

Moseley.

P.J. - Sunoco. Wed., ^{May} July 31, 1939.

~~1 RK DJ Paid Dpr~~

~~RK New York Ny May 31 1939.~~

~~Lowell Thomas~~

~~Blackstone Hotel. Chicago..~~

General George Van Horn Moseley, retired, claims he's a much misunderstood man. He said it in forcible terms today, ^{as he} locked horns with

the Dies Committee on un-American activities. The General, as you may recall, has got himself into the news more than once through

forcible utterances. When he retired from Uncle Sam's army, he

let loose a blast of criticism that ^{stood Washington on} ~~made cars stand on end in~~

^{its ear.} ~~Washington.~~ More recently he's been on page one through his ^{alleged}

association with promoters of anti-Semitic propaganda.

When he appeared before the committee today he was asked about his connection with James Erwin Campbell, ^{charged with} ~~the enthusiast who~~ has been spreading reports that ^{of} ~~there was~~ a plot of communists and

Jews to seize Uncle Sam's government. General Moseley in reply

started to say: "Gentlemen, I am here ----" at which ^{junction} ~~word~~ the

committee's counsel interrupted him, saying, "answer the question,

you're not here to make speeches."

The general drew himself up with martial emphasis and replied: "I've been before committees of Congress for years and

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they've always permitted me to make a statement." ###

To which counsel retorted: "This committee thinks it would be better if you just answered our questions first."

Then Moseley cried in a louder tone: "Are you ever going to give me a chance to make this statement?" And he explained: "I want the American people to know the facts. Do you object to hearing them?"

He continued: "You advertised me from coast to coast in things I knew nothing about." And he added: "My only offense is that I am a patriotic American citizen."

~~The general told the newspapers that Republican Representative Thorkelson of Montana will bring this all out on the floor of the House.~~

ADD UNAMERICAN.

Later on, ^{Gen.} Moseley got his opportunity to take down his ~~back~~ hair and ^{And he} tell all. ~~He~~ drew an alarming picture of the state of the Union.

Said he, "The United States faces a communist emergency which ought to be handled in five minutes from the White House." Then he proceeded to tell what he would do if he were president. ^T "The first

thing I would do," he said, "would be to issue an order discharging every communist in the government of the United States and every

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person giving aid and comfort to the communists." He continued:

"Then I would release the United States army from its present position." ~~He explained:~~ "The army can make plans to fight Germany in South America but it cannot fight the enemy within our gates."

The army, he added, had been told, "not to investigate anything."

A representative asked: "Where does that order come from?"

Moseley replied: "From the White House, I suppose, right at the top."

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The problem could be solved, he declared, if President Roosevelt would say: "Mr. Army, I don't want you to interfere with civil processes at all. But I want the American people to know that if any local government fails to protect any individual in his life and property

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I will use the army under the nineteen twenty-nine law, that makes it a duty."

One representative asked: "Do you think the German-American Bund is trying to defend Democracy?" General Moseley replied: "The German-American Bund, as I understand it, has one mission -- to see to it that the communists don't take over this country."

In short, if we are to believe the General, the Red commissars are on our doorstep and ^{almost} our only available protection consists of ^{along with} Fuehrer Fritz Kuhn, now under indictment, General Moseley, and a handful of others.

TOWNSEND BILL

The debate over the Townsend Bill in the House started with a bit of comedy. Democratic Representative Kennedy of New York posed a trick question. It's the law that no congressman can benefit by the provisions of any law on which he has voted. There are a hundred and thirty-two members in the House of Representatives more than sixty years old. If the Townsend bill were passed, they would qualify for some of the dough. It was on that Kennedy posed his trick question. "Are those hundred and thirty-two members over sixty qualified to vote on the Townsend bill?" The question forced a ruling from the Speaker, who said: "Yes, they can."

CONGRESS....Some people will probably greet this ^{next} bit of news from Washington with cheers. Congress expects to adjourn July fifteenth.

^{So} That's ~~what~~ the leaders of the House and the Senate told President Roosevelt today ^{when} after he returned from his ^{brief Dutchess County} ~~few days off at Hyde Park~~ ^{vacation.}

The information was of immediate importance to the President. ~~As you may remember,~~ He had planned a trip to the west in the middle of June. But if congress is going to quit in the middle of July, he may postpone his traveling until after it ~~has~~ ^{ment.} adjourned.

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Speaker Bankhead said the legislators in Washington have four main jobs still to polish off. One, a new neutrality bill; second, revision of taxes and, in addition, two sources of painful headache--relief and social security. It may even be that the railroad problem will be added to the list of "must" legislation to be finished this summer.

