

LONDON

P.L. - Linnoc. Friday, June 23, 1939

Common

g. 190

The English Parliament <sup>was in a ferment</sup> ~~became aroused~~ today over the

blockading of Tientsin by the Japanese. A significant part of the debate in the Commons was that the protest came from a conservative member of the House. He asked the Prime Minister whether he would inform the Japanese government that the indignities to the British subjects may have serious consequences for Japanese nationals in British territories throughout the world. Prime Minister

Chamberlin replied with the information that the Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, was about to see the Japanese Ambassador on that subject this afternoon, and he added:—"I have no doubt the Foreign Secretary will make it clear to the Japanese Ambassador what we think of these intolérable insults."

In other words, "you <sup>d</sup> better be careful how you kick our people around - remember there are quite a few of yours on our territory."

The foreign secretary has just seen the Japanese Ambassador according to a late bulletin.

Tension is so high in London that tonight there is a police guard around the Japanese Embassy.

PHILIPPINES

77

When Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act, giving independence to the Philippines, everybody supposed that question was settled for good and all. But now it appears that the Filipinos themselves regret their long campaign for independence. More and more during the last few months one hears opinions that ~~giving away~~ giving away the Philippines is a mistake.

A few weeks ago I started to write a magazine article for the COMMENTATOR about Judge ~~John W.~~ Haussermann, the Number One American citizen of Manila. <sup>The</sup> Judge ~~Haussermann~~ told me that the giving away of the Philippines would be not merely a pity, but a disaster. He declared that it <sup>would</sup> mean the complete obliteration of the white man, not merely from the Far East, but from the Pacific. Great Britain would be forced out of Singapore, the French out of Indo-China, the Dutch out of their East Indies. And probably even Australia would fall to the Japanese.

Today we encounter another angle on that Philippine question. The angle is this:- The United States is more likely to get into war with Japan over the Philippines if she gives them up than if

she holds them. *So says:-*

~~That angle does not come from any resident of the Philippines or from any interested person. It comes from W.P. Courtney, Associate Editor of COLLIERS, who was sent over to the Philippines to investigate that question. And Courtney comes back with the report that we've never appreciated, never realized, the possibilities of the Philippines. If we hold on to them, the United States will be completely self-sufficient. Courtney's report bears out what Judge Haussermann told me, that the Philippines offer a new frontier, a place of enormous wealth.~~

8  
And here's a curious statement <sup>*he makes:*</sup> ~~in that article~~

~~Bill Courtney~~ <sup>*HR*</sup> quotes a Japanese publisher in Tokyo as uttering these words:- "Most Japanese will agree with me that by holding the Philippines, America can guarantee the peace of the Pacific for generations to come."

~~Should we give up such a rich possession? The Philippines are ours, just as legally as the State of Louisiana and all the other land in the Louisiana Purchase.~~

SCIENCE

Many solemn warnings have been handed out that the next war would be destructive, so devastating that it would completely wipe out everything we know as civilization. The question came up at a meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. That warning was answered by Dr. R. F. Moulton, who is not only Secretary of the Association but a distinguished astronomer and mathematician. And he declared that warning to be nonsense, at least in effect. Because, he explained, "our civilization today is too solidly ~~entrenched~~ established and deeply entrenched." He said people who talk about the destructive powers of science seem to have lost sight of the even greater constructive abilities of scientists. ~~And he said further--~~ "Modern civilization and the men who make it are in their morning hours. ~~Let me say at once that~~ Scientists on the whole have no fear of deterioration of humanity for a long time to come." *said the learned doctor.* "Nor do they fear that civilization will be destroyed."

49

BARTER

Uncle Sam and John Bull are bent on showing Hitler that Germany is not the only country that can do foreign business by barter. An agreement was signed in London today, an agreement between ourselves and Great Britain. It provides for the trading of thirty million dollars' worth of American cotton for thirty million dollars' worth of British rubber. And, to guard against any possibility of these stocks being dumped cheaply in the markets, they are to be held as war stocks for at least seven years, unless war were to break out sooner.

