GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

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Here's a late dispatch from the Far East. It reads: "United States Consular Officials worked late tonight perfecting plans to evacuate more than twelve thousand Americans from the Orient, where a major crisis was fast developing." In that Shanghai bulletin we have this nation's nearest approach to war thus far.

Earlier in the day the State Department in Washington announced that American Consuls in the Far East had been ordered to advise American citizens to leave. This applies to the all women and children -- and all men who have not important reasons for staying. They're called to take upon their departure from Japan, Manchukuo, China, Korea, Hongkong and French Indo*China. There are varied numbers of Americans in all these places.

For example, eight thousand in Japan, seven thousand in China, fifteen hundred in French Endo-China. The State Department order for evacuation was reported from Shanghai -- last night. It was then denied in Washington, but hours later was made public -- today.



second piece of news -- a companion piece. The British

Embassy in Washington today announced that British Ambassador

Lord Lothian has cancelled his departure for London. Lord Lothian

has been scheduled to fly by clipper today. -- But no! The

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makes: "They think there may be a general crisis in the Far East."

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This story too was rumored last night, but was denied.

The British Embassy said -- nothing to it. Then today the formal announcement was made.

evacuation. The Japanese comment is mild -- "There's nothing to

be excited about, "says Tokyo, "since the United States customarila

acts world caution to protection nationals abroad." Still later -
reaction from Nationalist China. Chinese government circles are

quoted as interpreting the evacuation order in these terms:
"A prelude to the forthcoming Japanese-American war." From Rome

There's defiance witha a threat that the Axis powers and Japan will

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fight. This is printed in Mussolini's own newspaper. One sentence reads: "Why isn't the United States satisfied with seeking vital space on the North American Continet without meddling in the vital space of the Axis and Japan?" A suggestion that the U. S. grab something in the Western Hemisphere.

Then the threat: "If the Washington government," says
the Mussolini newspaper, "prefers to place its soldidrity with
Britain then Berlin, Rome and Tokyo are ready to accept the
challenge and fight!"

What from London?

OF THE REAL PROPERTY.

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In the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Churchill made an announcement - and this is the main thing behind the crisis in the Far East. Great Britain is going to reopen the Burma Road as a route for war supplies to Nationalist China in its fight against Japan. Winston Churchill gave an explanation of why Great Britain had agreed to close that highway in July. The purpose was to give the Japanese and Chinese a chance to make peace. That's why London closed the Burma Road to Chinese war supplies for use against Japan so said Winston Churchill. Then he continued with these words:-"Instead of reaching an agreement with China, the Japanese government entered a three power pact with Germany and Italy." He described the Japanese-Axis military alliance by saying: - "It binds Japan to attack the United States, if the United States comes into the war now proceeding against the dictators." The British Prime Minister added that the treaty was also directed against Soviet Russia.

that there might be more to the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese alliance than appears in the published terms. Here are the measured Churchill words:- "This bargain appears so unfavorable to the Japanese that we wonder whether there are not some secret clauses. 't is not easy,"



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he reasoned, "to see in what way Germany and Italy could come to the aid of Japan, while the British and the United States navies are in being." Are there any secret clauses in the treaty? That's the question that Churchill raised. There have been rumors that the alliance promises Japan, French-Indo China and the Dutch East Indies.

winstom Churchill spoke of Great Britain and the United States as being more or less in unison, and made reference to the American-Japanese crises. Again - it's well to scan his words. He said:"Neither of the branches of the English-speaking race is accustomed to react to threats of violence by submission." Then, referring to the Japanese-Axis alliance, he added: "Certainly the reception of this ill-balanced, strange declaration in the United States - has not been at all encouraging to its authors."

attention to the declarations of Winston Churchill in Parliament.

It is part of the British political system that a Prime Minister is required to talk with a good deal of factual realism to the Commons.

Moreover, Winston Churchill is bold and often huxbrusqu bruskly forthright, saying things that another Prime Minister might hesitate

to say. Today he gave the Commons a report on various aspects of the war. So let's examine what he had to say about Dakar, Italy, Spa£n, the danger of invasion, and London bombings.

Dakar -- a ticklish subject for Churchill. He had explaining to do to reconcile Parliament to that fiasco. Churchill enemies have related Dakar to other Churchill enterprises in times gone by -- the Antwerp and Gallipoli failures of the World War. And in the Norwegian disaster of last spring, Winston Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty. Today he admitted that the Dakar affair had resulted in more damage to Britain than London had previously declared. Churchill stated that a British battleship and a big British cruiser had been badly hit by the fire of the French guns. "We had two ships," said the Prime Minister, "one a battleship and one a large cruiser, that suffered damage." He added that the British squadron had sunk and damaged various French ships.

But why did the Dakar fiasco happen? Today Churchill said:
"Some errors were made." The principal error, he cited, concerned
the French warships that steamed through the British controlled

Straits of Gibraltar and went to the French West African coast to oppose the British there. The Prime Minister stated that the French squadron got past Gibraltar before the London Admiralty was informed of what was happening. Then hasty orders were given to catch the French warships. But two of them could not be caught, and Churchill said that their arrival at Dakar cuased the British failure.

