● PSF POST OFFICE DEPT. 1933-38

PSF: Post Office

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

MURRAY HILL 2-7400

January 11th, 1933.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
49 East 65th Street,
New York City.

Dear Governor:-

For your information I am attaching two ballots, one for President and one for Vice President, used by the Electoral College last week. I thought you would like to have them in your possession.

Sincerely yours,

JAF/KK
(Enclosures).

[Ballots given to Museum Curator, RL, 5/7/50]

PSF: Post Office

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
NOV 10 1933

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

November 9, 1933.

My dear Mr. President:

The attached wire from Aloysius McFadden of Chicago is a corker.

The only thing I am disappointed about is that a fellow by the name of "Aloysius" should take a shot at me knowing that my middle name is Aloysius; that, of course, is disappointing.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Farley

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

JAF-RJ
Enclosure

Copy

November 9, 1933.

Mr. Aloysius McFadden,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. McFadden:

I started the day in great shape this morning after reading your wire.

The only thing that really disappointed me is the fact that a fellow with the name "Aloysius" should be so unkindly disposed toward the writer because I assumed that you knew that my middle name is Aloysius.

Sometime when you are in Washington, drop in and say "hello" and I think we can decide on what kind of a stamp is best fitted for the occasion.

You must have some thoughtful suggestions that would be really worth while.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James A. Farley

JAF-RJ

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Chicago, Ills., Nov. 8, 1933.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, Washington.

Suggest issuance special stamps Depicting your retreat from New York.

Aloysius McFadden.

MISSY:

To put in your desk.

F.D.R.

Paula
file "personal"

PSF: Post Office

Read
Cabinet - Friday
file
pers. mail

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

November 8, 1934.

My dear Governor:

I am going right out on a limb now and make some very radical predictions as to what is going to happen next Tuesday. I am quite willing to do this so you can have a lot of fun kidding me on Wednesday or Thursday, whenever you see me, if the results do not turn out as I predict.

I am certain we will elect senators in the following states: Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey. These are definite. I also feel certain that we will elect Peter Gerry in Rhode Island and Francis Maloney in Connecticut; also Frank Picard in Michigan.

I honestly believe from all reports that are in my possession, that Hoidale has excellent chances to be elected in Minnesota. Of course, inasmuch as this is a three party contest, it is going to be a tough fight, but Shipstead has lost a lot of ground and Hoidale has made an excellent campaign. Frankly, Governor, we went all the way for Hoidale and for the state ticket, because the "rumpers", or the Regan crowd, really control the state and when the next convention rolls around, they will be in control of the delegates and Joe Wolff and the Bremers will have nothing to say about the delegation. Frankly, I do not think Regan is going to win, but I do think he will make a better fight than we anticipate. Olson has also lost a lot of ground.

If we had a real candidate in Delaware, we might win there. We have taken all the precautions possible and if we can eliminate fraudulent voting in Wilmington, there is a possibility of Adams' coming through. At any rate, I do not think he will be beaten by more than 5,000.

The campaign in Vermont has been conducted similar to the one in Maine, although not as extensive. A real effort has been put forth, however, and we have extended material assistance to Fred Martin, the Democratic candidate. Frankly, if he does not win, and I am not predicting that he will at the moment, he will not be beaten by more than 5,000 in my judgment.

I reserved Pennsylvania for the last so that you can be all set for it. I honestly believe Guffey is going to win. I think, Governor, he will run far ahead of Earle. He is better known and makes a better campaign and stands up under fire.

The polls will be properly manned in Pennsylvania and particularly so in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and the counties adjacent to those cities. Stern has done a real job in Philadelphia with his newspaper and, of course, the work you have done for Guffey, particularly in the last week or so, when you had him to the White House, has had a very good effect by offsetting the situation which developed because of the Pinchot matter. In other words, I think you have more than nullified the damage done by Pinchot's opposition. That is the way I feel about the senatorial situation.

From all reports, I think O'Mahoney is safe; also Pittman. Chavez has better than an even chance over Cutting. Joe Robinson's visit to New Mexico will help materially because it created the impression that he was speaking for the Administration. I think Chavez has a better chance of winning in New Mexico than Maloney has in Connecticut and Hoidale in Minnesota.

I think all our sitting senators will win. Schwellenbach in Washington in place of Dill will come through, and Jim Murray should win in Montana instead of Ericson. The fusion fight has more than blown up in Tennessee and there is no need to worry about Bachman or McKellar. Neither have we anything to worry about as far as Dave Walsh and Wheeler are concerned.

When we look ahead following this election, this year's group of Republican senators should not contain more than nine names. The Republican group that comes up in four years from now should not have more than five names. The majority of the Democrats coming up two years from now are from the southern states so with just ordinary success in this election, the senate should be definitely Democratic for sometime to come.