Of course this agreement has to be ratified by the Senate of the American States. Senator Jim Burns of South Carolina is going to take it under his wing, plead for it before his fellow senators. ~~He explained that it's only the first move in a barter program of the United States. It will be expanded. The government will try to make similar arrangements with other countries and with this one as an example there shouldn't be any difficulty in that.~~

MUSA DAGH

Back in the War days of Nineteen Fifteen, a brave group of mountain peasants made history in a small way. For forty days they successfully fought off the Turkish soldiers. That gallant episode was made into a novel by the German writer, Franz Werfel, *a story* called:- "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh."

And now it seems that a still ~~grimmer~~ <sup>grimmer</sup> fate confronts the peasants of Musa Dagh. That mountain since the War has been under French control, and the French government is on the verge of signing a defensive alliance with the Turkish government. One clause of the treaty provides that France should surrender the province of Alexandretta to Turkey. And that province of Alexandretta includes the mountain of Musa Dagh. And that's why the peasants of Musa Dagh are now in a desperate mood. ~~Their representative~~ <sup>Their representative</sup> ~~They told~~ ~~the French officials in Syria~~ Their representative told the French officials in Syria, "The Turks shall never take us alive. If France abandons us to our enemies, we will kill our wives and children with our own hands and die on the battlefield." The whole tribe will ~~even~~ commit suicide sooner than fall into the hands of the Turks.

NEUTRALITY

51  
Some time next week Congress ~~has got to~~ <sup>must</sup> ~~eighten up~~  
~~its suspenders and~~ tackle a job that has been postponed all  
year: ~~That is~~ the ~~new~~ neutrality bill. ~~And~~ The approach of which  
~~that~~ distasteful ~~job has got several~~ <sup>gives our legislators the</sup> ~~congressmen nervous.~~  
fitters.

At a press conference last week, ~~the President told the~~  
~~newspaper men that it was most desirable that Congress pass the~~  
~~bill offered by Representative Sol Bloom of New York.~~ Mr. Roosevelt  
explained that if Congress would adjourn without acting and that  
if a war broke out, it would put the United States in a difficult  
position. That phrase, "if a war broke out", <sup>caught the</sup> ~~attracted the keen~~  
ear of ~~Republican~~ Representative Edith ~~Morse~~ Rogers of  
Massachusetts. She wants to know what ~~the President means by it,~~  
what information <sup>the President</sup> ~~he~~ has that makes him think a war might break out.  
So she's going to offer a resolution which will ~~convey a request~~  
~~upon the President. It will~~ ask him to place before the House  
"such information as may be in his possession which indicates that  
actual war is imminent. ~~between certain countries on the continent~~  
~~of Europe."~~ She adds that the President will be asked to do this  
provided it be not incompatible with the public interest. There's

the string to <sup>it</sup> ~~that resolution~~. The chances ~~no doubt~~ are fifty-  
to-one ~~that~~ if the White House has any information not  
available to newspapers, it would be declared "incompatible with  
the public interest to make it public."



SQUALUS

2  
Still Another vivid and dramatic tale was heard today by the naval court of inquiry into the SQUALUS disaster. It was told by Rear Admiral Cole, the seasoned chief of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The story he related illustrated the extraordinary speed with which Uncle Sam's Navy can move to cope with an emergency.

It was on May Twenty-Third, said the Admiral, that he realized something was wrong with the SQUALUS, when he found he was unable to make contact by radio. It was then, and before he knew anything definite, that <sup>the</sup> Rear Admiral Cole promptly telephoned the naval station at New London, Connecticut, ordering the salvage ship <sup>Falcon</sup> ~~SAULKER~~ to be made ready instantly and to stand by for an emergency call. The next thing he did, ~~and~~ without waiting for any ~~further definite~~ news, was to radio a command to the submarine SCULPIN, sister ship of the SQUALUS, to go immediately to the spot where the SQUALUS had dived and see whether something was wrong.

