Levrain Bob | HOOYER

Lowell Thomas Broadcast for the Literary Digest. Wednesday, April 27, 1932.

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Well, today we have a message from the President himself, no less. Mr. Hoover spoke to the Governors of a score of states at Richmond, Virginia, this afternoon. He said many things of great importance, particularly in view of the times. His pronouncement about taxes and economy ought to interest everybody. The gist of his speech was that the way to recovery is by a better distribution of taxes. At least so says a United Press dispatch in the New York World-Telegram.

"We cannot restore economic stability by continuing to siphon so large a part of private effort into the coffers of the government," declared the President. "We are clearly absorbing too great a portion of the national income for the conduct of our various branches of government," he added.

He said the present property tax in fact he sai

He said the present property tax
was too great a hardship. In fact he said
it was almost unbearable.
The President also contended that
there is no kind of farm relief more

needed than tax relief.

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Did you notice how those primaries came out yesterday?

Al Smith threw that old brown derby over into Massachusetts and they threw it back at him chuck full of nothing but votes. The happy warrior made a clean sweep of the Democratic primaries in the Bay State. On top of that he made such a run in Pennsylvania that the Roosevelt supporters, though they don't admit it very loudly, are man none too happy.)

The returns are not all in yet from Pennsy!vania. It's possible that the final results won't be definitely known for a couple of days. But at any rate, it is known for certain that Alfred E. Smith has at least ten votes in the Pennsy!vania delegation, and there is a chance that he may get many more of the whole seventy-six.

"This," declares George Morris
in the New York World-Telegram, "will
enable him and the Democratic favorite
sons to block the nomination of Governor
Roosevelt in the National Convention."

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It was a three to one vote that swept all the delegates to former Governor Smith; in Massachusetts, and the results in Pennsylvania so far are so close that all observers are astonished, and the political dopesters are busily explaining why their prophecies went wrong.

Fewer than half of the Pennsylvania precincts have been tabulated so far. In those Governor Roosevelt holds a slight lead. But Smith is running him a very close second, and the issue in that state is still in doubt.

"That may put a chock under the Roosevelt bandwagon", sale Mr. Smith remarked to Richard F. Warner of the New York Evening Post this afternoon, "and," the added, will prevent a lot of fellows from hopping on board on the theory that they've no place else to go."

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And talking about the returns, there are some important cities in the city-final reports in the Literary Digest Prohibition Poll today.

Here's the capital of the United States, Washington, D. C., with 3,009 for continuance of the 18th Amendment, and 10,509 for repeal.

And then Chicago, from where we have II,731 dry votes, IIO,847 wet.

There's Denver, Colorado, too, another old my home town, Denver turns in 4,663 for prohibition, 9,159 against.

Los Angeles, where the movies are made, turns in 10,205 for the amendment, 38,324 against.

Atlanta, Georgia, shows 1,584
favoring prohibition, 5,785 who do not.
From another part of the South,
Jacksonville, Florida, we have 701 who
approve of things as they are, 4,172 who
would like them changed.

Also Birmingham, Alabama, with 2,095 in favor of prohibition, 4,345

1 against.

Then there's Phoenix, Arizona, where 602 vote for continuance, 1.600 against.

In Des Moines, lowa, there are 1,825 who vote dry, 2,849 wet.

There's only one New England city on today's list, That's Hartford, Connecticut. and There we find 1,581 who like prohibition, and 8,553 who don't.

MASSIE

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In Honolulu Clarence Darrow, that veteran buildog of murder trials, hold the central stage today.

A United Press dispatch in the Kansas City Journal-Post reports that it is one of the sensational efforts of his long and extraordinary career as defense counsel. The old man spoke under great difficulties with a doctor beside him to take care of him. Darrow is 75 years, and a trial such as this makes enormous demands on a man's physical and nervous strength.

The jury of seven white men, three Hawaiian half-castes, and two Chinese, showed more symptoms of interest in the proceedings today than at any other period in the trial.

Mr. Darrow was followed by Chief Prosecutor John C. Kelley, who has prosecuted this case with a zeal amounting almost to Ferocity.

They expect the case & to go to the jury tonight.

Tomorrow night at the American useum of Natural History an interesting event will take place. It will be a gathering in honor of Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole. And Captain Bob Bartlett will talk about Peary. Captain Bob is the cought; who was one of Peary's party, and who accompanied the great explorer to that last stage in the extreme North, from which the final dash to the Pole was made.

The guests of honor at that gathering tomorrow night will be the widow and the daughter of Admiral Peary. The purpose of the gathering is to arrange for an expedition to go to Cape York, in northern Greenland, this summer and there build a memorial to the discoverer of the North Pole, a memorial that will stand in the chill spaces of the Far North as a tribute to the man who first fought the way through the ice to the top of the world.