So far as the congressional race is concerned, I believe that whatever losses we have, if any, west of the Mississippi River, will be offset by the gains we make in that territory, so that in the final analysis, we will stand about even.

In Missouri, we may lose a couple of seats due to the re-apportionment because two years ago all congressmen were elected at large. This will be more than offset by picking up two in Illinois and Indiana. Then again, in Iowa and Nebraska, we will more than offset the losses in Missouri and any possible deflection in the farm belt or Ohio or Indiana. We will make some gains in Kansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and, I think, in New York. We will also make some gains in Connecticut and Massachusetts. It would not surprise me very much if we came through with an increase in congressional seats instead of a loss.

My estimates, Governor, are based entirely upon information that comes to me from sources that naturally I consider to be authentic and reliable.

As far as the governors are concerned, I believe we are all right in most of the states. I am entirely sold on Michigan as far as the governor is concerned. Personally, I think Lacey is a weak candidate and I do not know whether Comstock will support him wholeheartedly. If not, there is a likelihood that we will lose.

Alcorn is strong in Connecticut, but I think Cross will come through. Generally speaking,

the governorships should be about a standoff and even if we do lose, it will be no reflection on the Administration.

As to the California situation - I do not know whether to give it to you, McAdoo or back to the Indians. As far as that state is concerned, I refuse to predict. Seriously, the slump in the Sinclair vote is likely to affect some of our congressional nominees, although they may be able to weather the storm. If we lose any congressional seats at all, it will be for other causes than Sinclair.

I am really curious to see how close I will come in my predictions.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Louis, as I know he, too, will want to kid me after it is all over.

Faithfully yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, New York

BSF
PO dept

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

November 9, 1933.

M.A.L.
file - Personal
FDR

Farley

My dear Mr. President:

I have received a lot of great letters in my life-time but I think that this is the prize.

It is quite evident that I am about as popular with this fellow as I am with Mr. Curry.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

JAF-RJ
Enclosure

Dunmore, Pa.
Nov. 6/33

Mr. Jas. A. Farley
Washington, D. C.

My deaf Mr. Farley:

This does not aim to be a nice letter, neither does it aim at saying nice things about a nice man and I know nice is not a nice word to apply to a man. But I'm proud of being one of the probable minority in our State who will vote against the repeal of the 18th Amendment tomorrow. Right about here is where you come into the picture. If the Amendment is repealed and it will lessen your Blah Blah about that and most everything else it will be worth something. I hope you will live long emuf to know that you were just a mistake and an accident which is liable to befall any party or any generation.

An administration that uses a Poultry expert (Washington Merry Go Round) t formulate its fiscal policy and monetary system could hardly be expected to do more than choose a boxing promotor for its boss mail carrier. I know you don't smoke or drink and have a few children and one wife just like a lot of other guys that don't brag about it but withall these virtues you are still just a pain in the neck to a lot of people. Just quite never got where you could see how damn silly you look in a lot of your poses. You and your gang are on your way out and one of the reasons why is named Farley.

Yours.

(Signed) Howard M. Bone.

COPY

November 9, 1938.

Mr. Howard M. Bone,

Dunmore, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Bone:

You know the only thing that saves us in this situation in which we occasionally find ourselves is a keen sense of humor and I am frank to confess to you that I got a great laugh out of your letter of November 6th.

If I received such a letter in the mail each morning before I started the day's work, there is no question but that I should have a real, pleasant, day.

Thank you very much for writing me.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James A. Farley.

JAF-RJ

PSF: Post Office

1.

Dear Mr. President.

It was more than thoughtful of you to remember me on Christmas day with such a useful gift. after all it is these little incidents that make life worth living.

No words are adequate to express to you my real appreciation & not only this act. but of the many fine things you have done for me

Your inspiring message before Congress today thrilled me as never before and I

pray God that you will be
spared to see accomplished
everything you said and every thing
you have in your heart for
humanity.

Let me say again,
thank you from the bottom
of my heart. Yours to command.

Your obedient servant,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Wash. D. C.
January fourth. nineteen thirty five.

file
"personal"
(5) (1)

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Wash. D. C.

PSF: Post Office

File Farley (1) (C)

February 5, 1935.

In order to clarify some misrepresentations which have been made in regard to the issuance of United States postage stamps, and in order to leave no possible question in the mind of the public as to the policy of the Post Office Department, the following statement is made:

1. Collectors of stamps do not recognize varieties of stamps such as imperforate varieties, inverted center varieties, etc., etc., unless these varieties have been sold to the public. Sometimes these are sold over Post Office counters by mistake. Where this happens the stamp becomes a collector's "find" and often attains great value.

In the case of several recent issues, a number of sheets in imperforate condition were struck off as samples but were not sold to the public. This being so, they have no value from the collector's point of view because they do not fall under the general rule any more than proof copies, assays, or stamps marked "specimen."

