GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The latest from Rome. Chamberlain and Mussolini had a most satisfactory conversation. So goes the unofficial report.

Chamberlain smoothing out all the difficult points at issue between France and Italy. Mussolini will not demand any territory from France. Italy's so called "natural aspirations" will be satisfied with concessions concerning the Ethiopian Railway, the Suez Canal, and certain rights for Italians in Tunisia.

The day ended in Rome with a sumptious banquet that

Mussolini staged at the Venezia Palace. There were almost a

thousand guests. They rose to their feet as one man when

Chamberlain said: "I raise my glass to His Majesty, the King of

Italy - and Emperor of Ethiopia." The toast continued -- "and to

the welfare and prospertiy fax of the people over whom he rules!"

You will notice the Prime Minister of Great Briatin said: "Emperor of Ethiopia." Confirming in theatrical fashion British recognition of the Ethopian conquest.

Chamberlain in his speech also said: "I have come here in

pursuit of the policy for which I stand - a policy of friendship with all and enmity with none." And he added: "That policy is directed to a just and peaceful solution of international difficulties by the method of negociations."

Platitudes and far from startling, but significant, at its time and place.

The British Prime Minister than let out a piece of real news. He and Mussolini have added to the agreement that they made last November. On January of each year Great Britain and Italy will exchange military information.

Mussolini on his part said: "That agreement not only reconstituted the friendship of our two countries on a new plane as well as in a new African and Mediterranean reality, but it also opened the way for collaboration, an element which is necessary to posse in Europe and which we hope will be both lasting and fruitful."

He also poured a shower of flowers upon what he called "the understanding spirit" of Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The most important fact concerning Italian affairs today comes out of Berlin. It's an editorial in the German newspaper which is recognized as the organ of Seachie von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister. So it may be safely accepted as anximal on official announcement, and it's a grave one. What it amounts to is that Hitler finally has come out in support of Mussolini's claims in the Mediterranean. This voice of Ribbentrop says: "It is to be hoped that Chamberlain's visit to Rome will result in satisfying the expectations of Germany's friend, Italy." Then it continues:
"Italy's position in the Mediterranean has completely changed.

A new great power has arisen."

So that loaves only one interpretation.

In Spain, another Franco victory. On the southern front in Catalonia, the Nationalist armies blasted their way still further toward Tarragona. They stormed and captured the hills overlooking Mont Blanch and took possession of a town just north of Falset. Both of those are important. That means they're well on their way to the Mediterranean. The seaport of Tarragona is the last big Republican stronghold between Franco's armies and Barcelona.

The insurgents claim is backed up by from the

Republican side. In addition to capturing that important keypoint,

the Rebels also took many prisoners.

But here's a later dispatch. Franco's armies have entered

Mont Blanch and they're now only twenty miles from Tarragona.

The government armies have fallen back on the outskirts of

Tarragona, where they had prepared a last strong line of defense.

In the Holy City of Jerusalem, another important trial was held today. The defendants, four British policemen. The charge against them the premeditated murder of an Arab prisoner in Jaffa last October.

while they were taking him from Jaffa to Tel Aviv. The outcome of the trial was that they were found not guilty of willful, deliberate murder. But they were convicted on minor charges. One was found guilty of attempted manslaughter, sentenced to three years. The other three British cope were declared guilty of having attempted to cause grievous bodily harm, and one got a year in jail, the other three parolled on bond

Storrs. Jan. 11, 1939. To most of us the present-day problem in Palestine,
the conflict between the Arabs and Jews, is a complete riddle,
a puzzle that is too much for mankind, before which he stands
bewildered, helplass. If there be a man on earth who understands
it, he sits beside me, here at the microphone tonight. He has
just landed on these shores. In fact, if I were asked to pick
out the most glamorous and romantic figure in our present-day
world, he would be my candidate.

of vast experience, a master of many difficult languages,
Oriental secretary to the Government of Egypt before the World
War; an associate of such legendary figures as Lord Cromer
and Lord Kitchener; the man who actually took T. E. Lawrence
to Arabia at the time when Lawrence went into the desert to
join the Arabs. Without him there might have been no Lawrence.

