Good Evening, Everybody:

Tonight there is a flood of clues, just clues. Some may mean something. Most of them are sheer nonsense. The main fact is that the Lindbergh baby is still missing. After two days of the most intense searching that this country has ever known, nobody seems to have, go ento the real trail of the kidnappers who stole the most famous baby in the world from his crib night before last.

The New York Sun tells that the most promising clue is a letter which was mailed in New York. It directed that a 50,000-dollar ransom be made up of 10-and 20-dollar bills. If this letter is genuine, it might indicate that the kidnappers were afraid of the danger of changing large banknotes. But the letter does not give any instructions how the money is to be paid.

Another dramatic possible clue comes from Boston, but the police are inclined to believe it's a hoax. An excited woman mailed a letter in Boston today

· 18

5

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

addressed to Colonel Lindbergh. It stated that the missing child is being held by two men at Provincetown, New Jersey. The police believe that the name Provincetown was a mistake, and when that what the writer means is Provinceline, a village not far from the Lindbergh country home. The New York 9 Evening Post explains that the wild and emotional appearance of the woman who mailed the letter leads the police to believe that she is just a crank.

Well, these letters are only a couple out of thousands. Police in various cities are being deluged by communications from people who give what purport to be clues. to the whereabouts of the missing son of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh.

I have a telegram here from Inspector Harold King of the Nassau County, Long Island, police. He tells me that & a police conference in Nassau County appeals to all real estate dealers and individuals who rent out or sublet

sections. Anybody who has tenants who seem suspicious and who might be the kidnappers, is requested to communicate with the police. Rural residents should seem to indicate a work from one not this mention of houses in isolated sections would seem to indicate that the along the roads in his section.

police suspect that the Lindbergh baby may be kept in some remote place.

The New York World-Telegram prints an interview today with a detective who has had a great deal of experience in kidnapping cases. He is Michael Fiaschetti, formerly head of the Italian Squad of the New York Police Department, who broke the famous Varotta kidnapping case some years back.

"How could the kidnappers expect to get the money?" Fiaschetti asket. "Why pick a man so prominent as Lindbergh?" "A gang of real professional crooks would know that it's much easier to get 100,000 dollars from a big gambler than from the parents of the best-known baby in the world. This was an insteed job, done by

somebody with brains enough to plan the 2 crime, but with not enough experience to see how hard it would be to collect."

This well known detective's idea seems to be that the professional 6 criminals would not have asked a mere 7 50,000 dollars, and would have been too 8 wise to commit a crime so sensational. And on the other hand, amateurs must have had inside information to do the job so skillfully.

And this is borne out by the opinion of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, the grandmother of the kidnapped child. She declares it must have been an inside job. She points out that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and the baby made it their practice to spend the week-ends with her and those week ends included Triesday. But this time her. It was most unusual for them to have been at their Managanda country house on Tuesday night: It was only because the baby had a cold, which prevented the usual weekly trip to the grandmother's house in Englewood.

"How, " asks Mrs. Morrow, "could the

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

kidnappers have known that the Lindberghs were staying at their place on Tuesday night, when they had never done so before?"

And right in line with that comes the dramatically significant information that the police have been questioning a nursemaid who was discharged by the Lindberghs before the present nursemaid took her job.

In addition, four men were questioned late today by the police at the Lindbergh home.

Meanwhile, it is officially denied that Colonel Lindbergh has been in communication with the kidnappers. This denial is given by Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, who visited the stricken couple today. And yet the Governor added that there was a feeling of optimism among the family and the detectives who are investigating.

"Colonel Lindbergh expects something to happen at any minute," declared the Governor.

"What is the <u>basis</u> for that expectation?" a reporter asked.

"Oh, I guess it's just psychic, " responded Governor

Moore.

And so that's how this almost incredible case stands tonight.

The most determined search the world has ever known is still in full swing.

.

