A message was delivered today with pomp and circumstance. Not even the well known musical composition by the British composer Elgar could be more pompous, and surrounded by greater circumstance. The message was from Hitler. It was flown by special courier from Germany to Turkey, and was handed over to the German Ambassador there. - von Papen. Ambassador von Papen thereupon proceeded to the quarters of the Turkish President, and presented it to him the document - in the presence of the Turkish Foreign Minister. The President of Turkey responded with ceremony, expressing his appreciation. This is followed by word that the Turkish Cabinet has been called into special session to hear the message from Hitler. The Cabinet session, we are told further, is to be attended by the chief of staff of the Turkish Army: A reply is to be made, a reply by radio within twenty-four hours.

Now, what's in the Hitler message which was delivered as though it were the pronouncement of some mighty oracle? There is nothing certain about it, but the report is that Hitler gives assurances to Turkey. The document is said to contain a pledge that Nazi Germany will not attack the Turkish Republic, has no designs

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on the Dardanelles. It is reported to explain that the huge movement of the blitzkrieg machine into Bulgaria is not aimed in the direction of Turkey.

This would seem, on the face of it, to be altogether in the direction of peace and good-will - so far as Tarkiskxx German-Turkish relations are concerned. However, there are some hints that the guarantee may be part of a larger proposition. A German newspaper makes significant mention of the means that Berlin used in Rumania and Bulgaria - taking over those two countries. Speaking of Turkey, the Nazi newspaper says, "Even there Britain could be attacked with the same political means." We know something about the Wazi devices used in Rumania and Bulgaria - a mixture of friendship, threats, promises. Persuasion with gun in hand. So Hitler's portentous message to Turkey today might well give a pledge as part of the maneuver to draw Turkey from the side of Great Britain into the Nazi orbit.

If we suppose that Hitler really has no intention of moving down the Turkish way, no designs on the Dardanelles - what

then? What is that mighty war machine doing in Bulgaria?

Easy to make the inference -- Greece. It may seem hard to believe that Hitler is making all those mighty moves in the Balkans just to rescue his pal Mussolini from the little Greek army, but there is no doubt that Greece is at least one of the objectives.

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A significant note was struck in Berlin today. A Nazi spokesman, in talking of the diplomatic relations between Germany and Greece, used the words -- "Not good". Hitherto, the Berlin attitude has been that in spite of the Greek-Italian War, German Greek relations were all right -- normal.

Today in Soviet Russia the newspapers were splashed with big black headlines. What was the story so heavily publicized?

Why, the Moscow diplomatic note expressing disapproval of the German push into Bulgaria. The newspaper headlines bore a definite underscoring - emphasizing the new attitude of the Soviets.

For the first time during the present war, Stalin has spoken against something done by Hitler. The declaration, though really quite mild, is the more impressive for being unusual.

The Soviet press today reiterated the Moscow rebuke to Bulgaria, the contention that the entrance of the German army to that kingdom could not be considered in the interest of peace in the Balkans. It was very different when Germany invaded Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium. Then the Soviet attitude was -

okay. The Reds argued that those aggressions were all in the logic of war, couldn't be helped. Now that the Balkans are touched, the tone changes. The Communists make their first diplomatic move against the Nazis, indicating of course the age-old Russian interest in the affairs of the Slavic nations of that area. It is not peace that the Soviets are concerned about, but the Balkans.

What are the Nazis saying about the new tone taken by their pals under the Red Flag? The Berlin comment is chilly. In general it is that Germany will play its hand out in the Near East, no matter who objects.

In Bulgaria itself, no publicity whatever is being given to the Soviet protes. The Bulgarian people have a huge impression of the Slav Colussus that is Russia; and obviously the Bulgarian government doesn't want them to know that the Soviets don't like what's going on. The Bulgarian authorities handed the Moscow diplomatic note to the correspondents of the foreign press, but withheld it from their own nespapers.

The British are pulling out, breaking relations. The British
Minister announced that at ten o'clock tomorrow morning he will
sever diplomatic contacts between London and Bulgaria.