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RAILROADS... ~~It looks as though we were going to be able to travel~~
~~mighty cheaply by railroad pretty soon. That is, east of the~~
~~Mississippi. Railroad Big-Wigs seem to be falling all over themselves.~~
The railroads are reported to be
getting ready to reduce passenger fares. It ^{all} began with the Southern
lines. They announced that beginning tomorrow they will sell round
trip coach tickets for ten per cent less than the former price of
one way fares. That applies to roads east of the Mississippi and
south of the Ohio and the Potomac. ~~This is~~ the second time within
six months that the southern railroads have lowered fares. Up to
January it was two cents a mile; then it was reduced to one and a
half cents a mile.

No sooner ~~was~~ had this news gone on the wire than the chairman
of the Eastern railroad presidents made a similar announcement. ^{Which} ~~that~~
means that ~~the~~ lines east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio
and the Potomac will file schedules for a ten per cent reduction of
round trip coach fares.

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ADD RAILROADS.....On long journeys the changes announced ~~in the rates~~
will amount to as much as a cut of thirty-two per cent. ~~In other~~
~~words,~~ The further the cheaper.

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of business in 1937. The most significant aspect of the
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industrial and small commercial consumers. The answer is that
scientists, engineers and workers of industry have developed new
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with the highest standard of living in the world. The time seems to
be more goods for more people at less cost.

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4..SUN OIL

Some interesting facts came to light today in the annual statistical report of Edison Electric Institute. There was a great expansion in the use of electric energy in 1938 even though the general level of business was below 1937. The most significant aspect says the Institute, was the further increase in the use of energy by residential, farm and small commercial customers. The answer is that scientists, engineers and workmen of industry have developed new appliances, new products, have continually improved them, have learned how to make them less expensive and more people are able to buy them. By this process industry has been able to provide the American people with the highest standard of living in the world. The idea seems to be more goods for more people at less cost.

WORKING WIVES....There's a war on between the Department of Labor and Mayor Feiker of Northampton, Massachusetts. Feiker, who^{is} a Republican, decided several months ago that no married women should have city jobs in Northampton. So he issued an order that they should all resign by June fifteenth. So far the married ladies on the Northampton payrolls have ~~not~~ not lost any bobby pins in their haste to comply with the mayor's order. Instead of that, Feiker received a letter from Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Director Anderson said ^{Mayor} to Feiker, your order is "an opening wedge to dictatorship."

The Northampton mayor fired back a hot reply at Miss Anderson. He commented caustically on the fact that Miss Anderson's boss, Madame Perkins, is legally Mrs. Paul Wilson. To that he adds: "You and Mrs. Wilson should not use the influence of your high offices to strangle opposition to working wives whose husbands are able to support them or who should support them according to law."

He followed this up by firing questions at Miss Perkins and Miss Anderson, such as, "How many working wives do you employ in the Department of Labor? How many husbands and wives are employed

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in the # same office together," and so forth and so on.

TP Should wives work ? There used to be an English music hall ditty
which ran:

"If chaps with wives has got to work

then what I wants to know is

What does a man get married for ?

The same idea - with reverse English.

MANTON....A number of well known magnificoes appeared in court at New York today to bear witness to the excellence of ex-Judge Martin T. Manton. This was the beginning of the Manton defense. Heading the list were two former Democratic candidates for the presidency. The first was none other than ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith. The procedure was most courtly. Before he sat in the witness stand, Al Smith smiled and bowed most politely to the Judge. His Honor smiled and nodded back. Then the Governor declared in a loud and emphatic voice that he had known Manton for about thirty years, and that he ^{was} glad to testify to the judge's being a true and law abiding citizen.

The second former Presidential candidate was the Honorable John W. Davis, who echoed Smith's words.

Then followed eminent politicoes, a former judge of general sessions, a former chairman of the rules committee of the House, a clergyman from Columbia University, and so forth, and so on.

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 MELLON... To what length would you go in a fight over a melon ?

Five years ago a youth in a Chicago fruit market tried to steal
 such ^{one} a piece of fruit. A special policeman named Anthony Papas was
 on the job. He thought so much of the melons that he shot and
 wounded the lad who was trying to steal one of them. ^{Whereupon Papas} He was brought
 up on charges, and the charges were dismissed.

Last October the same Anthony Papas got into another similar
 argument. The price of that melon was fifteen cents. A customer
 wanted to bargain about it, so Papas again shot and wounded the
 customer. For that a stern hard Chicago judge put Papas on probation.

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 Early yesterday a group of high school students went into a
 fruit market. There was the same Anthony Papas, working as a clerk,
 also as special policeman. One of the girls picked up a watermelon
 and threw it to another girl. They played ball with it until one of
 them dropped it and it smashed to pieces on the floor. One of the
 clerks accused them of trying to steal the melon. The boys jumped
 into the argument. Again Papas drew his gun so the police say, to
 fire a shot into the floor. The boys retaliated with potatoes,

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which they threw at Papas. Then they ran off down the street, the girls following. Papas ran after them, firing his pistol.

