

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

L.J. - Sunoco. Wed., Nov. 6, 1940.

"The tumult and the shouting dies", as Kipling remarks in his one really great poem. And while it dies, President Roosevelt's lead over Wendell Willkie grows larger every hour. That is, in point of electoral votes. In the matter of popular votes, it remains just about where it was. Mr. Roosevelt has about three million and a half more than Willkie. The latest figures as of five o'clock, New York time, show Mr. Roosevelt with fifty-four point two per cent of the vote; Willkie with forty-five point eight per cent. At five o'clock the figures were - Roosevelt twenty-three million, two hundred and sixteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two; Willkie nineteen million, five hundred and fifty-nine thousand, eight hundred and five. And there's one interesting fact to be noticed there. First of all, Willkie has polled more votes than any other Republican since NineteenTwenty-Eight. And his total is within two million of being as large as that of the victorious *landslide* Herbert Hoover twelve years ago. *Thus,* *But* as it stands, Willkie has polled more ballots than any other defeated candidate in the history of the nation.

~~So it will be seen that Mr. Roosevelt was f very far from~~

Willkie has definitely carried six states; Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, South Dakota and Vermont. Willkie and Governor Ralph Carr are and Willkie is leading in Indiana and North Dakota.

Perhaps the biggest news of the day is about what has happened to the candidates for Congress. The returns favor the Democrats. An unofficial count by the United Press indicates that the Republicans have lost twenty-one seats. On the other hand, the Republicans captured five Democratic seats in Congress. That leaves a net gain to the Democrats of fifteen Congressmen. However, eightyseven seats are still in doubt.

In the Senate, the Republicans won two seats and the Democrats lost three. So the Roosevelt partisans have still an overwhelming lead in the upper Chamber. And it's made all the stronger by the fact that Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia and Senator King of Utah, who were anti-New Deal Democrats, have been replaced by New Dealers.

Senator Austin of Vermont wires me a cruious aspect of of the elction up there. The total vote in Vermont was five hundred and forty-three less than it was in Nineteen Thirty-Six. But the

Republicans gained ten thousand votes and the Democrats lost seven thousand. Mr. Willkie ran behind his ticket for Senator Austin polled forty-six thousand, one hundred and eighty.

All this makes for interesting political guessing.

Will President Roosevelt in his third term have a Congress that will do anything he asks? Observers are pointing out that since Willkie has polled more than nineteen million votes, and since the vote was close even in many of the states that the President carried, he comes into his third term with no so-called mandate from the people.

HIGHLIGHTS

Let's take a look at the results and see what happened to some of the country's other celebrities in yesterday's cataclysm. For instance, remember William Lemke, Congressman from North Dakota, candidate for president on Father Coughlin's Third Party ticket in Nineteen Thirty-Six? Tonight it looks as though Lemke would become a senator. There was a three-cornered race for the toga in North Dakota. The last we heard, Lemke, running as an Independent, was leading his nearest rival, Langer, by some six thousand votes.

Out in Michigan, the voters tied an exit sign on Governor Dickinson's office, the eighty-two year old gentleman who made so many headlines by his criticisms of sin and high life. In the country districts the folks don't approve of sin either so Dickinson had started with a big lead; but the Detroit votes overwhelmed him.

For a time last night it looked as though Willkie were winning the automobile state. But today the vote of the workingmen in the big city gave the President a small Michigan plurality.

In Massachusetts there was a close race for governor, one of the closest in all the country. Evidently the folks in the

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one of the closest in all the country. Evidently the folks in the Bay State did a good deal of ticket-splitting. They gave Mr. Roosevelt an extra hundred and thirty-five thousand. But the governorship went to the Republicans; Governor Saltonstall nosing out his Democratic rival, by less than five thousand votes.

Now for New York, the home state of the President. And this time thought to be the crucial state. If Willkie could win it, ~~predicted the~~ prophesied the experts, he would have a chance for the presidency. But the President came through with a plurality of two hundred and fifty thousand.

As a matter of fact, while we were listening to the returns last night, it was not the New York results that proved to be the tip-off. The prophetic omen came shortly after nine o'clock in a dispatch from Cleveland. The CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, which had strongly supported Willkie, at that early hour conceded Ohio to the President. Whereupon it was plain to any observer that if

Wendell Willkie couldn't carry Ohio, he had lost his race. His more sanguine supporters continued to hope, and as we've heard Willkie himself didn't give up until today. But those few words that were heard shortly after nine oclock from the CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER told the tale.