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Meanwhile there are important 2 developments in a sensational kidnapping 3 case in Ohio. A picture of a former bootlegger has been identified as one of the men who kidnapped the twelve-year 6 old school boy, James Dejute, sone of 7 a prominent contractor at Niles, Ohio.

The United Press wires that the 9 wife of a local pastor got a clear 10 look at the two men as they dragged 11 the boy into their car, and now she has picked out the picture and said "This is one of the men."

There is peace tonight in the Far East. A bit of sporadic sniping and fighting is still reported, but the official word is peace.

Japan announced to the League of Nations, which began its session today, that the Japanese forces had been ordered to stop fighting, unless they were attacked. The regiments of the Mikado have been instructed merely to xxxxx adig in and hold their positions and not to advance any further-

And right after that comes word that the Chinese Army too has been ordered to stay where it is and to refrain from attacking the Japanese.

And so with both sides assuming 18 a policy of not hitting the other fellow 19 unless the other fellow starts the trouble, why that puts an end to the scrapping at least for the time being.

A United Press dispatch in the 23 New York World-Telegram relates that the front the Japanese are now holding, with a policy of watchful waiting, is that

5

1

10 11

12

13

14

1/7

same line twelve miles from Shanghai 2 to which they had insisted the Chinese must withdraw.

The fighting forces of the Mikado pushed the regiments of China steadily backward until the goal was reached. The last thing the Japanese did was to capture the Woosung Forts which had held out against them so long. in the Fan East

And so the fighting has stopped, with both sides standing by their guns, although the Chinese delegates told the League of Nations today that China would not accept the Japanese armistice terms. for a regular Armistics.

17

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

20

19

21 22

23 24

25

Well, the race is tightening up. 2 It's a real battle. The dry cause shows 3 another gain in the new state by state returns in the Literary Digest Prohibition 5 Poll.

And still more dramatically -7 here comes the first state to show a clear-cut vote in favor of prohibition. Yes, you guessed it - Kansas. Just as in the big poll of 1930, Kansas leads the dry cause, and carries aloft the banner of prohibition.

(Today's list gives us 24 states, and they are represented by a total of 1.323.284 votes, which have been tabulated and analyzed thus far. The dry cause is supported by 299,207, while the vote against prohibition is 1,024,077.)

Let's see what this means in the trend, which is the most important thing just now -

We've had three state by state returns thus far. The first piled up a huge wet lead. The dry percentage of the vote was only 15.85. But in the

second list of state by state returns, that dry percentage had increased by nearly four points. 19.28 was the showing prohibition made. in that second list of returns. And today the dry cause makes another advance in the percentage figures. The drys now have a percentage of 22.61. That means that prohibition has gained nearly sevenpoints since the first state by state returns were made public. Yes, the dry vote is creeping higher.

And now here's the first dry majority, that any state has shown thus far in the polt. The total vote from Kansas, that has been checked and classified to date is 16,757. 8,590 of these ballots testify the faith of the sunflower state in prohibition. And the XXX wet minority vote is 8,167.

The Digest experts in this week's issue, do some shrewd analyzing. They compare the returns from the same states two years ago. Thus they give us the trend since 1930. And that is

12 13

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

14

16 17

15

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

5

9

11

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

vitally significant.

Arkansas almost matches Kansas. 3 Arkansas almost goes dry, not quite. 4 but almost.

But it's a different story when we come to an industrial state like Connecticut, which piles up a vote five 8 to one against prohibition.

Georgia goes the same way too, 10 but only by 2 to 1.

Illinois, with the huge vote cast in Chicago, seems to be running true to form. It's nearly four to one against prohibition.

The wet sentiment in Indiana is not so strong. The vote is about two to one.

Kowa shows a still smaller wet majority.

Maine, the original dry state, continues to cast its majority against prohibition, although the vote from the state as a whole is not so wet as inthe case of some of those cities in Maine that we've been hearing from.

