

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Today a new name appears in the national Hall of Fame - Edwin C. Musick, Captain of the good ship PIONEER, the Pan-American clipper. Yes, they made it, to Hawaii, and a new world's record besides. Eddie Musick and his crew did the twenty four hundred miles from San Francisco to Honolulu in seventeen hours and forty-seven minutes. That gave them an average of a hundred and thirty-five miles an hour. On the last stage they were going much faster. That beats the best previous record by a matter of seven hours.

What makes this achievement historic is that it was no stunt. It was the beginning of the regular mail-air-service between America and Asia. As the cheering crowds on the beach at Wakiki saw the giant four-motored Sikorsky swooping down out of the air, they realized that something new had arrived in their lives. Regular airplane transportation between Hawaii and the mainland had begun. Eventually, it will be continued to Wake Island, Guam, Japan and finally to China. A voyage that used to

take weeks will be accomplished in a few days. Of course we had all known it was coming some day, but there's a kick in seeing the actual beginning.

Captain Musick and his crew of five actually had to slow down for the last three hundred miles to avoid being ahead of his schedule. They didn't want to disappoint the crowds.

The PIONEER carried a load of ten thousand letters. Incidentally, that journey was of so much historic importance to stamp collectors that Uncle Sam, it is calculated, will make a handsome profit from this epoch-making trip. A large volume of those letters were sent by stamp enthusiasts, anxious to have samples of the first stamps used in trans-pacific service.

Though I said that Captain Musick's name was a new one to the national Hall of Fame, he is exceedingly well known in the aviation world. This is not his first record. He has behind him thousands of hours of flying without mishap.

Of course bases will have to be established at Wake Island and Guam before the service can be extended all the way to China. But it is expected that this will be accomplished in

short order.

This flight of the PIONEER gives considerable point of the prophecy that Igor Sikorsky made to the Motion Picture Club of New York yesterday. The spectacular Russian airplane designer believes that a twenty-four hour service between the United States and Europe is not only possible but actually at hand. He believes that the success of the PIONEER, one of his S-42 type of clipper ships, means that flying boats of twice that capacity can be built and operated. They will be able to carry upwards of seventy five passengers with the mail. Few people doubt that this will come about eventually.

The drama at Columbus, Ohio came to a climax today. This morning's ^{dawn} ~~door~~ ~~man~~ found the thousand rebellious convicts still rebellious, defying their new warden, James C. Woodard. It seems amazing to think that those thousand prisoners thought they could buck the entire State of Ohio, including its police and National Guard with, eventually, Uncle Sam behind it, — — And they, all of them prisoners.

Well, they did hold out. The new warden apparently a man of force, tried no kindergarten, molly-coddle tactics with them. He told them:- "Go back to work, or ^{else} ~~then~~ --?"

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And to back his "or else---", he brought in a new force of specially enrolled guards to reinforce his existing staff. It was reported that these special guards were equipped with tear gas bombs. In addition to all this an officer of the Ohio National Guard was on duty detailed by the Governor of the state as an observer.

Just as the tension reached its height this morning, the rebellious prisoners capitulated. They notified the warden that they had had enough, that they were willing to go

back to work. The warden's firm stand won out. That is, it won out with all but seventy-eight of the mutineers. Those seventy-eight ^{are now being} ~~were~~ given the usual treatment, solitary confinement.

That, apparently, brings to an end the strike unique in the history of penology, not only in America, but in the world over. Convicts have mutinied before and in far more blood-thirsty fashion. But never before have they offered such a fantastic reason for their rebellion!— the so-called strictness of the State Parole Board. The affair was spectacular because it occurred at a time when all the authorities were agreeing that parole boards and governors, the country over, were being far too extragagant with their ~~pr~~ paroles.

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ROOSEVELT

Here's a bit of news we've all been waiting for many, many weeks. President Roosevelt has broken a long silence about work-relief to tell us, at least in part, but those Four billion, eight hundred and eighty million dollars of Work Relief money will be spent.

