Conver .

There's agreement on one point in the proceedings of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington -- the importance of the unemployment problem. Speakers for business and speakers for the government were at one in saying: "Let's provide more jobs." How are you going to do it? That's where opinions began to differ.

told the delegates of business ** that American industry has reemployed five million of the jobless up to the end of 1935.

That indicates an optimistic trend. But don't be too optimistic, warns Harper Sibley. Don't think complacently that because industry has been putting more and more people back to work, the same thing can keep going on no matter what happens.

Then he asks: "Shall we rely on traditional American business iniative and enterprise, or look increasingly to government?" And he warned -- that an injury to business results in injury to labor as well.

That thought was carried further by Louis H. Brown,

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President of Johns-Manville Corporation, who spoke his mind; to this way. "The Administration," he said, "put itself in the position of an overseer, if not an overlord of business." went on to denounce boondoggling. He said that American business could handle the unemployment problem. "But not," he warned, "until it is cleared of the confusion that is about us today."

Roper, for the government. He countered with the declaration that the responsibility of getting the government out of business rested on industry alone. If business wants the government to the business put its own house in order. He presented a ten-point program for doing this. One point was the advice that industry should look into ways of taking care of workers who are displaced by machines.

The Secretary' Reperts contribution to the importance of more jobs for the jobless was this -- that if the number of unemployed is not reduced there will be higher taxes on industry.

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The siege of the New Jersey State capitol is about over tonight, the week-long vigil of the unemployed - the army of occupation, as they called it. They occupied the capitol building all right, day after day, staying there, sleeping there - in an effort to force the legislature to take drastic action for relief. Tonight, a few still remain, keeping their vigil, but the greater number of the army of occupation have gone trooping to their homes.

hundred was reenferced by a troop of five hundred, who marched into the capitol - to push their demand. In the face of this gathering of the jobless, the New Jersey lawmakers held a dramatic session. Ray Cooke, State Chairman of the Alliance of the Unemployed, addressed the lawmakers. He made some bitter remarks about charges in the legislature that the relief marchers were — and he used the word lies. agitators. That provoked an angry retort from the floor of the legislature, and a motion was entered to have the jobless relief through the word with that, the cohorts of the unemployed in the galleries, swarmed to the defense of their chief. For a moment, things

looked ugly, but another motion was quickly entered, more moderate merely to deny the floor to Leader Cooke. This was carried, and the threat of trouble quieted down.

The legislature acted swiftly, and did nothing. It voted to put off the unemployment question until after the New Jersey primary elections, and take no action on the eight hundred million dollar relief program until then.

And the legislature adjourned. With that the siege on the capitol was virtually broken. Most of the marchers trooped out of the building. They declared loudly that they were on their way to form a third party, a Farmer Labor Party, to battle for the rights of the unemployed.

The latest is that New Jersey political leaders are now conferring on a drastic change in the state relief system.

The new idea is to abolish the state relief organization altogether, and turn the administration of help over to the municipalities - the state merely putting up money to help the towns to help the jobless.

Today here at Rockefeller Center I was talking to a prominent New Jersey official from Trenton. And, he told me that he thought the relief march had been

handled with skill and tact. He said the squatters in the capitol building had been treated with sympathy and consideration by the officials and that the jobless on their part had responded with courtesy and good behavior, except for their insistence on staying.

The difficulties of relief were explained to them by Governor Hoffman and other state chiefs, at various conferences.

A threatened situation well handled, said my informant.

The old Horatio Alger story never seems to go out of vogue in real life. Every time we have somebody raised to a high dignity in the world of industry, the chances are we get a variation of the theme -- rags to riches. Tonight we hear of a new Number-One-Man for the Canadian National Railways, S. J. Hungerford, made President and Chairman of the Board, and crowned by praise and honor by the Minister of Railways.

