POLL

Lowell Thomas Broadcast for Literary Digest Thursday, February 25, 1932.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

(Tonight the Literary Digest Poll is big news. We have more than three quarters of a million voters and they come from seventeen states. New England, the South, the Middlewest.

An The interesting fact is the way the dry vote is creeping up and gaining on the wets,) and in the office we are all asking - Will the drys keep forging ahead, cutting down the lead of the wets, perhaps overtaking them, following that first scattering vote which was so very strongly against prohibition. 16 For, naturally, the votes from the rural communities are among the last to come in.

> Now for some figures. Connecticut comes first with

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a total of 10,107 votes. The wets make a big showing. 1,528 are for prohibition, 8,579 are against.

But Georgia is not so wet. It's just a little over two to one in Georgia. Out of 9, 187 votes, 2,969 put a loud and emphatic O.K. on prohibition. 6,218 are against it. That's a wet majority of course, but it's the sort of majority that's cutting down the big lead the opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment had at first.

But the wets come right back in Illinois with a four to one majority -- a total of 18,427 votes -- 3,744 declare that the present system is all right -- 14, 683 register a chorus of dissent.

Well, it's nip and tuck here. Strong dry indications come from Indiana. You know Indiana has about the strictest dry enforcement law of any of the states. 20,383 votes are on record in our poll. 7,221 are

improssive support for prohibition. 2 13, 162 call ax for a change. That's 3 less than two to one. There may be enough votes from Indiana in today's 5 mail to turn that wet majority bone dry.

(From that familiar rockbound coast of Maine we also have returns that tend 8 to cut down the big wet lead. The state 9 at large gives a majority of a little 10 over two to one against prohibition ma total of 2.135. 689 for the dry law, 12 1446 against.

But Maryland keeps up its emphatic protest against prohibition, by a maximux majority of more than four to one against. The folks down in Maryland are 18 represented by a total of 22,341 votes. 19 4,450 Marylanders think prohibition is 0. K., while 17,8 I shake their heads 21 and say no.

The wet majority in Michigan is not 23 as big as that. 3,674 votes come streaming out of the wintry weather in 25 that northern state - 754 say yes to

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prohibition. 2,920 say no.

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York. New Hampshire first. 855 are for prohibition, 1,808 are aginst. New Jersey -- dry, 14,616 -- Wet, 86,603.

(New York, 38,144 dry -- 255,662 wet.

Here are the new votes on these new states -- New

But here's another story. In North Carolina prohibition is so strongly supported that in these early returns the wets have only a slim lead. Out of 15,350 votes, 6,480 favor the 18th Amendment. On the other side of the North Carolina fence 8,870 ballots are cast against the dry law.

Ohio gives us a big vote, 62,639 Cltogether. The dry showing is 17,584. 45,055 turn thumbs down.

Some of these are states we didn't hear from in our last statewide returns. The biggest not previously reported is Pennsylvania. Its total is 190,970, which expresses the size and importance of Pennsylvania in national affairs. The Keystone state goes between three and four to one against prohibition, with 43,831 for, and 147,139 against.

Let's see, Rhode Island never ratified the 18th

Amendment. And tonight's returns from Rhode Island are right in line with that, five to one against prohibition, total 2,073, of which the drys get 340 votes, and the wets 1,733.

Vermont's total is pretty close to Rhode Island's,2,337.

The wet vote is pretty much the same. It's 1,707. But the dry vote is much larger. It's 630. That's a little more than two and a half to one in favor of the wets.

Here's a good sized vote. It's from Virginia. The Old Dominion comes through with a total of 14,689, of which 4,493 are wet, and 10,196 are dry.

Here's another state that can possibly go dry before the shooting is over. The wets have a majority of less than a thousand. West Virginia gives us a total of 3,332 votes.

The drys make a strong showing with 1,198, while 2,134 West Virginians register their votes against the present prohibition law.

In the new Literary Digest, which came out today, these figures are summarized and interpreted by the experts who direct the Poll. They point out the significant thing that in

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| the last state-by-state report the Drys couldn't muster |
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| a percentage of more than 15.85, while tonight the percentage |
| has risen to 19.28. The total vote is 775,332. Dry: 149,526. |
| Wet: 625,806. |

Well, that does dramatize the matter, and the whole country is going to be watching and waiting to see whether that increase of the Dry vote will continue cutting down and whittling away that present Wet majority.

Now let's take a few city figures. Bridgeport. Connecticut, one of the great industrial centers of New England. It's vote: - For continuance of the 18th Amendment, 326. For repeal, 2,376. More than 7 to 1 for repeal.

Let's see how the tide is running down in Delaware. The total count for Wilmington so far is 2,995. Of these 644 say: "Let the 18th Amendment stand! We're for it." But those who don't agree send in 2,351 votes.

Here's a nice little battle of ballots in Michigan --252 for prohibiton, and 601 for repeal.

The total number of ballots from Newark, New Jersey, is 11,119. Of these 1,055 are for the 18th Amendment, while

295 for continuance.

10,064 are marked the other way. 9 to 1.

4,525 votes from Albany, New York, have gone through the Literary Digest tabulating machines. 703 of these are for the law as it is -- 3,822 don't want it.

What's the matter with Kansas? She's all right. At least so say the Drys. From Emporia, Kansas, made famous by William Allen White, we have 175 votes against prohibition, and

Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln lived and where he was buried, incidentally the capital of Illinois. From Springfield we have 1,549 votes all told. 3,200 of these are for the 18th Amendment -- 1,229 are for repeal. Almost 4 to 1.

