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Good Evening, Everybody:-
सterxaxgx A big ship dashed into the ground today --the giant airship the Akron. She was getting ready for her Washington's Birthday flight. Aboard were five Congressmen--members of the House Naval Affairs Sub-Commit tee.

The Akron had jus $t$ been taken out of the hangar and was being turned around when a gust of wind caught the immense
 smashed the stern fin into the ground.

Two men of the ground crew who were holding the ropes were injured. The leviathan of the sky was considerably banged up al though of ficers declared that the damage looked much worse than t Newly

But anyway, the New York Evening Journal today's flight was called off.

That batt ie is still on /at shanghai. The chinese turned ivy artillery on the Japanese lines, and several American warships in the line of * so that, the shells fell short.

The New York Sun tells_ that the Chinese are using gum an eight-inch gun in an effort to hit the Japanese Consulate r wee as the Japanese warships in the river. Two 促

CHINA= 2
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blasting of heavy guns they grew a bit panicky.

In $b$ it ter fighting all along the battle front the Chinese claimed that they drove the \& xx, back. The New York Evening Post quotes the Chinese as declaring that they for ced the entire Japanese line to retreat.

The Jap anese on the ot her hand declared that they were advancing and the Chinese were giving way. That sounds bike some of the communique e during the world war.
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Another battle high in the sky was reported from the China coast. The United Press describes it as a spectacular encounter the reminiscent of the combats of the War Birds in France.

Three Japanese naval scout ing planes were winging their way over Soochow to the west of Shanghai. A 10 Chinese aviator took off in a speedy 11 pursuit $p l a n e$ and soared aloft. The planes wheeled and circled in the sky. One Japanese machine got a favorable position against the lon Chinese War Bird. The Japanese swooped down, her ${ }_{16}$ machine guns rattling. The chinese pilot ${ }^{7}$ was shot down at an altitude of ${ }^{18} 2500$ feet.

But before the victor ions Japanesepilot had bagged his adversary, ho Wound by a bullet from a chinese machine gun. and was taken to a military hospital.

POLL
And now lett sump $\bar{m}$ our own plane sander a countrywide bindsyevere how the Digest $20-\mathrm{million}$－ballot poll is going．Let＇s just take a half a dozen localities at random． st will be a ort of habetical to ur．Lett start with the A＇s．Here＇s Asheville， North Carolina．Well，it looks as though there＇s considerable pry sentiment down that way．As we al know，cities are inclined to be decidedly more moist than rural communities．Asheville is a world－据 famous health its vote，although damp，i
like some nor then cities．

So far Ashevilk！s total amounts to 1,133 ballots； 424 for continuance； 709 for repeal． Rural ballots artel pouring in and a returns from the Nor th Carolina cotton fields will be．Perhaps they＇l more than balance off that city vote． Next we come to the C＇s．Here＇s Cincinnati．JIm interested in cincinnati for many reasons．One，because I lived
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there once upon a time. Also because it has a large German populati on.
(When 1 was out way two weeks ago many folks told me that sentiment in cinnati is Wet. Apparently they ri. The early returns in the Literary Digest poll are rather eloquent in that $d$ ir ection. So far Cincinnati casts 26,090 votes.
 ten to one, again mst the 18th Amendment. From It looks as though Cincinnati is the wettest city so far--almos $t$ as wet as the Ohio River.

And now le ti to the M's. she ak up with 1,595 votes ---286 in favor of things as they are, and 1,309 calling for a change.

We haven't been hear ing much from the Pacific coast in in these returns of . Of course, it takes ballots a bit of time to get out to the shores of the Pacific and then $b$ ask to the Atlantic again. But here are some ear returns from Portland, Oregon, the city of roses and ships. Early returns from the famous city of the Northwest on the banks of the State, the state with the heavy electoral vote that always cuts such a big figure in Presidential elections. If prohibition turns out to be such a big issue in the coming campaign, as many people think.
2 why the New York state figures in the Literary Digest poll are going to have a mighty interesting bear ing on the huge political extravaganza in November. Of
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1 course, everybody knows that New York City is wet. But how about the rural sections and the towns and cities upstate? For instance, how about mighty Rochester where all those miles and miles of film are made, home of delicately tooled instruments as well as cameras by the trainload? Here's the vote:- Out of 13,918 ballots, Rochester throws 2,490 for the 18 th Amendment and 11,428 for something wetter. That's more than five to one. \#But just wait, til we hear about the farm voter bulk mighty big in this huge poll.