Those of you who have been following the returns from the cities, will be interested to observe how the state-wide vote tends to be drier. The city vote from Maryland was a good deal wetter than today's returns from the state, which are a little more than two and a half to one, and Massachusetts runs about the same.

Michigan, in the north, because of Detroit, is running more than three to one wet, while Mississippi in the South is only about two to one wet, about the same as Georgia.

New Hampshire in the north is about two to one also.

And how about the twins, New Jersey and New York? Well, they both register heavy majorities against prohibition. New Jersey, more than five to one, and New York, more than six to one. Ohio now stands better than two to one, and Pennsylvania more than 3 to 1.

But MEXEXXXXXXXX here's a state

24

25

10

11

15

that's somewhat different. In North
carolina the vote is close, with the wets
leading.

In South Carolina the balloting is fairly close, but the wets still lead. And Tennessee is even closer, still.

In Vermont the vote is about 2½ to 1.

Virginia is running a good deal like its sister state of West Virginia, about 2 to lagainst prohibition.

state returns. You'll find them all listed and tabulated in the new Literary Digest, that's just out. They are there with important points of analysis and comparison with the poll of 1930. And the figures By the way, last week in reading some of the day-by-day returns, my foot slipped. I spoke of Ames, lowa, xxx as the home of the State University. I should have said, home of Agricultural

1 College. The State University is at 2 lowa City, where the vote is 211 for 3 continuance, 490 for repeal. Davenport, lowa, is wetter, about 4 9 to 1: 283 for, 2,435 against. 5 Here's Salt Lake City: 484 says 6 yes, 1,658 say no. Spokane, isn't quite so wet: 8 1376 for, 2876 against. Here's Minneapolis again: 10 3961 for the Amendment, 14,775 for a change. 13 Trenton, New Jersey: 840 say yes, 5,873 say no, we are opposed to the 18th 15 Amendment. Hartford, Connecticut, 548 for, 16 2,992 against. 5 to 1. 18 And Montgomery, Alabama, stands 3 to 1. 357 for continuance, 1100 for repeal. 21 Here's a close race: Marion, sends 486 votes for the Indiana. Amendment, and 500 for repeal. But now comes the closest of al El Dorado, Kansas: 158 for, 158 against. A tie. had that ends the reading of the

11-23-31 - 5M

returns tonight.

2

3

8

11

13

The Court of Appeals at Albany, New York, handed out a decision today which constitutes something of a set-back for the Hofstader Committee, which, under the direction of Samuel Seabury has been investigating political conditions in New York City.

The Court of Appeals reversed the decisions of a lower court in the case of John A. Hastings, who was sentenced to a thirty-day term in jail for 12 contempt. of court

And, says the New York Evening 14 Post, the court handed down a second decision in favor of Dr. William F. Doyle 18 Who was also sentenced on a charge of contempt, of court, because he had failed to testify freely before the 19 Hofstader Committee.

20

21

22

23

24

I have a neat story here which
tells about the time when Emily Post
said "So long until tomorrow." In the
New York Herald-Tribune, the famous
author of the Book of Etiquette relates
how she is consulted by people far and
wide on the subject of the correct thing
to do on various occasions. And she,
being the country's great expert on the
subject of etiquette, advises them
concerning the proprieties.

state executive wrote to her and asked her advice about how he should get up his personal note paper and official letterheads.

As this concerned a matter of government and official dignity, Emily Post was perhaps a trifle timid. She wanted to check up on the subject, and so She went to an internationally-known jewelry house, famous for its cosmopolitan, perfect manners. There she spoke to a suave gentleman.

"I want to ask," said Emily Post,

5

7

11

10

12

14

16

17 18

20

19

21

22 23

24

25

"about the proper form to use for 2 official stationery."

And she went ahead and explained the problem.

"Can you help me? on this 6 question, she asked.

"Why certainly," responded the 8 suave gentleman, "I have it all right here.

And he reached for a handsomelooking volume.

"Let's see what Emily Post says about it, " he suggested.

And that was when America's 15 authority on etiquette said --SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.