There's quieting word in the Far Eastern war crisis peaceable, reassuring, something like the voice of the dove of peace. Today in London, the Japanese Ambassador had a conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The Ambassador presented to the Prime Minister a note from Tokyo - a declaration by the Makado's Foreign Office. While this was occurring, the rumor in London was that the Tokyo note gave Great Britain a pledge, a promise. It was said to contain a declaration that Japan has no intention of attacking the British Empire anywhere. This was only an unofficial report, but it gained some strongly implied confirmation when the Japanese Ambassador emerged from Number Ten Downing Street. He told newspapermen that his conference with Churchill had - alleviated Anglo-Japanese tension. The United Press dispatch uses this phraseology - "He expressed the opinion that the Far Eastern crisis was dissipated."

A Japanese guarantee not to attack the British Empire anywhere must, of course, be taken as an important pronouncement - definitely mollifying, tranquilizing. Though, to be sure, it does not

apply to other areas where Japan might do a bit of pushing - like the Dutch East Indies or French Indo-China.

In this latter area, Japan is completing a large operation - a diplomatic surgical operation of slicing off a large chunk of

Indo-Chinese territory. We hear today that the French colony will

lose a good deal, yet not as much as originally demanded. The claim

of course was made by next-door Siam, but the Siamese had so much

backing by Tokyo, that it was virtually a Japanese piece of business.

An outright ultimatum was presented to the French colonial authorities - so we are informed today. A Japanese spokesman in Indo-China admitted that Tokyo had served an ultimatum on France, but he denied that the diplomatic paper contained any threat of war. This spokesman added that the negotiations for an agreement were virtually complete, and that the treaty will be signed tomorrow or the next day - at Tokyo.

Britain reports heavy air-raiding tonight, a rain of bombs along the Channel - and a heavy attack on a city in Wales. Last night it was the Welsh port of Swanses, blasted from the sky, which reminded the United Press reporter of Coventry. Tonight again -

Here's an interesting sort of war schedule. The Nazis to be in London June and in New York shortly afterward. This comes on the authority of Edwin Thorne of Oshkosh, an American returning from Paris. He says that German officers in the conquered capital gave him the Hitler schedule for the next few months. In London by June, New York soon after. The German officers, relates Thorne, proceeded to explain just how the blitzkrieg would succeed in getting to New York. The explanation is a little bit cryptic - something in the fashion of a mysterious oracle. "You Americans will be sold out," said the German officers. Presumably somebody is going to sell New York to Hitler. Maybe the Nazis have heard the Dutch bought the place from the Indians, and think it's a good idea. I wonder how many Marks they're prepared to offer - those block Marks.

Apparently the debate on the Lend-Lease Bill is about ended. There's a report that the Senators of the opposition held a meeting today and talked about the advisability of a filibuster an attempt to talk the bill to death. But they decided that a filibuster would be - unwise. Ex Let the debate be concluded, and go on to the amendments - these to be the subject of some more debate. There are plenty of amendments, and it is plank the plan of the opposition, to argue each one fully and at length. They are playing for time, hoping to increase public opinion against the bill for all-out aid to Britain. The opposition Senators are urging people to write to their Representatives in protest against what the opposition calls - "The war dictator bill." They say that they themselves are being deluged with mail supporting their stand.

Today's debate featured the speeches of four Senators two in favor of the Lend-Lease plan, and two against. Senator
Wagner of New York, who himself was born in Germany, called for the
passage of the bill. His address was read to the Senate, since
the Senator himself is in Florida recuperating from illness.

Senator Wagner denounced both the Axis powers and Soviet Russia, saying - "They hate us because, by the strength of our example, we lay bare to their own people their inherent weakness, tyranny tyranny and immorality."

Senator Schwartz of Wyoming rebuked the Senate for all the speech-making and delay, for doing what he described in these words, "killing time while the Germans are killing English woman and children and the aged and infirm."

