## LOWELL THOMAS BROADCAST FOR THE LITERARY DIGEST FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931

EDISON

GOOD EVENING. EVERYBODY:

There was one bit of news last evening that I didn't mention. It was the will of Thomas Alva Edison. I read through the various accounts that came in and one thing particularly interested me, and I looked for it. It was -- HOW MUCH DID THE GREAT INVENTOR LEAVE? HOW MUCH OF A FORTUNE HAD BEEN ACCUMULATED BY THE MAN WHOSE INVENTIONS HAD MADE BILLIONS UPON BILLIONS IN WEALTH? But that was a piece of information which I couldn't find. Not last night.

Edison left the bulk of his estate to two sons. He left nothing to his wife, because, as the will stated, she was already amply provided for.

The amount that the Miracle Man of Modern Invention

left to sons Charles and Theodore comes to 12 million dollars -
but that doesn't tell the story, because Edison had already turned

over the bulk of his fortune to his wife.

I have an International News Service dispatch here which relates that Mrs. Edison's wealth is now estimated at between 25 and forty million dollars. She received

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most of it from her husband in the form of gifts during their 46 years of married life. Each week Edison received royalty checks on his many great inventions, and part of these sums he turned over to Mrs. Edison.

During a period of 14 years, his royalty checks are said to have averaged 25,000 dollars a week -- or an annual income of one million = 300,000 dollars. In addition, Edison had holdings in many companies which paid him large dividends. Edison is said to have held a complete monopoly of the phonograph and the motion picture during the life of the patents on these two great inventions, of his. The patents ran for 17 years.

All in all, it appears that the man called greatest of inventors, earned and amassed a large fortune -- although, of course, it was only a mere pittance of the compared with fabulous wealth created by the Edison inventions. and the inventor himself wore baggy trousers, slept in his clothes in his laborato paid mighty little attention to money.

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Two men were taken out of a living grave today. They had been buried alive for six days.

Last Saturday there was an explosion in a coal mine at Mocanaqua, Pennsylvania. There was a roar far under the earth. Tons and tons of coal and rock crashed down. Six men were buried. Two of them were killed outright by the explosion; two more were victims of the dreaded gases; the two remaining miners were trapped. They were alive all right but they were almost without hope. Rescuers worked for six days and today, says the Associated Press, the two men were taken out alive.

The doctors say they will recover all right. A few days of rest and they will be themselves again, after those six days of black nightmare.

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At Lawrence, Massachusetts, a man has disappeared, and they believe he has been kidnapped.

A textile strike is on at 5 Lawrence, and one of the leaders of the strike has been Mitchell Schulman, a 7 Philadelphia labor organizer. They call 8 him Red Mike.

Well. Red Mike led a 10 demonstration in front of one of the 11 textile mills last night and when it was 12 over three men in an automobile offered 13 to drive him to labor headquarters. He 14 accepted, and he hasn't been seen since. 15 He had an appointment with a room-mate, 16 but didn't show up.

They've been hunting x for him 18 but haven't been able to find him. The Associated Press reports that nobody can guess where he has gone, so the strikers and the police have an idea that Red Mike Schulman was kidnapped.

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This afternoon a revolution in Brazil came to a quick end. In the city of Pernambuco government troops opened fire on the mutineers, and that had prompt results.

The United Press tells us that the revolutionary movement broke out suddenly. Part of the 21st Battalion of Cavalry revolted. The rebel troops killed their commanding officer, and also a major, and took the rest of the officers prisoners.

Then government troops marched against the insurgents and surrounded them in their headquarters. The International News Service relates that soon after the shooting began the rebels ran up the white flag and surrendered.

That another revolution to add to the history of Latin america.

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We now come to the subject of <sup>2</sup> General Ma - you spell it M-A - Ma. He is a Chinese military leader. I suppose on the left flank of General Ma has the army next to the one commanded by General Pa.

All of this fine family spirit comes in connection with the argument between Japan and Soviet Russia. Mikado's government charged the Bolsheviks with sending armies and ammunition to the Chinese forces. that are fighting against the Japaness. The Soviets came back, as the Associated Press reminds us, with the statement that it wasn't so. It was all a rumor started by irresponsible persons. HWhat do you mean, irresponsible persons?

That, in effect, is what the Japanese ambassador to Moscow sat And then he told plain out where the Japanese got the information. They got it from General Ma.

No, it wasn't what General Ma said to General Pa. The maternal General simply made a general report on what the

Russians have been doing. He declares that he has an agreement with them according to which he receives military airplanes, aviators, and anti-aircraft guns. General Ma also adds that he has in his army Soviet officers who are drilling his troops.

That's the way the Japanese ambassador put it up to the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, on the authority of General Ma.

The authorities at Moscow replied by saying that General Ma was talking through his maternal hat. They morely state definitely and positively that they have been rendering no assistance either to General Ma or General Pa or any other Chinese general.

The Japanese are warning the Russians against sending any more troops into the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Part of that railway is under Soviet jurisdiction. But the Japs say they don't want any more of the Red Army marching in. The Japanese point out

that if this should happen they would feel compelled to expand their own military activities. They'd have to take a still larger slice of Manchuria under their control.

