the Interior Department by its representatives at the Texas Centennial Exposition. And by way of warning, this is not a publicity yarn.

"It is with much regret," G. Lawrence Kiefer, Dallas representative, writes, "that I have to advise you that the dome of the Capitol Building in the model of the central area of Washington in the Park and Planning Commission's exhibit has apparently been taken by a visitor, who wished a souvenir of distinction."

Another dome was shipped immediately as a replacement. Steps are being taken to inclose the exhibit with a glass case.

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The apology, which appeared quickly on the heels of Father Coughlin's admission that his immediate superior, Bishop Gallagher, had upbraided him, "was written over a week ago," Coughlin asserted.

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PRESS SUMMONED TO LIBERTY FIGHT

Hanson Tells Virginians U. S. Has Alternative of Dictatorship.

By the Associated Press.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., July 25.—Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, told the Virginia Press Association here tonight that America stands at the crossroads, "where one path leads us back to liberty and the other to a dictatorship."

Speaking on "the press-bulwark of our liberty," at a banquet concluding the Virginia Publishers' Midsummer meeting, he declared the decision which the people must make is whether they can and will govern themselves or must be governed.

"The issue is clearly between personal liberty, embracing the right to own and to acquire private property on one hand, and an illusion of economic security, accompanied by an actual destruction of all individual rights and privileges, including the right of property," Hanson said.

No Liberty Without Free Press.

Declaring "our forefathers fought to lay down the doctrine that a free people were entitled to have a press, free from any form of restraint," he said that without a free press there could be no liberty.

He cited the action of Louisiana publishers in resisting a tax on the advertising revenues of papers which had criticized Huey Long, a decision of the Supreme Court in a case involving injunction proceedings against a Minnesota paper, and the press' fight for a guarantee of their rights under the national recovery act as landmarks in the defense of "the constitutional principle."

"The series is not presented as an argument for or against the treaties."

The article which follows is the first of the series.

BY CRESTON B. MULLINS.

For more than two years the Roosevelt administration has been engaged in a program of recovery through stimulation of foreign commerce by means of tariff reductions. American business, agriculture and industry, according to available figures, are already feeling the effects of this policy, a major issue in the presidential campaign.

Republicans at Cleveland declared unequivocally for repeal of the reciprocal trade act of 1934, under which the State Department has concluded 14 agreements with foreign countries for mutual reduction of tariffs. Their claim is that the American farmer has paid heavily in competition from imports of foreign foodstuffs.

The Democrats replied at Philadelphia by reaffirming the reciprocal principle as a canon of the New Deal, hailing the agreements as a stimulus to American industry and a source of jobs for American labor and farmers.

Commerce Flow Is Objective.

The New Deal trade program is simply the lowering of American tariffs in return for similar concessions on the part of other nations and a mutual pledge of equality of treatment. Its objectives are:

1. To break the log jam in international trade by leading in removal of barriers to commerce;

2. To reopen foreign markets for the products of American industry and agriculture;

3. To facilitate the importation of raw materials and partially manufactured goods in order to encourage employment of American labor in the final fabrication of these goods.

The first is being achieved gradually, as other trading nations hesitate to forsake direct barrier to unrestricted exchange of goods and services. That the second and third are being realized each day is suggested, if not finally demonstrated, from the progress of American export and import trade the past two years. That the United States has had to pay for this by opening its markets to foreign competitive products also is clear. But the increase in value of "competitive" imports does not approach the value of increased exports.

It was for these three purposes that the reciprocal trade act was passed by Congress and approved by the President, June 12, 1934, amending the Hawley-Smoot tariff act of 1930 by addition of authority for the President to negotiate trade agreements with foreign governments; and

2. Withdrawal from countries discriminating against American commerce of tariff reductions provided for in various trade agreements negotiated under this act.

Reductions Limited.

The 1934 act reaffirmed the President's power—granted in the 1930 tariff act—to raise or lower duties as much as 50 per cent, and it was under this authorization that the remainder of negotiations, intention for which has been declared.