The announcement from the White House is illuminating and encouraging, especially to the white collar workers who in many parts of the country have suffered much from these hard times. At present, says Mr. Roosevelt, it is enormously difficult if not impossible, to decide who need relief the most. There are no really accurate figures, there is no information to guide officials on this perplexing problem. So he's going to have a census made of the unemployed, first collecting figures about the white collar workers.

This is an illustration of a new trend of thought. Nobody used to be considered as belonging to the working class unless he labored with his hands. The consequence was that when emergencies came up, the man who worked in an office and had to

wear a clean, or at any rate a once-white collar, was neglected. Unfitted for manual labor, he suffered. Thus President Roosevelt is the first chief executive to take official cognizance of the needs of this once-white-collared forgotten man.

It's going to cost, probably, Fifteen million dollars of that almost Five billion Fund to make this census.

So much for that phase of the Work Relief question. The second important information in the announcement from the White House is that a conference committee is to be appointed to canvass and approve all public works projects. It is not definitely known yet who will be on this committee. The grape vine telegraph has it that a high navy officer, Rear Admiral Christian Peebles, will have the job of supervising the buying of all materials. Admiral Peebles has been purchasing officer of Uncle Sam's navy. So his job will be that of a treasury watch dog put in to see that no chiseling is done.

There's a third interesting and significant item in the President's ukase. People who are now on direct relief are going to be transferred as soon as possible to jobs, work projects which will be paid for by the Five billion dollar Work Relief Fund. That concerns some seven million persons who are now getting relief without having the satisfaction of being able to work for it. They are going to be put on a more self-respecting basis, quite soon. Indeed, optimists in Washington say that this will begin by mid-summer.

An interesting tale broke in the world of business today. The story is that there is to be a new President of that ~~formidable~~ ~~and~~ ponderable body, the United States Chamber of Commerce. Henry I. Harriman, the New England ^{pundit} ~~tycoon~~ of textiles and the law, will not be re-elected. At any rate, that's the prophecy.

There was considerable to do in the Chamber last year. Until then the presidents of the United States have always appeared at the Chamber's annual meeting. President Roosevelt ~~last year~~ established a new precedent by breaking the old one. He did [']not attend. The grapevine explanation was that Mr. Roosevelt was snubbing the Chamber for its opposition to several of his policies..

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Henry Harriman, however, is not only a personal friend of the President but is ~~exceedingly~~ sympathetic to the New Deal. Indeed, he went to Washington yesterday to testify before the Finance Committee of the Senate that he believed the N.R.A. should be continued. This was highly distasteful to many of the more conservative members of the United States Chamber of Commerce. They are strongly opposed to many features of the New Deal; and, since Mr.

^{a New Deal}
Harriman has been ~~their~~ champion, they have been opposed to him as president of the Chamber. ~~one joined in the denunciation of~~

But it is not for this reason that Harriman will cease to be President of that body. It has been a tradition of the Chamber of Commerce that no president is to serve as president for more than three years in succession. And Mr. Harriman has already had his three terms, ^{Which} ~~so that~~ ^{he'll simply} means ~~he will stand down and~~ make way for his successor.

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It must have been quite an exciting scene at Geneva when every country but one joined in the denunciation of Germany. ~~That was quite a surprise.~~ As we learned last night, it had been expected ~~that~~ several countries would refuse to vote in the censure demanded by France, England and Italy. ~~They would either refuse to join in or demand that it be considerably toned down.~~ At the last moment even Poland's delegate chimed in with a vociferous "Yes." ^{ff} The condemnation of the Fatherland was a chorus, a chorus enthusiastic and unanimous except for little Denmark. And you can't blame the Danes much for that. They are in a tough spot being so close to Germany on an undefended frontier. And the Danes can also remember vividly the days of 1886 when Bismarck was bullying them and finally took away Schleswig-Holstein, Did the Great Powers intervene then to protect little Denmark? They did not. Even John Bull kept hands off although the Danish Princess of Wales, who afterwards became Queen Alexandria, was adored by the British public. Perhaps Denmark was thinking of that when she kept silent while the rest of Europe was rebuking Hitler and his country. Denmark did not oppose the

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resolution. She just abstained from voting. ¹¹ Representatives from thirteen countries took part in the ~~x~~ ballot and all thirteen said "Yes."

