Page.

Good Evening, Everybody: (Here are,

Let's pass along (a couple of eentrasting figures. One is 550 and 3 the other is 50. That's kind of Justa Git lopsided, isn't it? Well, it eloquently sexpresses the result of yesterday's election in Great Britain.

A victory for the present 7 8 government and for the conservative party 9 had been expected. It was clear last 10 night that it was going to be a sterman 11 victory. Ratoday's count up shows that 12 it was an almost incredible land slide. 13 Figures tonight show that Ramsay 14 McDonald's cooperative government has 15 elected about 550 members of parliament 16 Of these some 500 are straight out 17 conservatives.

The Labor Party managed to 18 19 elect a mere paltry fifty M.P.'s. Only United Press reports that 21 Ramsay MacDonald himself who ran in ²²opposition to his own former comrades 23 of the Labor Party, was re-elected to 24 parliament his local constituency 25 pf Seeham. He won them over after all.

It was a crushing blow to 2 socialism. It is also a victory for tariffs. There seems to be no doubt *h but that the immediate result will be that England, so long the champion of free trade in the world, will embark upon a policy of protective tariff, and many people are starting to figure how that is likely to effect their with England. Many reasons for the land slide & are given. The dominant one seems to be that the Labor Government was a failure and brought England to the verge of economic disaster and bankruptcy. John Bull seems to have said: You gentlemen of the Labor Party you tried to run the country with your socialistic policies and look what you did. I don't like it one bit and out you gos here's your hat. The International News Service indulges in an interesting bit of historical reminiscence. It tells us

that the conservative party in Parliament will now have the largest majority that any party has had in nearly three hundred years of British parliamentary history. To find anything like the

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present situation in the House of 2 Commons we have to go back to the year of 1660, and that year of 1660 brings 4 tremendous historical memories. It was 5 the time of the restoration of King & 6 Charles II. England had just passed 7 through a period of revolution. There 8 had been war between the parliament and 9 the king, The monarch was beaten and 10 Charles I, martyr king, had lost not only his throne, but also his head. Then followed the Puritan government of Cromwell. It was an iron government. But England seemed to have grown tired of 15 it. After Cromwell's death General 16

Monk brought back the son of the murdered king, and royalty was restored. Charles II 18 the merry monarch, once more sat on the throne of his fathers, They had an 20 election. It was an overwhelming victory. 21 The royalists won everything. That 22 parliament which was elected in 1660 23 was almost solidly royalist. And that brings us down to 25

that election of yesterday. This time the British parliament is almost solidly conservative. The two unpersonal two unpersonal

And now let's go along to a question that millions of people have been asking:

How do you explain the fact that France is prosperous right now, in a booming economic condition, while all over the rest of the world a depression is on?

How do the French manage to do it?

The answer is given in the new Literary Digest, the one that comes out tomorrow.

The expert quoted is none other than Premier Laval of France.

First, France has remained predominantly agricultural.

The New York Sun comments on this by explaining that the national fortune of France is held by the peasants, the farmers. By remaining an agricultural country first, with industry in the second place, France puts her prosperity on a basis which is free from the fluctuations of world trade.

And then there's another point in the fact that France has a flexible labor system, She imports labor from abroad as she needs it. During the world prosperity boom France brought in millions of workmen from other countries. When the slump

came along, why, the French sent that foreigh labor supply back home. Four million workingmen from abroad went back to their home countries - leaving France with very little unemployment.

And then there's economy. The Literary Digest quotes Barrons weekly as saying that during the past few years the French government has economized ruthlessly. The authorities in Paris decided to balance the budget, and they did it by using the axe.

The United Press reminds us that in 1926 France was deep in the financial doldrums. The price of a franc went down to two cents. And now, five years later, she's on top, and has lent sixteen billion francs to her neighbors, on which she is receiving from three and three-quarters to seven and a lahf per cent by way of interest. That certainly is a comeback.