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The row between the Washington administration and the advocates of a big navy is blowing into a regular gale. Secretary -of-state Stimson today came to the defense of President Hoover in his controversy with the head of the Navy League. The Secretary is quoted by the New York Evening Post as being emphatic in denying two particular things that the head of the Navy League has stated.

One of the charges against the President is that he made a secret agreement with Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain at the time the Prime Minister visited the President at Rapidan Camp. Secretary Stimson says that it isn't so. It's a false charge.

The second accusation is that the State Department refused to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee important information about the London Naval Treaty. Secretary Stimson says that isn't so either. False again.

Meanwhile, President Hoover has declared that he will organize a

committee to investigate the charges of the Navy League, and prove that they are all wrong. The statement from the White House declares that the objects of the inquiry are to call attention to the tissue of falsehoods spread by Mr. Gardner of the Navy League, and secondly, to show the minimum true purpose of the falsehoods and the people who are interested in them.

They say that the matter will, be taken into Congress.

While all this is going on, the Navy League, is sticking to its contention that by cutting down naval expenditures the President is dangerously weakening the power of the United States on the seas.

With all the talk about the gold standard, gold reserves, and so on, it seems quite appropriate to have a few interesting facts about gold -- facts that do not concern the financial situation.

We are reminded that gold, while so important in the affairs of the world, is really one of the most useless of metals. It is so useless that even the men of the Stone Age couldn't find anything to do with it, except make ornaments.

This week's Literary Digest quotes an article by Doctor Frank Thone, writing for Science Service, in which we are told that gold was one of the first metals farmout -- perhaps the very first.

In the relics of the Stone Age that have come down to us are some interesting bits of gold ornament. In the dim ancient past of Egypt and Babylonia, the yellow metal was used for decoration.

Yes, that Literary Digest article tells us that men worked with gold long

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before they knew anything about iron.

But those early craftsmen of pre-historic humanity never did succeed in finding any practical use to which gold could be put. It wasn't hard enough to be of any service, either in making tools or weapons.

It wasn't until modern times that some small use could be found for the precious metal. Its valuable qualities are that it doesn't tarnish, and acids don't affect it. But even so, the only service to which it is put is in certain chemical processes. And even in these gold doesn't do the job as well as platinum.

It seems as if/all the thousands of years of civilization, the verdict on gold remains the same -- beautiful but useless. And yet this beautiful but useless stuff forms a center around which the financial and economic affairs of our world revolve.

What man wont do - for gold.

The night before last we had word that prosperity was returning to the Pacific coast, and tonight the good word comes from the South.

Textile factories are showing an encouraging increase of activity. In New Orleans, says the Associated Press, 178 new business concerns have started operations since the first of the year, and 193 old ones have expanded their activities. Customs collections this year are running thirty per cent over last year.

Ship building shows a boom at Newsport News, Virginia. A number of ships have been built including two liners at a cost of eight million dollars each.

In Tennessee the business in

electric power is away ahead of last year. And in Memphis the sale of natural gas has jumped to twenty-five million cubic feet a day.

Three years ago the figure was five million cubic fee.

In east Tennessee a new three million dollar aluminum plant has started up again.

In Florida the oranges and grapefruit industry is taking on additional help, while in Savanna, Georgia, a large paper manufacturing company has just completed plans to enlarge its plant at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

These dry industrial facts have the sound of sweet music from the tand, down where the cottom blossoms grow.

The \*\*\* National Association of Manufacturers, had its annual meeting today in New York, and proceeded to give out figures which show a substantial increase in various kinds of business, all along the line.—all over the country.

Here's another from the Far Mast. At Shanghai today there was a meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Pacific in this case applies to the ocean, but it also is intended to signify peaceful.

Things weren't so peaceful in today's session. In fact, there was a loud and uproarious row, and the reason was that one grave oriental gentleman called another grave eximatia oriental gentleman an exceedingly oriental name. He called him a dog-faced dwarf, and possibly also a son of a dog-faced dwarf.

The Institute of Pacific Relations, says the International News Service, was debating the question of whether or not the Russians are interfering in the quarrel between the Chinese and the Japanese. The debate grew warm and turned into an exchange of dog-faced compliments between the Chinese and the Japanese delegates. One of the leading Chinese delegates was L. T. Chen who is the executive secretary for the Institute of Pacific Relations in China.

Mr. Chen is a Yale man. He also studied at Harvard.

In the course of his American scholastic ax career he distinguished

himself as an orator.

Well, he distinguished himself today as an orator, because it was he who in the solemn debate, turned to one of the Japanese delegates and called him a dog-faced dwarf!

Now, I wonder where he learned that - at Yale or at Harvard?

Anyway, there was an instant uproar. There was roaring and shouting and the chairman had to adjourn the session to keep the delegates from coming to blows, just as I am now compelled to adjourn to keep from coming to blows with announcer, Alvin Bach, and,

SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.