Then, when Allenby drove the Turks from Jerusalem,
the man who is sitting here beside me was made the first
Christian Governor of the Holy City since the days of the
Crusades, first Military Governor, and then Civil Governor.

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Afterward he became Governor of the Island of Cypress, after that Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in that part of Africa.

His name is Sir Ronald Storrs.

Recently, after all these years, he has written the thrilling story of his life, just published in this country by Putnam, "The Memoirs of Sir Ronald Storrs," a book as fascinating as T.E. Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert." It already has gone into many editions in European countries. In fact, they have actually printed it in Jerusalem, a three-volume edition in Hebrew.

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More than twenty years ago we lived in the same building, just outside the old walls of Jerusalem. Your army had just driven out the Turks. At that time you were General Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem. One day, in the Holy City, I encountered Lawrence; it seemed to me that he surely was someone unusual, dressed as he was in Arab costume. So I went to your prime. palace near Damascus Gate and asked if you knew who this

Street called Straight Do you remember that day, Sir Ronald Storrs?

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SIR RONALD: As if it were yesterday. You came to my first headquarters just outside the Jaffa Gate and I was able to deliver the goods on the spot, producing Lawrence from a balcony where he had fled as he invariably did on hearing a visitor announced.

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L.T.:- And by the way, Sir Ronald, I understand you are in this country for a speaking tour, telling of your experiences in the Palestine Campaign, and also telling the intimate story of Lawrence as you only can tell it. Over here there have been many strange rumors concerning Lawrence of Arabia. For instance, we are even told that it was not Lawrence who was killed on that motorcycle in England several years ago. The rumor is that Lawrence is not dead. What can you tell us of that?

SIR RONALD: Alas! I am tragically able to contradict such legends -- which by the way long circulated after the death of Napoleon and of Lord Kitchener; for it was my sad honour to watch two hours by his dead body, to screw down his coffin, and to be chief pallbearer, lowering him into the earth.

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L.T.:- One more question, Sir Renald, I would like the term to turn over my entire hour to you. I believe the radio audience would like it also. But I still have a number of other news items tonight. Defore I get on with them, Just one more question? Here in America, and in Europe as well, many people say: "Well, after all, was this man Lawrence such a great personality? Was he really a great man? Sir Renald, I am under the impression that you knew him more intimately than any other man. Where I knew him for only a short time in Arabia, you had known him for years. What do you think?

Was he really great?

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Sir Ronald: Outstandingly, unmistakeably, unforgettably.

I've served great men, Cromer, Kitchener, Asquith, Allenby;

I know greatness when I meet it. Every word he said held

your memory.

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L.T.:- Many thanks, Sir Ronald Storrs, And to the radio audience:

Mx You have just heard the voice of the man whom I regard

as the most romantic and glamorous figure in all the world

today. associate of Lawrence of Arabia, first Christian

Covernor of Jerusalem since the days of Godfrey de Bullion

and Richard the Lion-Hearted, centuries ago. We are fortunate

to have him as our guest in America, and you will be lucky

if you have a chance to hear him an evening, in person.

There was a dramatic interview at a hearing before the Senate Committee this afternoon, the the Committee on Judiciary, considering the claims Professor Felix Frankfurter to the X. Supreme Court. One of the witnesses was a gentleman named.

Allen Zoll, Executive Vice-President of the American Federation

Against Communism. Zoll was protesting against Frankfurter because he's a Jew. And he said: "Frankfurter's confirmation would do more than any other occurrence in years to intensify the spreading anti-Jewish feeling."

Up jumped Senator Borah of Idah, angrily shaking his leonine head. Rorah: _____ "I do not intend to listen to any argument based on race." Then he turned on Zoll with the words, "You are attempting to raise in this Committee the same question that is now drenching Europe in bloodshed."