There seems to be a bit of worry over in Japan. Officials at Tokyo don't like the way Soviet Russia has been massing troops of the Red army along the Manchurian border. Today the Japanese Foreign Minister sent is a note of protest to Moscow and asked that the Soviet authorities stop gathering soldiers along the frontier of the province where the Chinese and Japanese are having their long, drawn-out quarrel.

It is described, says the Associated Press as "a friendly note of warning" and explains that those Russian military movements are having an unpleasant effect upon both the Japanese and the Chinese troops in Manchuria. The Russian military activities, explains the Japanese Foreign Minister, are liable to cause a misunderstanding.

The Japanese Consul at Tsitsihar, in western Manchuria, reports that between 20 and 30 thousand Russian soldiers have been concentrated near Manahamamamam Manchuli, on the Manchurian

border.

The Japanese newspapers are charging that the Bolsheviks are sending arms and ammunition to Chinese military forces that have been fighting against the Japanese.

Ivan the Bolshevik standing on the frontier watching the trouble between the Japanese and the Chinese. The activities of the Red army have been looming as a possible cause of trouble for several weeks now, and they are more than ever in the limelight with that protest which Tokyo today sent to Moscow.

Well, the Russian Bear is pained Red now - but he's the same old bear.

The International News Service reports that right now in Manchuria the boin biggest battle of the present disturbances is raging. A large force of Chinese troops and Mongolian bandits surrounded a detachment of Japanese soldiers. The Japanese fortified themselves as well as they could, and put up a stiff battle, with the Chinese and Mongolians attacking them incessantly. Re-enforcements were being rushed to relieve their comrades, who are in danger of being wiped out.

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kx Just before coming into the 1 2 Broadcasting Studio here I had a look 3 at an interesting cablegram. It is 4 from Senator Marconi, the inventor of wireless to the National Broadcasting 6 Company. The inventor of wireless Maroons tells of the launching 8 today of the giant Italian liner, the 9 Savoia. The ceremony took place at 10 Trieste. Crown Prince Humbert of Italy. 11 presided, and his Crown Princess, Maria 12 Jose of Belgium, xx performed the 13 baptismal ceremony. They say that this new 14 15 magnificent liner will finally answer 16 the dream of seasick folk who for these

They say that this new

magnificent liner will finally answer

the dream of seasick folk who for these

thousands of years have been praying

for a ship that doesn't roll, a deck

that doesn't go sea-sawing. And that's

where these United States steemed in factore

The Savoia is equipped with an anti-roll device invented by the late Dr. Elmer Sperry. It's a huge stabilizer which consists of three rotors weighing one hundred tons each.

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9-9-31 - 5M

I had a real thrill today, reading the story of those three Robinson Crusoes on Cocos Island. It reminded me of other stories of castaways on desert islands, had heards

Well, the three Robinson Crusoes are aboard the American gunboat Sacramento this evening, and are on their way home, after spending 6 months on a desert island.

They are Paul Stachwick, of Huron, South Dakota, Gordon Brawner, of Springfield, Illinois, and Elmer Palliser of San Diego, California.

Last December the three men sailed from San Diego in a small sailing boat, the West Wind. They had a fine voyage week after week, until they ran into hard luck. The International News Service says it was the old story -- a storm, an island, danger us rocks. And the West Wind was wrecked off the shore of Cocos Island, a Costa Rican possession 550 miles southwest of Panama.

They got ashore, and there they

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were, on a tiny, remote bit of land on the expanse of the Pacific. They managed to get from their boat a few guns and a supply of fishing tackle, and with this equipment they started to lead their Robinson Crusoe lives. They hoped that sooner or later a ship would heave into sight and pick them up. Just when this piece of luck would come along they couldn't guess. They were afraid it w might be some time, But they never suspected guessed that they would have to live for 6 months on that tropical rain-drenched island. At first their supply of food consisted of fish. They used their hooks and lines, and the fish were biting. Then that supply of food petered out. The fish grew wary, and they couldn't catch any more.

