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GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

While our own New Deal has come to a peak of interest, with the President's Social Security Plan, Canada today jumped into the business of turning her own New Deal Plan into legislation. In the Parliament at Ottawa, the work started of introducing bills for a drastic project of social reforms. Canada's New Deal is closely similar to our own. The list of measures sponsored by Prime Minister Bennett's government begins with unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and insurance against sickness. It continues with minimum wage provisions for workers and maximum hours, protection of the investing public eagainst exploitation, similar to our Stock Exchange regulation, Measures to prevent unfair trading practices, which reminds one of the N.R.A., and, a program of farm aid.

But the Canadian New Deal has angles of its own. It

provides an interesting political situation. The Conservative Party

is in power, but in the fall the Conservatives suffered a series

of defeats, with victories for the Liberals. A general election is

scheduled to follow the present session of the Ottowa Parliament.

So it looked as if the Conservatives might be out of luck in that approaching general election. This caused dissensions in the Cabinet at Ottawa. Such was the political state of affairs when Conservative Prime Minister Bennett executed a sudden about-face, a political somersault.

Like President Roosevelt, he put on one of those radio fireside chats. Did he call for Conservative policies? Not at all - just the reverse. The Liberals had been calling for reforms. The Conservative Prime Minister called for greater reforms. Addressing the people of Canada, he outlined that drastic New Deal - out-liberaled the Liberals.

That's the background for the Canadian New Deal which started on its legislative course today. They assembled yesterday, with an address (from the throne) by Lord Bessborough, the Governor-General. His Lordship, speaking for the King, made formal mention of Prime Minister Bennett's social

security program. And today Parliament started jamming through the bills needed to turn that newest New Deal into legislation. The critical political question is what effect will it all have on the coming general election? The social legislation is scheduled to be put through promptly and to be an accomplished fact when the voters go to the polls. Will it retrieve the fortunes of the Conservative party? That's the question Canadians are asking.

INTRODUCTION TO SENATOR WAGNER

Events in Washington today make one thing clear -- the strength that has been displayed behind the Townsend Plan.

Bombarded by thousands of letters from their constituents, many of the lawmakers are looking at the President's Social Security Plan, with side glances directed at the Townsend idea. The principal criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's Old Age Pension Plan is along the lines that the pensions are not large enough. And right there the measure for comparison is the Townsend plan, the disposal of two hundred dollars a month for everybody over sixty.

The Roosevelt's Social Security program makes the age limit sixtyfive, and provides for pensions much similar.

Otherwise, dections are confused and sporadic. The more conservative Republicans are withholding opinions until they can consider the line-up thoroughly. I few minor squabbles about details and about ways of procedure have developed. But in the main, it's the Townsendites and the influence of the Townsend planthat threatens to raise a little Cain.

Yesterday, when the President's Social Security legislation

broke into the news, I thought it would be a good thing to ask

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hagner, Jan. 18, 1935.

INTRODUCATION TO SENATOR WAGNER - 2

somebody in the thick of things to tell us about it - unravel it.

And of course there's no one more authorative then the Senator

who has just introduced the bill to make the President's plan a

law -- Senator Robert Wagner of New York.

One point is, it's entirely appropriate for Senator Bob Wagner to introduce that Social legislation. He made his legislative mark twenty-four years ago at the time of one of the most sinister disasters. The fire in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York which took one hundred and forty-eight lives. In Albany, young Bob Wagner, then a State Senator, introduced a bill calling for the investigation of factory conditions. As a result fifty-six laws were passed governing the conditions under which factory workers labored. And then Bob Wagner himself introduced the fifty-seventh measure -- the Workmen's Compensation Law -- which, guaranteeing employees compensation for injuries sustained on the job, is a sort of cornerstone in today's relation between employer and employee.

I'm in New York and Senator Wagner is near a microphone in Washington so let's switch over to the National Capitol and

INTRODUCTION TO SENATOR WAGNER - 3

ask the Senator to tell us in two minutes something about how
those Social Security laws and how they will affect the lives of
all of us. The whole nation is vitally interested in that new -security. How will it work Senator?

That was word from headquarters all right, and we can thank Senator Wagner for taking time off from the burden of his labors in Washington to give us first hand elucidation of that immensely complicated legislation which he has introduced. The legislation the whole world is talking about.

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TEXTILE

Another instance of long range planning, but this time it has to do with a possible strike. With the end of the big textile strike, it seemed as if the textile labor situation had settled down to a more or less permanent tranquility. But now, unofficial word comes from Washington that the Union leaders are preparing for another wholesale walkout some time in the spring.

They say that the organization for the anticipated strike is going ahead so rapidly that regional strike committees have already been appointed, and are starting preparations for a possible long drawn-out affair. Preparations mean: A quiet drive for money, "a strike fund." And they've nominated a generalissimo for the expected battle - that same Francis J. Gorman, the small, dapper British - born former mill-hand who led the *** last textile strike.

The Union declares that it is not getting set for any specific strike, but merely going in for long range planning, to be ready in case, of necessity - to be prepared in case the textile workers decide that pay and working conditions are not right.

Spring is mentioned as the critical time, because it is then that the mills in New England and the south get going in a big way.