Back in the Eighties his school days were working days. He carried his school books with his dinner pail, as he trudged to his job on the railroad. He toiled as a workman in the shops of Ontario and Quebec and in the United States.

Year ad after year he was a railroad hand. In fact it was fifteen years before he got a break, a good job. Then he was made locomotive foreman on the Canadian Pacific. From then on -- up and up, to the presidency of one of the longest railway lines in the world.

Horatio Alger outdone.

Egypt has a new king tonight, a sixteen year old boy.

His Majesty, King Farouk. At school in England he has been summoned home to take the throne of the Pharoahs. Until he is of age, he will rule under the regency of his third cousin, Prince Mohammed Ali.

in his last illness, doesn't ring with optimism for the young monarch either. Fuad's fatal sickness, they explain, was partly caused by the worries of the dangerous political situation in Egypt, long and bitter anxieties caused by the strife between the Egyptian Nationalist Party - the WAFD - and the British overlords. King Fuad's health, bad in the first place, was aggravated at the time of those latest riots, when mobs in Cairo and Alexandria stormed against the British.

His whole royal career was embittered.

He had wanted to rule. He strove for kingly power.

But on one hand the WAFD Nationalists fought him, demanding a constitutional government, supremacy in the Egyptian Parliament.

And on the other hand, the British government, virtually the supreme power, kept control in its hands and kept

Fuad in the position of a puppet. The King was crushed in the middle, between those two uncontrollable forces, the politics of the Egyptitian Nationalists and the policies of the British Empire.

That's the dilemma now inherited by young King Farouk,
fresh from school in England, homeward bound for the Will.

And now that Mussolini wabout
to announce the capture of Addis
Ababa the homo of dilemma are
atill sharper in imperial affairs in
the Mediterranean and the Red Sea—
the Mediterranean and the Red Sea—
the waters that wash Egypt,

Day by day now, the climbers of the Himalays are pushing their way slowly up the icy slopes of the world's highest mountain. Thus far they've made good progress, trudging higher and higher from their base camp, and establishing subordinate camps as stepping stones toward the utmost pinnacle.

But meanwhile this year's Mount Everest climb has become surrounded by one of the strangest of political complications. It has been told over and over again that the native Tibetans regard the guadrax greatest of mountains as a Goddess, whose shrine at the summit is inviolate. There always a great deal of prejudice against the way the impious white men treet to profane the snowy sanctuary of the mountain Goddess with their footsteps of sacrilege. $\mathcal{T}_{\mathsf{It}}$ happens now that the religious affairs in Tibet are in a state of turmoil, which means political affairs as well. The Dalai Lama, of the Land of the Hermit morles, the supreme theocratic ruler, died three years ago, and until now his successor has not been satisfactorily selected. A new Dalai Lama is always picked as an infant, with divine signs pointing to the right baby. This time there was no lack of supernatural omens, there were too many. There are now two tiny boys in Tibet,

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each of whom is claimed to be the fourteenth reincarnation of Buddha. Each has his own adherents, and there's a vast dispute, with religion and politics running high.

The latest Mount Everest climb has not failed to inject itself into this feud among the Lamas. The faction of one baby is bitterly opposed to the British Everest expedition. The partisans of the other toddler are in favor of the Englishmen have their way. It becomes a case of anti-British and pro-British. All of this might mean something to the four climbers who right now, on the upper slopes of Everest, are far above the quarrel of the Lamas.

But it has a still greater meaning to the politics and statecraft of Tibet. If the expedition comes to grief and disaster, why that will prove the point of the followers of one boy baby - that the expedition is a sacrilege and a curse upon the land, and the mountain Goddess has taken vengeance. If the climbers are successful, reach the summit and come back safely - that would give the victory to the other boy baby, showing that his followers

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were right in saying that the Goddess of Everest wouldn't mind.

Strange indeed, that the latest attempt to conquer one of the last unconquered fortresses of Nature is complicated with the political future of Tibet and the rivalry of the two baby boy Buddhas.