Jacksonville, Florida, comes through with a total of 822. 129 of these are for the Amendment -- 693 say it ought to

be removed.

And I've a report on 7,647 St. Louis votes -- 685 are for the Amendment, while 6,962 are for repeal.

And that's the Prohibition story tonight.

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It's mighty cheerful to be able to report some really good financial news.

The new Banking law and the reconstruction measures just enacted at Washington are already having their effect. We learned from the American Banker that bank failures are getting fewer and fewer every week. There were only sixteen last week, as compared with twenty-four the week before.

That means that we are down to the average for the last eleven years. In other words, we are coming back to something like normalcy in the banking business.

And speaking of banks, here's comes the news that a new one.

From to Chicago, the Roosevelt Trust and Savings Bank decided to close up shop because deposits weren't big enough to make banking profitable.

In this Chicago suburb of Forest Park, deposits had shrunk down to only 10% of what they were in 1928.

So the directors sent a letter to every depositor asking him to come and take out his money so the bank could shut down. But our of 1400 depositors only 100 turned up.

And what's the bank going to do?

Here's one case where the people

have too much faith in their bank

instead of too little.

Tomorrow morning we're all going to read in the papers that money is easier. Well, that's because the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has cut down the discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent. I haven't time to explain all the ins and outs of money rates, but in general this tends to keep all interest rates down, and therefore makes it easier for people to borrow money.

away from New York and Wall Street to other financial centers, where people can get a better return on the money they lend.

Probably this is all part of the big program that the government and the big banks are co-operating in to loosen up credit and make it easier for business men to increase their activities.

It looks as if we are going to have a sales tax, all right.

Speaker Garner of the House of Representatives declared today that the new tax bill, which will be ready in about a week or ten days will provide for a tax which will be levied on sales made by manufacturers.

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An interesting detective story comes along in the capture of Cleveland's public enemy Number One. Smiling Joe Filkowski, one of the most desperate bandits of the Middle West, is in a prison cell in New York this evening. He is being held for a murder committed in Cleveland.

The New York Evening Post tells how the credit for the capture belongs to Police Chief George Matowitz, of Cleveland, who did a clever bit of detective work. He learned the name of one of the bandit's friends and started a correspondence with him, pretending to be a crook. He wrote, suggesting a job to be done, and succeeded in palming himself off so well that a plan was arranged for a supposed robbery. Smiling Joe Filkowski was in on the job. An appointment was made in New York. A squad of detectives were on the scene, and the next thing you know, the Cleveland desperado was safely under arrest.

In a room which he occupied, the

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detectives found several books. The pages had been scooped out, and stolen jewelry had been hidden away between the covers.

The battle at Shanghai entered its most violent stage today and once more the Chinese did a surprising thing.

All day long the Japanese surged forward in a terrific assault. The New York World Telegram tells how under the cover of devestating gun-fire the Japanese launched one attack after another. Masses of green uniformed troops surged against the Chinese positions.

This afternoon, the Japanese
Commander issued a report claiming that
his regiments had driven the Chinese
back in a wild retreat along a two mile
front, and now contes the surprise. A
late dispatch tells how the Chinese after
being hammered unmercifully all day, came
back with a smashing counter-attack, and
make the Japanese back. retreat.

The Chinese claim to be ve regained nearly all the ground they have lost. The whole world is standing amazed at the fight that the supposedly inefficient army of China is putting up against

the magnificent military establishment of Japan. In the diplomatic field, the Japanese came back with a counter-attack directed against a statement made yesterday by Secretary of State Stimson, in which the Secretary, speaking for the United States Government declared 8 that the Kellogg Peace Pacts and the Nine Power Treaty were being violated in the Far East. The United Press quotes 11 the spokesman of the Japanese Government as declaring that the Nine Power Treaty 12 did not guarantee the sovereignty and 14 integrity of China because there was no sovereignty or integrity to protect. He points out that China has been in 17 a position of chaos for ten years and 18 Claims that when the Nine Power Treaty was 19 negotiated, the diplomats were thinking of Chinese sovereignty and integrity 20 whenever China happened to get any real sovereignty and integrity.

Meanwhile other nations have

been expressing their approval of Secretary of State Stimson's statement. A United

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Press cable declares that the French Foreign of fice today expressed its agreement with Uncle Sam's viewpoint concerning the trouble in the Far East.

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Uncle Sam's diplomatic REPROSE representatives at Shanghai have been trying to find out how many Americans are mixed up in the fighting.

This comes as the result of a Japanese protest over the fact that Robert M. Short, an American, was shot down in a Chinese airplane during the course of a battle in the sky.

A United Press cable printed in the New York Sun tells that the American Consul General is notifying that American aviators at Shanghai that there is an American law which forbids any American to take part in a War in which the United States is neutral.

But we thought this wesn't a war!

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JAPANESE_UNHERRMS

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AThe Japanese fighters at Shanghai are wearing green uniforms, and Col. Kosuda, a Japanese army officer in New York tells the New York World Telegram that they are wearing green uniforms in Shanghai because in that country of trees and green fields, that color gives low visibility.

In Manchuria during the fall they used khaki. Another reason is that just now it is easier to get green cloth than khaki in Japan.

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Well, it's getting toward my dinnertime, and while I enjoy talking to you, I also like my meals.

Probably if I were over in London just now and wanted to keep in fashion. I'd be going out to dine on tripe and onions, because the Prince of Wales sets a fashions in London, and just now His Royal Highness! favorite food is tripe and onions. And so, the dinner bells are

calling, and I can no longer stay. But it will not be tripe and onions. Goodnight.