A new sky record. Skippy Taylor has set a new mark between New York and Chicago. With his Wright Cyclone engines roaring he drove his TWA air-liner from the city on Lake Michigan to the city on the Hudson in two hours and fifty-four minutes. Distance seven hundred and fifty miles; average speed over four miles a minute. And it wasn't exactly stunt either. It was regular air liner service, with fourteen passengers aboard in addition to Skippy and his co-pilot, spanked by a stiff wind.

Major Jimmy Doolittle, who just lowered the coast-tocoast record is sitting beside me. We're going out tonight. What do you think about spanking West wind, Jimmy?

RETAKE

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Major Jimmy Doolittle, who just lowered the coast-tocoast record is sitting beside me. We're going out tonight. What do you think about spanking West wind, Jimmy? Major Doolittle: - And did you notice that Russell Thaw came up on that same breeze, making it from Texas to New York, some two thousand miles, in a little over six hours? I wish I'd been spanked by that tail wind when I flew from California the other day -- that wind and pure clouds.

At Flemington today Mrs. Hauptmann's outbreak in court was the sensational aspect of an event of grave logical meanings. The emotional scene was caused by testimony which by implication for the first time draws Bruno Richard Hauptmann's wife into the case. Put it this way — If Mrs. Hauptmann made that statement with in a few days after the kidnapping that she and Hauptmann had just returned from a trip that might be significant. And she is reported to have said that Hauptmann was limping. The prosecution claims he fell off the ladder and was hurt.

and portly housewife of the Bronx, who told her story with a broken German accent. Mrs. Achenbach was formerly a friend and employer a of Mrs. Hauptmann. Her declaration was emphatic and was not shaken by the defemse. And what trip could Hauptmann and Mrs. Hauptmann have made, a trip from which they returned within a day or so after the kidnapping? The implication is sinister enough. Could it have been a trip to New Jersey? No wonder Mrs. Hauptmann, usually so calm, jumped to her feet and screamed: "Liar!" at her former friend.

That bit of testimony had uglier meanings than the statements in the declaration from the witness stand yesterday, which made Hauptmann cry out the accusation of lying.

The **textinmy** testimony of the German housewife of the Bronx covered little more than this one point, which after all is a merely vague sugestion rather than precise meaning.

In the afternoon, the name of the dead man Fisch appeared in the proceedings once more, and this time defense attorney Reilly scored an important point, a point which tended to corroborate the defense contention that Fisch was the real person in the ransom affair and not Hauptmann. Edward Mulligan, a customers' man for a brokerage company, testified concerning Hauptmann's operations in the Stock Market. Defense attorney Reilly produced a photograph of Isidor Fisch. And witness Mulligan identified it. He swore that both Fisch and Hauptmann had been a customer of his firm, and that he had seen the two men together several times. He added that Hauptmann had told him that he and Fisch were in the fur business together.

and a board was fronglit into cowit from Hauptmann's goings — the board on which H- wrote the name + address of Tafsie.

The sea is up to her old tricks - she always is, providing perils for mariners. Tonight we have tow sea stories, one with a pitiful note, and the other entirely happy.

The British freighter "Kankerry" was caught in a blinding snowstorm off Black Rock Point, near Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was driven off her course and went on the rocks. And there she lay with a great hole gashed in her side and the angry waves lashing her from stem to stern. Distress calls brought rescue ships. A breeches bouy was shot over to the Kankerry and one after another the members of the crew were taken off safely - twenty-eight of them, all except the Captain.

Duncan Milne had always lived true to the tradition of the sea, and that tradition says that the captain must be the last to leave the ship. And skipper Milne was the last. Every man of his crew safe, he too started to climb to a breeches bouy. Then something went wrong. He tumbled into the sea and was drowned.

The wedding of the President's daughter today was no to newspace men.

Surprise, John Boettinger, when he was with the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, frequently traveled with the Roosevelt party, along with the other newspaper men covering the story, and it was observed that it was he who commonly escorted Anna Parti Roosevelt Dall to and from the train. Mrs. Dall has always been popular with the newspaper men.

She found it more entertaining on railroad trips to sit in the press car rather than in the greater formality of the if official car.

grandchildren, Sixx Sistie and Buzzie, having been divorced last
year, marries John Boettinger, who meanwhile has deserted newspaper
work and become an executive of the movies. The wedding was
celebrated at the Roosevelt home in New York. Four Mrs. Roosevelts
were there, the President's mother, his wife, and the wives of his
sons, James and Elliott. The President's daughter, now Mrs.
Boettinger, is like her mother, a tireless, energetic woman.
She writes articles, talks on the radio, plays hockey, collects
stamps and drinks a lot of ice cream sodes.

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Along with the Roosevelt family incidents, we find Mrs. James Roosevelt telling how she raised her boy to be a president, and she recommends the same rules to other mothers.

That kind of training, Mrs. Roosevelt told the
United Parents Association, would make any boy become a president with a little luck. Here are the four rules.

Teach him to be a good sport; teach him to take a beating and come up smiling; teach him to be truthful; teach him the difference between thine and mine.

Well this radio time was mine, but now it's thine -- Jimmy.

And SO LONG UNTIL MONDAY.

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