Borah was not the only Senator displeased. by the sentlemen named Soll The interrupted witness frequently, and he was the target for biting remarks from the Goorge Norris of Nebraska, and Senator Neely of West Virginia, Chairman of the Committee.

Meanwhile, the Senate Commerce Committee had Secretary
Harry Hopkins, on the grill, and gave him the works. At one time
Hopkins referred to a radio speech he had made during the Supreme
Court turmoil. He said he didn't believe his speech had any
effect. Why? He was broadcasting at the same time that Charlie
McCarthy was on the air. Said Hopkins: "I doubt whether anyone
was listening to me." Up spoke Senator Bailey saying politely:
"Then the country owes another debt of gratitude to Charlies

He openly admitted being a New Delaer, a devoted partisan of President Roosevelt. In his own words: "If the Senate confirms me, it will do so knowing in advance that I am devoted to the President. I'm on his team, that's the whole story."

Among the Senators, the champion of Hopkins was Republican Hiram Johnson of California. He got angry. What annoyed the California Senator was the dragging in that famous quotation attributed to Hopkins: "We will spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect." Hopkins again denied vehemently that he had ever said anything of the sort.

The Committee called in Arthur Krock, columnist of the NEW YORK TIMES who had reported that quotation. Also, Joseph Aslop,

correspondent. Both of them said they had reported the quotation in good faith, and were still convinced Hopkins had s aid it. But, as newspaper men, they refused to divulge thier source of information.

Then up spake Senator Johnson with the words: "Let's either have the man who says Mr. Hopkins made this statement come and testify, or else let's drop the whole thing."

the cutting of the new relief appropriation. Those seven bandred and twenty-five millions recommended by the Sub-Committee will be worefully inadequate, say the mayors. If the House and Senate back the Committee and more than a million workers will have to be dropped off the relief rolls by June Thirtieth. That's the flat statement made by the United States Conference Mayors.

They declared that the eight hundred and seventy-five millions asked by the President, we the absolute minimum. What they seld have the deficiency appropriation should be really nine hundred and fifteen millions.

We shan't have to wait long to know what the House decides. The relief bill is going to have the right of way in Congress and about it tomorrow. All debate will be shut off at two o'clock Friday when they will vote.

EXEMIN afternoon, So it will be ready to go up to the Sanate

In southeast Missouri hundreds of share cropperrs evicted, homeless, camping out beside bonfires along a front of a hundred.
miles. More than five hundred families, both black and white.

This has aroused a storm in Washington; particularly in the Department of Agriculture, which has word that no fewer than seventeen hundred families have been evicted in Missouri, and the paractice is spreading. The Department threatens to retaliate.

One official said today: "We are determined to clean this up even if strong action is necessary." "All AaA.A. benefit payments," the Department declares, "will be witheld from any landlord whown to have evicted tenants of reduced their status to day laborers."

Another prison sensation in Philadelphia: For three days the deputy warden of the Philadelphia County Jail has been on trial, charged with murder in the second degree, and manslaughter. That's the consequence of the demise of four men in that prison last August, said to have been scalded to death. While that trial has been going on, two other prisoners in that same Jail committed suicide.

evidence the two ambassadors gave to Congress -- Kennedy and
Bullitt. One sensational rumor is:- John Bull is so anxious to
avoid war with Germany that he'd even give Hitler an air base
in Canada. That's supposed to have been s aid by Ambassador Joe
Kennedy. A German air base in Canda! What would the Canadians
say about that?

CHAPEREAU

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The case of Jack Benny took a new turn today. Albert Chapereau, the man who confessed to doing the smuggling, has pleaded guilty to the indictments which name him and Benny together, accusing them of smuggling and conspiracy. This means that when the inimitable Jack comes to trial two weeks from now, Chapereau will be the principal government witness against him.

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