One of the most significant bits of this dramatic scene was the speech contributed by the roly-poly Comrade Litvinov, the Soviet's Foreign Commissar. Comrade Litvinov was the most vehement and eloquent of them all when it came to denouncing the German treaty violations. In fact, the smart Monsieur Litvinov outsmarted himself. He went so far that Sir John Simon was obliged to intervene in favor of more moderate and practical proposals. ¹² The resolution that was adopted was the one proposed by England, France and Italy. It means that a committee of the League of Nations will be formed to devise means of punishing further violations of treaties. ¹³ That does not ~~apply~~ imply that any steps are going to be taken against Germany now. But it does mean that any other countries that break their treaties in the future will have the entire resources of the League against the ^W_A. What this probably will amount to will be some kind of economic, commercial or financial boycott.

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Whether anything is accomplished or not, today's proceedings in Geneva make thing clear. Germany today is completely isolated as she never has been before. In all Europe she stands alone.

SPIES

Hist! Hist! -- Spies are on your trail! The espions'll get you eff ye don't watch out.

That's the song they are singing in Europe. One aftermath of the Great War to end all wars was to breed a new and tremendous crop of spies. In all the big countries, where there are any secrets interesting enough to find out, the snoopers are snooping and the counter-snoopers are counter-snooping, and nobody knows who the person sitting next to him at dinner really is. Maybe both are snoopers.

Through all this welter of pulp paper thrillers two young Americans emerge with good reason to rejoice. Robert and Majorie Switz, the young Americans from New Jersey have been set free. They have been in a French prison ever since December 1933. With thirty others they were accused of having been accomplices in one of the greatest spy plots ever brought to light. They got away with it because they turned state's evidence: admitted having been the leaders of the mob and there is a clause in the French Penal Code which permits the court to be lenient with defendants who turn against their accomplices. Some of those accomplices didn't fare so well. Among them were

women who gave birth to babies while they were in prison. Their lot is three years in jail, three years a piece.

There's that additional touch of movie serial in the accident that put the French political police on the trail of the Switzs. The gendarmes found that envelope containing photographs and documents that gave away this international mob of spies. In this envelope was a strand of blonde hair and the chemists discovered that those hairs matched those that grew on the head of Majorie Switz, the young American girl from New Jersey.

But the epidemic of spying spreads all over Europe. The latest symptom comes from Prague, the picturesque old capitol of Czechoslovakia. Forty people are under arrest there today accused of being German spies. At least four of them are said to be officers in the high command of the Czechoslovakian army. The heads of the state did their best to hush the matter up. A newspaper editor who published the spy story was arrested and all issues of his paper confiscated. But the story leaked out nevertheless. And now the secret police of Czechoslovakia has forbidden all editors to publish further information on this curious case.

GARDENS

Many thousands of years ago the hanging gardens of Semiramis were among the seven wonders of the world. High above the streets of Babylon they grew, Babylon in old Mesopotamia. Today I sat in the new hanging gardens of Babylon-on-the-Hudson, the "Gardens of the Nations" blooming a hundred and forty feet in the air.

And thereby lies an exceedingly human story. For they represent the realization of a dream of Raymond Hood, the great architect who designed the breath-taking group of buildings known to the world as Rockefeller Center. Raymond Hood looked down upon New York one day from the top of one of several skyscrapers he had built, and what ~~like~~ he beheld pleased him not. Most of the flat roofs were hideous. And Hood said: "It is not necessary that they should be hideous." Thereupon he decided that one day he would show how a great city could be made beautiful when seen from above.

So there today, on the eleventh floor set-back, a gigantic terrace around the R. C. A. Building, are the Gardens of the Nations. The pity is that Raymond Hood died before he could see

the realization of his dream. The Gardens themselves were designed and created by Ralph Hancock. One of the sights of Babylon-on-the-Hudson.

And here's a voice from Babylon-on-the-Hudson crying
SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.