As for Spain, the Prime Minister referred clearly to the possibility that Franco's country might join Germany and Italy -Gibraltar in the foreground. He spoke in terms of offering inducements to Spain. "We look forward," he declared, "to seeing Spain take her place as a great Mediterranean power." Which sounds like a promise of Spanish aggrandizement in the event of a British victory. Churchill indicated that Great Britain is prepared to make concessions to Spain even in the sacrosanct matter of the British blockade. "All we need, " said he, "is that she shall not become a channel of supply to our mortal foes. Subject to this essential condition," he promised, "there is no problem of the blockade that we won't study in a sincere desire to aid Spanish interests and revival."

The head of the British government today continued to

warn that the British must not believe the long threatened invasion is off. He stated that Nazi Germany has forces massed for a formidable attempt to land on the British coast. Here is specifically what he said: _ "The enemy has enough shipping and barges to throw half a million men on the salt water." To this he added the menace that Hitler might throw his men - into the salt water as well as on it.

London, the one month of sustained and intensive air raiding.

He stated that eight thousand, five hundred persons had been killed and thirteen thousand wounded. This, he said, was a much smaller than the British government had anticipated, and the figure is declining - as air-raid shelters become better. In the first week of bombing, the killed and wounded amounted to six thousand; the second week, five thousand; the third week, four thousand; the fourth week, three thousand. He told London that not to believe winter and bad weather would stop the air raiding.

rate of bombing would not grow worse. "We are doubtful," said he,

"whether this rate of sustained attack can greatly be exceeded."

At the present rate, he reckoned, it would take the Germans nearly
ten years to destroy half of London's houses.

And Winston Churchill spoke a line of thought we've been hearing from Britishers — that maybe some good would come out of the bombings, out of the destruction of slum sections and areas of wretched housing. "We will rebuild our cities," declared the Prime Minister, "more to our credit than some of them were before. London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham," he siad, "may have much more to suffer — but they will rise from the ruins healthier and more beautful."

While these statements were being made in the House of Commons, they were punctuated by the bursting of bombs. Both London and Berlin were today and tonight having their most savage ordeals of air raiding. London has been under incessant bombing for twenty-four hours, almost without let-up. This, while the Royal Air Force was giving Berlin the heaviest blasting of highexplosive that Hitler's capital has had thus far.

Court of Appeals today upheld the conviction of the former powerful Tammany leader. He was convicted on charges of giving political aid to the policy racket in New York. The Court of Appeals was Jimmy Hines's last resort, and rejection of his appeal means that the famous political figure, once so powerful and dominant, must serve his prison sentence of from four to eight years.

There's a sort of duty I feel I owe - an obligation to a number of people here, there and the next place. I feel I ought to sit down and mail them each a book. It's this way. I've just got out a volume called PAGEANT OF ADVENTURE. - an autographed.

edition. It consists of two hundred stories, the best two hundred out of some ten thousand that I have been gathering for years.

In ten years on the radio, I've tried to feature the thrilling accounts that come in the news - and so I've collected a lot.

The best of them are in the book, and they concern all sorts of people, celebrated personalities and folks everywhere, who had exciting things happen to them.

in one of the thrills in the PACEANT OF ADVENTURE. However, the news dispatches, while giving names, seldom mention addresses.

And I don't know where to send the books. So here's an idea.

If you happen to see a copy of the collection of thrill stories, and if you know anybody who figures in any of the adventures - drop me a note. And I'll send copy of PREANT OF ADVENTURE to that person. It may be you, yourself - if you've ever had any kind of exciting experiences.

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And now we have what might seem to be a simple question. But it gets a complicated answer. The break into a house and steal a lady's purse?" The answer is given by the robber himself. In court at Berkeley, California, today, Richard & Rudolf faced the court on a charge of climbing to a second floor window, getting in and swiping the purse of Miss Georgia Forbes, a nurse. The culprit is a graduate of the University of California, holds a degree of master of arts, and taught in the University for three years. He had a scholarship from the American Council of the Learned Societies of Oriental Languages. All that academic distinction accounts for what he said when the judge asked him: - "Why did you do it?"

"I've not yet crystalized in my own mind," quoth the erudite burglar, "the motives that impelled me to this rash and unconventional act. Perhaps," he added psychologically, "it might have been the Tarzan complex. The primary mechanical and biological impulsion, however, I think I can clearly lay to the release of savage impulses through listening to a football broadcast - heightened by the wime I was drinking."

So there you have a scholastic explanation, It was the

Tarzan complex, or a football broadcast, or a few bottles of wine.

It must have been the football.

The outcome of the World Series ended on a characteristic theme -- pitching, a pitcher's battle, -- and victory for the Reds! The two teams went into the Series presenting an always interesting contrast -- a pitching team versus a slugging team. The Tigers in three of the games lived up to their reputation for having bats packed with dymamite. And the Reds lived up to their reputation for having hurlers on the mound. Of the three Cincinnati stars two did their share of the brilliant starring. Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer.

on both sides, a duel of Derringer and Newsom. The big bats of the mighty hitters were reduced to the size of match-sticks.

Buck Newsom had only one day's rest -- but then he's an iron man.

He should have been arm-weary, after winning a shut out only the day before yesterday. But today again he allowed only seven hits and two runs. But Derringer was still better. He allowed the same number of hits as Newsom - seven! But, only one run. No use talking about batting thrills -- there weren't any. And the Powel Crosley Cincinnati Reds won the classic. The First World's Series the National League has won in a long long time. And so Long Long UNTIL TOMORROW.