And by the way, a *x letter from 16 Webb Waldron, novelist, famous short 17 story writer and former magazine editor, came jug t today, In it he refers to the statement 1 made the other night that the farming communities have a somewhat ${ }^{21}$ better representation in the Literary Digest poll than the industrial cities. 23 He asks how that happens and he evidently ${ }_{24}$ Wants to be sure that the agricultural sections get at least their share of the ballots.

Well，the explanation is simple． If you set out to get up a list of 20 million names for a nation－wide poll， why you cant help giving the farm population a bit the best of it．Why？ Well，of all the people in the country， the farmers are the ones whose names arete the est to compile．They＇re on record，their names are on register in one way or another，to a greater extent than the vast multitude of factory workers，miners and city laborers． That＇s why the farmers have a shade the loudest voice in every Literary Digest Poll，including this，the largest poll in all history．

An extraardmary banguetió being held $\bar{m}$ N．Y．tonight． famona desert explorers，Roosevelt， Stefansson，Andrews，Lanny gould， and others are paying tribute to st he greaten desert travellers of ale time，Bertram muscat．Perhaps yoni hear the ns On the ain arming 11 ： 3 名 Eaton mon to time．B．Th items io the phalli．

INIRO_IO_HENRY_E._MARBEN

And now man who electric an article in th which gives us a Henry E. Warren, electric clock.

He is descri
New Eng land er who around with somethis fact, he sex began $h$ as a boy by rigging $ᄂ$ in a chicken coop.

Well, the Liter the American Magazine Henry E. Warren went ah. splendid career for himself He is now known as the man who u - d the clock that doesn't have to be wound up, the electric clock.
long to the r Time. There's s Literary Digest ty sketch of or of the oft-spoken tinker ing matter of or's career contraption
 enter Way

In fact he's here beside me now, and Ill ask him to explain it W. Warren, how dis you manage to put himself. thor that one over on Old Father Time -

Henry E. warren inventor of the electric clock.

Feb. 22,

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1932-p .10 .
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And now let's go along to the man who electrified Father Time. There's an article in this week's Literary Digest which gives us a personality sketch of Henry E. Warren, inventor of the electric clock.

He is described as a soft-spoken New Englander who is always tinkering around with something. As a matter of 10 fact, he $\boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{x}}$ began his inventor's career as a boy by rigging up a weird contraption in a chicken coop.

Well, the Literary Digest quotes the American Magazine in telling us how Henry E. Warren went ahead and made a splendid career for himself as an inventor. He is now known as the man who devised the clock that doesn't have to be wound ${ }^{19}$ up, the electric clock.

And the inventor tells about it all in a most interesting Hay

In fact he's here beside me now, and M' WI ask him to explain in it

Perhaps the easiest way to tell you the principle of operation of the new electric clocks would be to draw on your imagination. Suppose that you and I were at the seashore looking out from the beach to the ocean. You know how the waves roll in one after another. Each one sends the water up on the beach and then it recedes so that the children have a great time following the water. Just imagine a clock with a giant pendulum which followed the se waves as they rolled in and out. This clock would tick once each time a wave rolled in on the beach and again when it receded. The hands would move with the ti oks just as they do in or dinary clocks. If the gear mechanism was right and if the waves were perfectly regular in their rate this clock would keep accur ate time. Of course, we have no way of making the $\infty$ ean waves regular, so such a clock would be impractical.