From then on the only food they could get was coconuts. Week after week, month after month they lived on coconuts. The rain drenched down incessantly. They built themselves a shelter as well as they could, but that wasn't enough to

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keep the dampness out.

On Saturday last the mudum yacht Camargo, owned by Julius Fleishman, son of a former mayor of Cincinnati, was steaming along for a cruise to the South Seas, when it sighted Cocos island. Then the men saw something peculiar, wreckage. The wreck of a sailing ship. They investigated and found it was the West Wind. They also discovered aboard the broken hulk a message which told how the three Americans had been wrecked on the island 6 months before. There were no signs of life ashore. The m jungle was so dense that the crew of the vacht could not do much searching. Also the surf was so high that approach to minu other parts of the island was difficult.

So the Camargo sent a wireless message to Panama, reporting the strange story of the three Robinson Crusoes that had been wrecked on Cocos Island.

That brought a quick response. The gunboat Sacramento steamed for Cocos Island and today rescued the survivors

of the West Wind.

The three bearded men were dressed in loin cloths and burned as brown as savages. And after all those coconuts you can bet they were glad to tickle their whiskers with some ham and eggs.

That adventure reminds me of what an American aviator told me - a chap who served with the British air-force during the World War. With an observer, he was forced down near the shore of a remote island of the Maldives in the Indian Ocean, between Africa and Ceylon. No, it was not an uninhabited island, but it might as well have been so far as they were concerned. When the natives of the island saw the big bird come out of the sky and the two men swim ashore they thought they must be devils. They jumped into their boats and paddled away to the next island of the group. And so Guy Dmith, the aviator, and his obersver, a chap named Meade,

found themselves a there with nothing but a village of empty huts and the tropical jungle. And they had to live on coconuts. But that coconut diet didn't last for 6 months. After a week the natives plucked up courage and came home. A whole flotilla of boats paddled into the lagoon. The natives greeted the two White Men as if they were Gods, or at least powerful magicians.

Smith and Meade spent a month on that island. Then the natives took them to another, island, where the local Sultan had his Palace. The two flying men lived as a guest of the Sultan for weeks more, until finally one of the Indian Ocean crafts called dhows came along and took them to Ceylon.

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what's the price of a date? No, I don't mean the familiar sweet fruit of Arabia. I mean another kind of date, which may be sweet or may not be.

Word comes from collegiate circles e in Chicago that a date costs a fellow 7 from eight to ten dollars, including 8 theatre tickets, dining and dancing. 9 But that's only the arithmetic part of the controversy. The real question is 10 who is supposed to pay for the date! That seems to be a foolish question. Old Mother Eve herself could have answered: Why, it's Adam that pays, pays 14 and pays.

However, the President of the University of Utah has made the suggestion 18 to the Co-eds in the colleges that considering the depression, why, girls ought to pay half of the expenses when 20 they have a date.

The Associated Press decided the idea was so new and startling that they'd make an inquiry among the Co-eds. They started in with the University of

chicago and Northwestern University and asked the girls what they thought about it, and the girls said No. Nix, nothing doing, Girls have a way of saying no.

Miss June Mason, Junior Class
Secretary at Northwestern University,
was quite emphatic on that question
of the girls paying for half of the
expenses of a date. "We never have,"
decilares June, "we never should, and
we never will." Said she, stamping her foot!

Some of the Co-eds responded in a hoyty-toyty way that their men friends always want to pay the bill. In fact, they are eagerly desirous of paying the bill, or in other words, they just wouldn't hear of the idea of the girls helping to pay. the bill.

I suppose it's all just as well,
because no matter what the girls might
decide was philosophically and
ethically correct, I imagine we men
will go on paying just the same.
Which reminds me that I have a

date right now - and solong until tomorrow.