After several shots, one of the girls fell with a bullet wound in her head. On the way to the hospital she died. The value of the melon which she had dropped on the floor was sixty-five cents. ^{has been} Papas ~~is arrested and~~ locked up. ^{But, what} ~~It has not yet been heard that~~ ~~anything has been done~~ about the authorities who permitted a man with such a record to have a permit to carry a pistol?

(The British today received their answer from the Russians about that proposed treaty.) The way in which the answer came will probably be considered ~~as~~ not quite cricket by British diplomats. Instead of making the reply in the usual diplomatic note (it was conveyed publicly in the form of a speech, an address by Molotov, Prime Minister and foreign commissar of the Soviets. The speech was made to the Supreme Soviet of the U S S R.) And it was not the sort of speech that Chamberlain and his countrymen ^{would} ~~will~~ be altogether glad to listen in on. (The Russian reply to the British was not a definite "No" but it did remark that the Chamberlain proposal, although a step ahead of the last one, contains "several qualifications which make it ineffective.")

Molotov then asked a pointed question: "Are there any signs that the democratic powers want to make a real effort to halt aggression? We know the difference between words and acts but the difference must be noticed in England."

Then he continued with a declaration that before the Soviets sign any military alliance they want full reciprocity.

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In other words, (if the Russians are attacked by Hitler, they want to be assured of protection from Britain and France.) Then he pointed out, "In the military alliance between Italy and Germany there is the principle of complete reciprocity. "

He then enumerated three points on which Moscow has been insisting all along. First, the alliance must be exclusively defensive. Second, it must guarantee without exception every country on the western border of Russia. And third, it must be a concrete agreement for mutual assistance in the event of any future attacks.

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This speech by Molotov was made with ~~the utmost~~ pomp and ceremony. ~~He spoke~~ in the presence of Stalin himself and the other members of the Politburo, the bureau of policy, ^{and} to some twelve hundred delegates from all the Soviets.

LONDON FOLLOW MOLOTOV.

After that speech by Molotov, the British government is still not discouraged. Experts of the foreign office are busy working out the draft of another proposal for a treaty so as to meet the criticisms of the Russians. Downing Street puts this interpretation on Molotov's words. The Soviets, they think, were afraid if trouble did occur, great Britain and France might turn tail at the last moment, find a plausible pretext for not getting into the fight, and thus leave the Soviets holding the bag, fighting single-handed against Hitler and his allies. ~~So~~ The word late this afternoon is that both the British and French governments are ^{still} confident of being able to work out a plan which will meet what the Russians want. ~~Bulldog John Bull.~~

I mentioned this to a friend just back from Europe who had made a study of European military preparations. He insists that these stories are pure melodrama, romance. But, they don't sound impossible.

I mentioned this ^{to} ~~yarn~~ the other day in conversation with a friend who had just ^{back} returned from Europe and had ^{who made a} facilities ~~to make quite a~~ study of European military preparations. He ^{insists} ~~tells me~~ that these stories are pure melodrama, [&] Romance. ^{But, they don't} ~~In the first place, he says,~~ ^{sound impossible,} it wouldn't be practicable. ~~And secondly there's a sound, hard~~ headed reason against such tactics. It costs a lot of time and money to train a competent pilot. The money might not be so important, but the time would be. Military authorities over here agree that if such practices were encouraged in any army, there would soon be a grave shortage of good pilots. And that's even more serious than a shortage of planes.

HALLIBURTON

(Uncle Sam's navy has been scouring the Pacific for that gay adventurer, Richard Haliburton.) You may recall, that Dick Haliburton ^(He) sailed from Hong Kong on March Fourth, San Francisco bound, on a Chinese junk called the SEA DRAGON, with a crew of thirteen - some of them Americans, some Chinese. Haliburton was the position from the bridge of his romantic SEA DRAGON on March Fourth, and then - apparently the of his junk on March Fourth, and then - apparently the Pacific swallowed the SEA DRAGON.)

When this was reported to the Navy Department, Secretary Swanson radioed orders to the U.S. heavy cruiser ASTORIA to hunt for the missing vessel from the China coast and the junk commander, Dick Haliburton. Captain Turner of the ASTORIA now notifies Washington that he has searched over a hundred and fifty-two thousand square miles of the Pacific Ocean - "by sea and by air and found no trace of the missing traveler and author."

So it begins to look as though the Richard-the-Dauntless may have sailed on his final "glorious Adventure", taken "the Royal Road to Romance" to the realm of Davy Jones.

But his friends and relatives still believe that Haliburton

will come sailing over the horizon aboard his SEA DRAGON - with another thrilling tale to tell. And SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.