Another state where Willkie's chances were supposed to be good was Pennsylvania. And where two years ago, the New Deal received a smashing set-back. After being strongly in the saddle of the Keystone State for six years, the G.O.P. toppled the New Dealers over and elected Judge James to the governorship. Well, with a couple of hundred precincts still missing, President Roosevelt carries Pennsylvania by more than two hundred thousand plurality; United States Senator Guffey has been reelected, the New Deal has control of the congressional delegation of Pennsylvania and the State House of Representatives.

To get back to my own Ohio for a moment, for almost forty years there has been a jinx on Republican governors in the Buckeye State. Not a single one of them has been reelected since

Nineteen One. But today's figures show that Governor Bricker has broken ~~with~~ that jinx, broken the record. *He goes in again*
He's reelected
by a handsome plurality *despite the fact that* although President Roosevelt carried the state easily. And Harold ~~B~~ Burton, Republican Mayor of Cleveland, *wins*
~~has won~~ a seat in the United States Senate.

There was an interesting show in Wisconsin. *out*
That's
where Senator Bob LaFollette appeared to be threatened ~~with the~~
~~loss of his seat~~ after the Progressives had lost control over the state when Republican Governor Heil was elected a couple of years ago. In the first returns, LaFollette was running behind, ~~his~~
~~Republican opponents~~. But later the returns from all but four hundred precincts showed LaFollette *well* in the lead. ~~by a good~~
~~thirty six thousand~~

Taking the governors as a whole, the political picture throughout the country hasn't changed much. Eighteen Democratic candidates were either elected or in the lead, and four Republicans. ~~The next time~~ For a while it looked as though there might be five. This morning it looked as though in New Jersey, State Senator Hendrickson had defeated Charles Edison, former Assistant Secretary

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of the Navy. But that was before the figures came in from Jersey City and Hudson County, the stronghold of Frank Hague. Those Hudson County votes tipped the scale for Edison. Although Senator Warren Barber was reelected, New Jersey showed up firmly in the grip of the Hague machine.

There was an upset in Rhode Island too. Republican Governor Vanderbilt beaten out by a Democrat named J. Howard McGrath.

Among the senatorial races, there was a surprise in Wendell Willkie's home state, Indiana. Republican Raymond E. Willis had a small but definite lead over Senator Sherman Minton, the incumbent, who not only is the incumbent, he's one of President Roosevelt's favorites, and the Democratic whip in the Senate. The returns from more than two-thirds of the precincts give the Republican a lead of almost nine thousand.

REACTIONS

What does the rest of the world think about *our* Election results? Let's take a look all around the globe, beginning with London. The London Evening Standard says: "President Roosevelt's return to the White House will cause the bleakest day Berlin has known since the beginning of the war." Another British newspaper called Mr. Roosevelt the Winston Churchill of the United States. Sir Archbold Sinclair, British Air Minister, refers to the President as "that paladin of Democracy."

Now let's dash across the seas to Canada and quote from the Gazette of Montreal, Quebec, which says, "Here in Canada, and in Britain as well, the result of yesterday's election is a welcome one."

Now for a couple of spots in South America. In Chile, no official comment, ^{but} the newspapers of the capital look upon the re-election of the President as assurance of the future of the Good Neighbor policy. In Buenos Aires, the Herald, an English-language newspaper, regards Roosevelt's victory as a triumph of common sense. In Nicaragua the Government decreed a national holiday.

How about
~~Now let's take a look at~~ the opinion of the Axis

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powers. Here for instance is Virginio Gayda, editorial spokesman for ~~Duce~~ Mussolini ~~himself~~. Gayda feels that the President's victory means a gloomy outlook for the future of the relations of the ~~Axis~~ Axis powers with the United States. And Gayda points out that all of Mr. Roosevelt's former policy was one of ideological and actively hostile attitude towards the Axis and Japan, and friendship for England.

In Berlin the Nazi newspapers feature the election news heavily but without comment. In Hamburg a paper interprets Mr. Roosevelt's victory as proving that a vast majority of the people of the United States oppose intervention in the war.

LIN YUTANG

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Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese philosopher, scholar and humorist, just back from a flying trip to Chungking, far up the Yangtze, has some interesting observations to make x concerning our American election. According to Dr. Lin, President Roosevelt now has almost the greatest opportunity in American history. He put it this way:- That during a president's first and second terms he has certain party responsibilities, various complications that ~~affects~~ most of the things he does. But, says the Chinese man of letters, now that the American people have, ~~farx~~ for the first time, granted a third term to their chief executive, Mr. Roosevelt has a unique opportunity to do everything with his eye on history, a chance to make himself a far larger figure than if he overlooks his unique opportunity.