Well, with all the polar exploration

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RETAKE

Captain Bobs
Bartlett.

One of Admiral
Peary's North
Pale pasts
expedition.

April 27, 1932

-p. 7.

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Well, with all the polar exploration

that has been going on these past few years, it is well to be reminded of that epoch-making dash 23 years ago. And so I have asked Bob Bartlett to tell us a few things about it.

Come on, Bob, how about those days in 1909 when the North Pole was conquered? Live us a comple of icy blasts.

Well, Lowell, the usual question for anybody to ask me is why Peary did not take me with him on that last dash to the Pole. I'll tell you why.

We drove our ship the COLUMBIA into the icepack as far as we could get. Then advance parties went forward, and supporting parties followed. They broke the trail and established camps. That took us to a point within several days journey of the Pole. The others went back, until Peary, Matt Henson and I were left, together with some Eskimos.

I had one particular ambition -- I wanted to get north of the 88th parallel, and Peary encouraged me. He wanted me to go as far north as possible. I started out and traveled more than five miles north of that last camp of ours. I figured I should have been above the 88th parallel, but when I took an observation it showed a latitude of 87 degrees 47 minutes. The ice had drifted to the south and pulled me back. That robbed me of my chance to get above 88.

When I returned Peary was all set for the dash to the Pole. He was in fine condition, and so was the negro Matt

Henson. Four E_s kimos were ready for the trip. And forty dogs were in first-rate trim to pull the sledges.

Now the reason why Peary took Matt Henson instead of me is simply this -- the negro was a better dog driver than I. And as everything depended on the dogs, there could be no other choice. It was a matter of dog-driving.

I went to Peary's igloo, shook hands with him, and bade him Godspeed.

"Goodbye, Captain," he said to me, "take care of yourself."

I tried to thank him for taking me that far toward the Pole, but he waved my thanks aside.

"It's all in the game," he said, "and you've been in it long enough to know how hard a game it is."

I turned back southward, toward the ship, while Peary, Matt Henson, and the four Eskimos headed for the North Pole.

Back at the ship we wafted for Peary. Nearly four weeks after the day I left him I heard the Eskimos shouting Peary had returned. I ran out on the ice to meet him and clasped his hand.

Pole."

ment.

"I congratulate you, Sir, upon the discovery of the

"How'd you guess it?" he asked, laughing at my excite-

Well, I just knew he had made it. Everything had been so well prepared. I had left him so near the goal, and Peary was so able a man that I never had the slightest doubt he would succeed.

Well, tomorrow night at the American Museum of Natural History we are going to have the whole story, and Mrs. Peary and her daughter will be there. We'll try to do our bit to arrange for that memorial to the Old Man.

an from Newfoundland, and here's a fight in Ireland. the situation in the Emera became even more interesting today. President Eamon de Valera, took in the Dublin parliament. It wasn't a very bad one, the vote being 74 to 66 against him. But there were cries of "Resign," "Resign" from the opposition when the result was announced. It seems it was the laborites who turned against him. The Irish parliament was supposed to devote proceedings today to the unemployment question. But de Valera made a motion that the entire day be devoted to consideration of the bill to remove thetoath of allegiance from the constitution. "The unemployment question is more important to starving people than the oath", cried an independent laborite. Hitherto the Labor members have been strong allies of the government, but now they helped to defeat de Valera's motion. Then De Valera defied his opponents, challenging anybody present to offer a

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a motion of no confidence in the government. (That is the customary procedure by which governments are overturned in European parliaments.)

But nobody took up his challenge.

FIGURE BUT THE BOLLEY OF

3-1-32-5M

Well, Herr Hitler, in spite of his victories in the elections, is having his troubles, it seems. Albion Ross in a special dispatch to the New York Evening Post, says that recent disclosures show that the boys in the inner councils of the Nazi party are by no means having a love feast.

The curious part of the situation is that the Handsome Adolf is becoming too conservative for his pals. There is a strong Syndicalist group in his party who want stronger measures than he does. The dissension rose to such a pitch that a group of the Syndicalist leaders were looking for the teaders of the famous "storm troops." They were going to work an American trick on them and take them for a ride. But the police got wind of the plot and arrested the conspirators before they had a took to strongh.

"The Syndicalist group was supported by the extreme Nationalist leaders, who demanded that the storm troops prepare to seize the Polish Corridor." adds Mr.

Ross. "Both Hitler and the commander of the storm troops declared that plan was nonsense.

"If the radical Nazis have reached the place where they go hunting for Hitler's most loyal lieutenant with guns, it is not beyond the possibility that they might even try to the great Adolf himself."