All this, ~~let me repeat,~~ before Admiral Cole had any definite knowledge that ~~something had gone wrong with~~ the SQUALUS <sup>had</sup> ~~sunk.~~  
~~In other words, he was prepared beforehand.~~

Then let's see a little further how the Navy reacts to

3  
emergencies. As soon as <sup>the</sup> Admiral ~~Cole~~ had telephoned, the ~~submarine~~ <sup>Falcon,</sup> which even then was ready, weighed anchor and sailed immediately for Portsmouth. And by twelve forty-one, nineteen minutes to one, the SCULPIN was at the scene of the accident and her officers sent a radio message that they had caught sight of the smoke bomb <sup>signals</sup> ~~from the sunken submarine.~~ Eleven minutes later the SCULPIN radioed in:- "We now see the marker buoy which the <sup>Squalus</sup> ~~SCULPIN~~ released."

Thereupon Admiral Cole telephoned to the Navy Yard at Boston and to the Chief of Naval Operations at Washington. He thus reported that the SQUALUS was down and apparently in trouble. He then proceeded to squat himself aboard a navy tug. Under his personal supervision the tug started rattling to the SQUALUS.

On the following day the <sup>Falcon</sup> ~~submarine~~ arrived <sup>at the scene,</sup> ~~on the spot,~~ and the rest we know.

~~And that's the way the United States Navy operates in a right spot.~~

The court of inquiry adjourned today and will not convene again until the SQUALUS has been <sup>raised.</sup> ~~fished up from the bottom~~ <sup>that may take a month or more.</sup> ~~of the sea. That'll take at least a month, and probably more.~~

FILIBUSTER

There's a peculiar situation in that filibuster in the Senate. One of the leaders of <sup>the</sup> ~~that~~ group of silver senators is Key Pitman of Nevada. ~~Now~~ <sup>As</sup> a rule he's one of the wheel horses of the administration, a strong upholder of New Deal movements. But by joining in this filibuster <sup>Key Pitman is</sup> ~~by~~ throwing sand into the machinery <sup>for the</sup> ~~of~~ passing <sup>of</sup> two of the President's pet measures, the money bill and the new NineteenForty Relief Bill.

54  
Senator Barkley, the majority leader, apparently got sore at his <sup>Filibustering</sup> Democratic colleagues today. He said if they didn't quit he was going to crack down. When somebody asked him, "What do you mean <sup>by</sup> crack down?" the Kentucky Senator did not reply.

Senator Pitman explained in passionate terms the attitude of himself and his western colleagues. ~~He said~~ "The western states' <sup>he shouted</sup> are not going to be bulldozed constantly by departments of the government." And he continued:- "We've suffered a great deal in the ~~the~~ west <sup>by</sup> relying on administrations, but now we're going to rely on Congress." At another stage of the debate he declared that three hundred and eighty thousand people had been thrown out of jobs on account of Secretary Morgenthau's



LOAN PROGRAM

25  
~~Republican~~ critics today started picking on President Roosevelt's new lending program, the program to make loans of three billions, eight hundred and sixty millions over a period of the next few years. ~~As you will recall,~~ The President declared *all this would mean* ~~that it meant no expense to the government;~~ nothing out of the taxpayers' pockets. Everything <sup>to</sup> ~~would~~ be self-liquidating. And that's the feature ~~that was~~ criticized by ~~Republican~~ Senator Reed of Kansas. <sup>he:-</sup> ~~he~~ said:- "I don't think the President would know a self-liquidating project from a forty-five thousand ton battleship." ~~And he added:-~~ "This administration has lost all sense of proportion in its spending." *said the Senator,*

*Today there*  
~~At this identical moment there is~~ was a conference in the White House on that particular subject. The President sent for all the leaders of the administration;- Secretary Morgenthau, Jesse Jones of the R.F.C., Budget Director Smith, Senator Barkley, Senator Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Wagner, and ~~several~~ others. ~~It was~~