2. Because question has been raised, however, in regard to these sheets, which were not sold to the public, and because of the possibility that in the future some of these sheets might find their way into

the hands of the public and be given a fictitious and unwarranted value, the Post Office Department has decided to take the one step possible to eliminate this for all time. The Department will place on sale, through the Philatelic agency in Washington, imperforate sheets of all issues of which imperforate "specimen" or "souvenir" sheets have already been run, and these will be printed in sufficient numbers to meet the request of all collectors. Normally such imperforate stamps should not be available for postage but it is, of course, impossible for every Postmaster to check up on every stamp which passes through his office and they will, therefore, be available for postage.

3. Orders have been issued that hereafter no sheets of any stamp will be allowed outside of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing except in the form in which the stamp is available to the public over the counter.

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

P SF: Post Office

FROM The White House
Washington

file

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

February 21, 1935.

THE HONORABLE
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
CONGRESS HOTEL
CHICAGO
ILLINOIS

THINK IT IMPORTANT YOU BE IN WASHINGTON ALL THROUGH NEXT WEEK

PLEASE TELEPHONE ME AT YOUR CONVENIENCE

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

PSF: Post Office

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 13 1935
RECEIVED

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

file

March 12, 1935.

My dear Mr. President:

I quote from letter sent me by Herbert Swope:

"Things ain't too good. I am not referring now to business conditions. I am referring to a sense of fear that is beginning at the top, growing downward and spreading as it goes, which, lacking realization, takes the form of misgiving about the President. I say this as one of his warmest supporters, but I cannot doubt the evidence of my own senses, much as I should like to. I do not agree with this misgiving; I think it is baseless - nevertheless, it exists. It has not yet spread among the lower strata. There more hope exists than doubt, but the fermentation is beginning to work and we must look out."

Faithfully yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

You asked for this so you could speak with the Postmaster General about it.

G.

PSF: Post Office

March 14, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

At this halfway point in the Administration's program, I am impressed with the vital necessity of a more specific and better defined approach in presenting the Administration and its program to the public and in beginning immediate preparations for 1936. By the end of 1935 the political efforts and organizations will be in the stages of their early momentum for the fall campaigns.

It seems to me that immediate consideration should be given to a program embodying the following major points:

1. Publicity, including a more effectively defined approach in selling the Administration's program, and the organization set-up necessary to attain this objective.
2. Party organization, involving definite steps that should probably be taken.
3. The Problems of the Present Congress, and the necessity of a constructive approach in the present legislative program.
4. Business and Industry more specifically related in cooperative endeavors.

Publicity -- It seems evident to all who are studying the problem that Charlie Michelson has passed his day of virile, aggressive service in this direction. He should be replaced by an experienced, dynamic man such as Claude Bowers. Concretely, Michelson could be given some position such as Minister to the Irish Free State in recognition of what he has done and in consideration for surrendering his present contract. Then Bowers could be recalled to take over this work and group around himself service members of the press, here and elsewhere, to cooperate in unified educational endeavors.

The press of the country is predominantly Republican in label and past loyalties. But there is an important group of Republican publishers, such as Frederick Murphy of the Minneapolis Tribune, who are personally convinced that the future welfare and stability of the country depend upon the reelection of President Roosevelt. Steps must be taken now, and not later, to enlist between this spring and the end of the year the cooperative support of this important body of editorial opinion.

Party organization -- The Democratic Party situation demands immediate attention. The step to reduce and eliminate the deficit just taken must be pursued with emphasis. The political organization of the Party must be analyzed, looking to the most effective set-up in 1936. This study and the essential reorganization cannot be further delayed. There should be a separation at the earliest date of the dual positions of Chairman of the National Committee and that of Postmaster General. Mr. Farley should resign one or the other positions at once, as the Chairmanship will demand exclusive attention with the campaign looming ahead. For campaign purposes this dual relationship will not be advisable and the matter should be settled as soon as possible, in order to get the continuing party organization under way at once.

We are now at about the same position relatively as we were in the spring of 1920. The Party went down largely because of the fact that there was too much delay in the preparation of an educational, defensive and offensive program, both in the Congress and in the party organization.

Congressional Problems and Approach -- A significant step in the right direction was taken with the initiation of the plan of sending messages rather than bills to the Congress. However, the legislative program must be better oriented and more clearly defined if the present Congress is to contribute constructively to recovery, to the confidence of the people and to the political success of the Democratic Party in 1936.

To this end, it might be advisable to select three experienced men outside of the Congress to study the legislative program with the President and the leaders of the Congress, with a view to determining whether it is possible to divide the legislative program now in Congress, together with any that may be in contemplation for this Congress, into two groups: (1) that which must be passed at this session; and, (2) that which might better be delayed.