Now the electric current which
supplies the light, he at and power in your
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Perhaps the easiest way to tell you the principle of operation of the new electric clocks would be to draw on your imagination. Suppose that you and I were at the seashore looking out from the beach to the ocean. You know how the waves roll in one after another. Each one sends the water um up on the beach and then it recedes so that the children have a great time following the water. Just imagine a clock with a giant pendulum which followed the se waves as they rolled in and out. This clock would tick once each time a wave rolled in on the beach and again when it receded. The hands would move with the ti oks just as they do in or dinary clocks. If the gear mechanism was right and if the waves were perfectly regular in the ir rate this clock would keep accur ate time.

Of course, we have no way of making the $\infty$ dean waves regular, so such a clock would be impractical.

Now the electric current which supplies the light, he at and power in your like the ocean waves; but there is this difference, we can control the regularity of the electric waves. What I did was to build a clock with a substitute for a. pendulum that would respond to the se electric waves and then provide a no the instrument which could be used by the power companies to make the waves perfectly regular in their rate.

This simply gives the electric current a new job, a new usefulness. The current that comes through the wires gives us today, not only light and heat, but also time.

This may be compared with the story of illuminating gas. Originally it was used for lighting, and gradually its value for heating was recognized. Then the gas companies came to produce coke as a byproduct and finally ammonia and other chemicals.

Man y people wonder why radio waves are not utilized for operating clocks. The answer is that radio waves
do not in themselves convey sufficient energy to move the hands of a clock. They will carry these words of mine around the world, but they are not strong enough to push the big hand and also the little hand of a clock.

All over the country today they've been celebrating Washington's Birthday. In all of the 48 states there have been exercises in honor of the Father of His Country.

Well, there is one celebration of Washington's Birthday that hits me in the right spot. It's a series of quaint old pictures, some of them comic pictures which show various scenes in the life of the first President. Old woodcuts that have a quaint, delightful flavor.

They are in this week's Literary Digest as illustrations in an article which tel is us about the work of the Washington Bi-Centennial Commission which has arranged this year for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

One of these old woodcuts bears the caption "Washington Would Have His Joke". It shows us how the Father of Our Country was out riding with his companion who wasn't such a good horseman.

Well, now page Doctor Vizetelly. It appears that a ferocious controversy has been started on the subject of a single fer ocious-looking word, and before the argument is over the boys are certain to put the matter up to the learned lexicographer, who is the editor of the Funk is Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary.

And by the way, this Frank and Hagnalls standard Dictionary was much in evidence at tho place where the trouble started at a high and lofty word-tumbling act sponsored by the National Puzzlers League. This. organization consists of the final adopts and past masters of the art of brooking your head wi th perploxing
words. There were standard dictionaries to the right, and standard die ion ios to the loft.

As the story is told by Louis Sherwin in the New York Evening Post today, the difficulty that cropped up concerned the crossword puzzle
championship of the world. The pundits of the National Puzzlers League go in for the more difficult type of brain-twister. Yesterday ty oundosoonded a bit. 1 a cross-word puzzle contest was put on for the general public, and then the two who came out in front competed against Van Cleft Cooper, who wears the crossword puzzle crown. Tho throe of them operated on blackboards, and solved the puzzle that was provide And all three were stumped by one word. That one word was defined as the builder of the great pyramid. That seemed easy for the masters. Many people know that the builder of the great pyramid was the Old Pharoah Cheops. But that name didn't make a fit. The word given in the answer was Khufu. That's the original Egyptian form of the name, and the experts failed to get it. Thereupon they raised a loud howl and said it wasn't fair. The Funk \& Wagnalls standard dictionary was instantly m brought into. play, and, 10 and behold,
there was Khufu. And still the experts made an uproar. They said it's Egyptian all right, but is it English? And is it right to use Khufu in a crossword puzzle?

And as I say, I'll bet they'll be bringing up that problem before Doctor Vizetelly, and I'Il bet that after the learned lexicographer has heard the voluable arguments, he lt throw up his hands in despair, and say --your Khufu yourself, and -SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.