~~intimated that the main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the latest efforts by the President on that subject. He wants Congress to cut out all tax exemptions on the bonds to be issued to finance that three billion, eight hundred and sixty million lending program. No more tax-exempt securities, is Mr. Roosevelt's hope.~~

OFFICIALS

President Roosevelt has picked the heads of two of the new government agencies he has created. ( I mean the agencies he established under the powers given him recently by Congress. )

56  
16  
One of the most important ~~things~~ of these is the Federal Loan Agency, the body established by merging a lot of other government agencies, including the <sup>Rec</sup> ~~Construction~~ Finance Corporation. The head of this new loan agency is Jesse Jones of Texas, Chairman of the R.F.C. This was more or less expected. In fact it has been rumored that there would be <sup>trouble in</sup> ~~the deuce and all to pay in~~ the ranks of the New Deal if Jesse Jones did not get that important job.

Another of the new <sup>Is</sup> reorganized bureaus is the new Works Agency. To ~~be the~~ head ~~of~~ that, Mr. Roosevelt nominated <sup>S</sup> John M. Carmody, who ~~was~~ <sup>has been</sup> up to now <sup>^</sup> head of ~~the~~ Rural Electrification ~~Administration.~~

VIRGINIA DARE

Nearly Everybody knows <sup>or has forgotten</sup> ~~or should know~~ that Virginia Dare was the first <sup>British child</sup> ~~white baby~~ born in America. The thing that nobody knows and many people would like to know, is whatever happened to Virginia Dare? What became of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony at Roanoke Island in North Carolina? It has been one of the outstanding mysteries of early American history. And now it is believed that ~~this~~ mystery may be solved.

57  
Virginia Dare's grandfather, John White, was the English Governor of <sup>the Colony.</sup> ~~Virginia~~. Soon after the <sup>English</sup> ~~colony~~ settled on Roanoke Island, White sailed back for England to get more supplies. ~~When~~ <sup>In England</sup> ~~he returned back home~~, he found a great deal of political excitement. There was the Spanish Armada for one thing. Naturally, at such times the colonists in <sup>America</sup> ~~Virginia~~ were perforce forgotten. So several years elapsed and it was not until Fifteen Ninety-One, that Governor White was able to return to <sup>America</sup> ~~America~~. And when he did ~~come~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~back to America, back to Roanoke Island~~, he could find no traces of his daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter, <sup>and</sup> ~~no traces~~ of the colony that he had left except a plundered camp-site. It was generally believed that the colonists were wiped out by Indians, but that was only a conjecture.

Two years ago, a motorist in North Carolina found a piece of quartz with words carved on it. He found it by accident, some fifty miles away from Roanoke Island. The inscription on that piece of quartz was:- "Ananias Dare and Virginia went hence unto Heaven Fifteen Ninety-One."

58  
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On the other side of that piece of quartz was a message in seventeen lines, a message that needed to be translated, since it was in Elizabethan English. And this was the meaning of it. I quote:- "Father, soon after you went to England we came hither. Only misery and war for two years. Above half dead ere two years more from sickness, twenty-four surviving. Soon after this the savages, feigning the spirits were angry suddenly murdered all save seven of us. My child and Ananias too were slain with much misery. We buried all about four miles east of this river upon a small hill. Names are all written there upon a rock. To any savage who will show this unto you and show you hither we promise to give great plenty presents." These words were signed "E.W.D.", which presumably meant "Elizabeth White Dare."

58 1/2

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Of course the discovery of that piece of quartz was

an exciting find of enormous importance to historians. Ever since then they've been looking for the rock that Eleanor Dare mentioned, the rock placed over the bodies of her dead husband and daughter. Today, Dr. H.J. Pearce, President of Brenau College in Georgia, announced that he has found that rock. It is a heavy granite stone and on it are carved these words:- "Here lieth Ananias Dare and Virginia, father, savages murdered all save seven. Names written here, may God have mercy." Signed "Eleanor Dare."

9  
9/14  
And s-l-u-Monday,