Senator Wiley, in attacking the bill, proposed a substitute - a straight loan to Great Britain. An eleven million dollar loan - secured by collateral. He indicated the opinion that Great Britain has collateral for that amount, which could be put up as security. He also advocated that we acquire British islands in the Caribbean and Bermuda.

The last speaker was Senator Nye of North Dakota.

The veteran isolationist denounced the British Empire. He called

Britain - "a pseudo-democracy"; also - "the greatest aggressor in world history."

There's a report that the White House is considering the advisability of accepting a compromise amendment - an amendment relating to armament of the Navy and Army. This would prohibit the President from transferring such things as warships to Britain without the special consent of Congress. The amendment is sponsored by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming who is a supporter of the Lend-Lease Bill.

From the White House we have a denunciation of rumors about what the President is likely to do once the bill is passed. Presidential Secretary Steve Early issued a blast against a report that two of the principal defense production heads are to resign, Messrs. Knudsen and Biggers. Upon their stepping out, President Roosevelt will take the defense production management into his own hands, run it with the aid of the Cabinet. Steve Early denounced this as - perfectly silly. Said he thought the rumor was spread by trouble-makers. He explained that under the Lend-Lease Bill the President intended that the making of armament should remain under the direction of the present production chiefs - the office of production management headed by Knudsen and Hillman. But

turning out the armament will be of course only one-half of the program under the Lend-Lease Bill. The other half would be - deciding who's to get the war material. Such decisions, in the realm of high international politics, would be made by the President and the Cabinet. They would decide which nation would get what, and how much - in the distribution of the vast amounts of machinery of war.

President Roosevelt today remarked that the nation faces a worse crisis than it did when he took the office of President - eight years ago. Yes, just eight years, For this is March the Fourth, which used to be Inauguration Day - until the date was changed. Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency on March Fourth, Nineteen Thirty-Three. Memory is keen of conditions at that time - the panic, the depression. And Today he remarked that then it was an internal crisis for the nation, now a world crisis which places the United States in an even greater peril.

It is serious indeed to hear that a man has been arrested on a charge of posing as an agent of the F.B.I. J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation is engaged in a vital task of the war crisis -- hunting out foreign spies, and detecting sabotage, protecting the national defense industries. It's all the more sinister to hear that such an imposter pretended to be a friend of President Roosevelt with an inside track at the White House.

The man involved was for a while a part-time clerk in the alien registration. He is now unemployed. There are two women in the case, both actresses. One - Catherine Conrad. The other -- Joyce Doncaster. The two girls are room-mates. He met Catherine Conrad while she was playing in a show in Boston. He represented to her that he was an agent of the F.B.I. Likewise that he had important political influence, and was close to PresidentRoosevelt. The plot thickens when we are told that Catherine Conrad is of foreign birth and not a citizen. She wanted to become naturalized, get citizenship papers. They say the bogus F.B.I. man and pretended friend of the President told the actress he'd take care of that. He would fix it for her to be naturalized. He hinted that something might happen to

her if she didn't get her citizenship papers. What was the reason for all this? Some international conspiracy?

Before a Boston court today Catherine Conrad, beautiful and blonde, told how the pseudo F.B.I. agent made an incessant series of dates with her. It was a high pressure romance, love and courtship. He proposed marriage, but neglected to mention that he was already married.——so testifies the actress. The girls room-mate also entered the picture. She too had experiences with the supposed F.B.I. man and friend of the President. Her testimony today went like this:"He told me he was madly in love with me, and wanted to know if I would marry him."

So there's the reason for the sinister importure. It was love and romance -- a courtship of not only one girl, but two. Trying to work two sentimental affairs at on time. Well, maybe that's reason enough to pose as an F.B.I. man and a pal of the President.

The defendant tells a different story. "She was in love with me and I with her," say the man in the case. They had a row, he continues. "She kicked me in the shins," he relates, "struck me with a suitcase rack and dug her nails into me." All of which would seem to indicate, what's the use of being an F.B.I. man and a friend of

the President? now Hugh.

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