And, Dr. Lin Yutang said, what many people are ^Saying _A today, that President Roosevelt, if he chose to do so, could unify the nation by asking Mr. Willkie to play a dominant part in the Government, perhaps take over the business of

stimulating business, speeding up industry, making things work fast and efficiently so that we may have the maximum defense in the shortest possible time, just the type of thing~~h~~ that so many believe Wendell Willkie is capable of doing.

Concerning his own country, Dr. Lin Yutang said ~~said~~ what has been said before: ~~That~~, if we want to keep Japan from overrunning the Far East, the East Indies, and the Philippines, that our ~~simplest~~ cheapest way of doing that is to supply the Chinese with the things they need to continue the war with Japan. And, at the same ~~time~~ time, line things up for our fleet so that we can have the use of Britain's great naval base^s in the Far East. He is convinced that in this way we can avoid war with Japan, keep the Japanese from helping Hitler; and, by aiding China, help Great Britain and help ~~xxx~~ ourselves.

To accomplish this he suggests two things:-

1. a loan of two hundred and fifty million dollars to China, in the form of airplanes, fuel and munitions. Second, a clear

cut statement, without any alliance, just a statement that we will stand by the Chinese. He is sure this would be far less expensive for us than a war with Japan and would accomplish the same results.

WILLKIE

And how did Wendell Willkie accept his defeat? In characteristic Willkie fashion - with a grin and a joke. Mrs. Willkie was the first in the family to concede that her husband no longer had a chance.

Reporters asked Willkie what he is going to do now? And he replied with a characteristic grin: "Rest! We're going somewhere for a vacation, but I can't tell you where because I don't know, " said he.

Then turning serious he again thanked all who so whole-heartedly worked for his election -- also the millions of his supporters. Then he added that he believed if anything more deeply than ever in the principles he championed.

"I think their ultimate adoption in America is indispensable to the preservation of this free way of life," he said and then continued:- "I know the millions of those who worked for me and

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supported me shall continue as I shall to work for the unity of our people." And he capped this with the remark that ~~there~~ he ends the campaign as he entered it, without any ill-will or bitterness toward anybody.

Mrs. Willkie seemed, if anything, to be relieved. She told the newspaper men that personally she was happy ^{now} and never ~~had~~ wanted ~~the~~ ^{any} limelight. "But," she added, "after all I really believe in my husband. Wendell made a magnificent showing," she said, "and I'm proud of the stand he took." She said this morning that last night by way of a change she had really slept.

Willkie lost no time sending the conventional telegram of congratulations to President Roosevelt, which the President promptly acknowledged. Mr. Roosevelt also received a telegram from Willkie's running mate, Senator McNary of Oregon. That telegram Mr. Roosevelt answered with particular warmth, thanking McNary for what he called his "generous and therefore characteristic message."

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ROOSEVELT

President Roosevelt made one thing clear today. Though he expressed himself amicably about his opponents in general, there's one whom he doesn't forgive. Yes, you probably guessed it -- John L. Lewis.

One of the things the President did to celebrate his triumph was to lay a cornerstone, a cornerstone for a new post office at Hyde Park where he lives. While the ceremonies were being prepared, a group of workmen stood in the background. They were carrying placards, and the burden of those placards was an invitation to Lewis to quit. One of them read:- "When Lewis resigns, labor will prosper."

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt was a group of White House correspondents hoping for something different in the way of a post-election day story. The President gave them a broad hint. "Head the other way," he said to the reporters, nodding towards the placards. Then he added pointedly: "There's your story." That didn't leave much doubt about the trend of Mr. Roosevelt's mind in his moment of victory.

Lewis himself would have nothing to say about the election.

HULL

One of the important statements of the day was made by Secretary Hull, who took the election results as an endorsement of the foreign policies of the Administration. In his formal statement Secretary Hull declared that the nation can now go forward with the fullest measure of practical teamwork by the government and the people in the continuance of those foreign policies. Then he appealed for a spirit of non-partisanship and non-factionalism, to which he added that "the consciousness of the tremendous responsibility upon all of us should overshadow any sense of personal elation or disappointment over the election result."

Oh yes, Hugh, what do you say about some teamwork here?