Here is a tale bleak and bitter. Yet it glints with a streak of pride, luminous yet tragic - a tale of faded youth.

She was one of the most famous of the lovely ones of the earth, Sylvia Gough. Some of you may remember her, the toast of fashionable London and the stage. Her father was a fabulous financier of South African gold, associated with Cecil Rhodes. A girl dowered with millions, she was presented at St. James Court as a debutante, and then and there flashed to fame as one of the world's most beautiful women. She glittered on with a social career of brilliance and adoration. The eminent painter, Augustus John, immortalized her in one of the finest of his EEXXEPPIEEX master works - "The Portrait of Sylvia Gough", which now hangs in New York's Museum of Art. Then she took her fair face and figure on to the stage, to gleam before the footlights. She appeared as a start beauty in the musical comedy, "The Right Girl", in New York. But life and luck for Sylvia Gough were on the downgrade. The coming of her years, the going of her fortune. depth was seen in London today.

In a court room - Sylvia Gough on the witness-stand,

faded, haggard, beaten by life, pathetic. She has been earning a meager living by working at odd jobs as a model, a model for melancholy character parts, not for her one time soil-stirring beauty. The court case in which she appeared today was a murder trial. She told the story of a killing, a story dark, drab, pitiful:- A Bohemian party in London. Two men quarreled and fought. A blow with a studio hammer, one killed. Both men young, brilliant, one a well-known London book reviewer of thirty, and the other a promising author of twenty. And here's the flash of pride, the luminous and the tragic. They fought because of her. One abused her in a lovers' quarrel, the other sprang to her fr defense and struck the deadly blow. Men still fighting over %x Sylvia Gough, who once was so lovely and still has some lingering fascination.

I am a bit bashful about telling this next piece of news. In fact, I feel I ought to whisper it -- speaking aloud makes so much noise. It's rather terrifying to think of one's voice booming out of many a loudspeaker far and wide -- because the lord of silence is visiting our shores. The Right Honourable Lord Horder, K. C. V. O., president of the Medical Society of Great Britain and physician in ordinary to His Majesty, King Edward the Eighth. I heard at the big medical convention at the Waldorf today that in addition His Lordship is president of the Anti-Noise League of Great Britain, which makes him commander of the order of -- hush, hush.

Lord Horder is over here to join the American campaign against hooting and hollering, rows and rackets. His visit is sponsored by our own American League at for Less Noise. They're preaching that quietude is the great beatitude. They're out to ma make the world pianissimo. And - they're making a lot of noise about it. One loud blast comes in the form of -- decibels. A decibel, as maybe you'll recall, is a unit for measuring sound, like inches or quarts or hogsheads. For example, in a railroad train your ear is hit by a hundred and six decibels

with ninety-five decibels. An auto horn honks seventy-seven.

When a dog barks, that's seventy decibels. If he doesn't bark but bites, the one that's bitten emits seventeen hundred and twenty-eight decibels invells. Inside of a passenger automobile you get seventy-five decibels, though Knockless Blue Sunoco will cut that down a bit. New York City they find has an over supply of decibels, and one object of the campaign is to slash the metropolitan index to sixty-five.

and immediately there was a scandal. In New York Mayor LaGuardia is the apostle of the anti-noise campaign. So the British doctor of the silent treatment was scheduled to make a visit to the noise-less mayor tomorrow. The program of honour called for him to make a trip to City Hall with the full ceremony of a motorcycle escort speeding him through the traffic. Then -- one devotee of stillness recalled that an escort of motorcycle cops goes through traffic with sireness in fall blast, shrilling, shrieking.

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They talked in hushed tones -- sh--. So the motorcycle escort was immediately cancelled. And tomorrow his quietistic lord-ship will ride to City Hall in profound silence, as quiet as a mouse.

And there even reasons why I should be even quieter than a mouse. So --

SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.