This group should also endeavor to specify the division between fundamental recovery necessities and reform which can be more effectively initiated in later stages of recovery. Too many new mechanisms with which the public is not familiar will serve to confuse people and weaken their enthusiastic support of the Administration.

Cooperative Relationship of Business and Industry: Careful attention should be given to the business and labor units of the country. In my opinion, business today is more really with us than labor. It would be my suggestion to deal even-handed with both units, but to this end I would make sure that business men are conferred with at frequent intervals, because they realize more than labor the necessity of cooperating for the purpose of gaining early recovery. In other words, business at this time is better impressed with the necessity of reforming and defending our capitalistic system so reformed than is labor. It is more definitely concerned with reforms which labor leaders exaggerate.

We can visualize the constructive effects of business leaders getting their sales representatives throughout the country behind the recovery program. Salesmen are the advance men of business recovery and they can be stimulated to talk recovery and good times as well as talk their products. All business leaders conferred with can be asked to give their help in this way and they can be encouraged to prompt other business associates to do the same thing.

Business men are just as eager to do everything they can to aid recovery as is the Administration and this suggestive method of getting their sales organizations actively behind recovery is illustrative of the ways in which business men can be brought definitely into the picture. Over the period of the next twelve months, those men in business and industry occupying focal positions in spheres of influence can be recruited and placed in this cooperative relationship with the recovery program, but a definite plan of action is necessary and it is felt that the President through a small group of friendly business men, working quietly and effectively, can initiate and foster this program.

The Administration at the present time is not suffering from the lack of any belief or appreciation of its sincerity and intent, but is suffering from doubt as to the proper methods and wisdom in handling the economic program. This situation can be corrected by tangible efforts as above suggested.

* * * * * * * [from D. C. Roper]

1. Work Relief.
2. Social Security.
3. N.R.A.
4. Ut. Holding Co.
5. Tax
6. Banking
7. Free Trade
8. (a) Aviation
   (b) Shipping
   (c) Railroads
   } Transportation.
9. A.A.A. (Cotton)
10.
11.
12.

PSF
P.O. Dept

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 3 1935
RECEIVED

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

File
Jim Farley

May 2, 1935

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President
The White House

My dear Mr. President:

I am attaching copy of a letter which I have received from former Governor Robertson of Oklahoma, who is a very good friend of yours, also letter which he received from Walter E. Spahr of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy.

Sincerely,

JAF/dp

Enclosures

C O P Y

J. B. A. ROBERTSON
Suite 611 Continental Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

April 29, 1935

Hon. James A. Farley
Chmn. Dem. Natl. Comm.
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Farley:

Of course you know the mails and the radio are filled with poisonous propaganda against the President's New Deal Program, but I am enclosing the within exhibit merely to show you the extent and methods used. It is strange that the Universities and Colleges are so active in these matters. Of course they have been training our youth along these lines for the past half century and in that respect we are at a disadvantage. Yet this stuff is dangerous and should be combatted. Naturally, I think we have too damned many brain trusters. We have too many there in Washington. I never heard of them being active workers in the Democratic organization. In fact the most of them, who were ever heard of at all, so far as I know, in the past, have been opposed to the Democratic party and its principles. It is, indeed, a strange situation that confronts us today.

I have not bothered you much lately knowing how busy you are and yet I feel that I should suggest that, to me, you should have been given a large part in the spending of the huge relief appropriation. If the democratic party wins in the future, say for instance the next campaign, you and your kind will be responsible for the victory. I cannot see how men like Ickes, Hopkins, Wallace and many others whose names are too numerous to mention, will be able to go into our organization and plead for their cause with any degree of confidence for the simple reason that they are strangers to the fellows who hew the wood and draw the water. Here in my state all the worthwhile patronage has gone to molly-coddlers and republicans and men who never were known as democrats. It takes hard and close work and organization to winn a political campaign. I have been out in the state a good deal lately and have had occasion to speak with the rank and file of the party and am sorry to say that conditions are not as good as I should like to report. The Governor, here, up to now, has made a terrible mess of the job. His program failed in every essential with the legislature. The legislature will adjourn tomorrow having accomplished nothing, and yet that record will be getter than had the Governor's program gone through.

Again, strange to say, I find that Huey Long has a very large and enthusiastic following here. Our Senators seem, to us here, to be opposing the President in all material things. I am not griping, I am stating some unpalatable facts. The President's address last night over the radio was a splendid effort. The people are still with him but the press and the special interests are doing everything in their power to undermin his strength and influence. Their methods are seductive and very dangerous. Our papers, the Oklahoman and Times and, to a less degree, the Tulsa World, are anything but friendly. An examination of their columns shows that they

printing unfriendly propaganda all the time. There is a reason for this of course. In this state the utilities and the oil men absolutely control the news. Governor Murray, the apostate, has broken loose again and never misses an opportunity to lambast the administration.

This is a pessimistic letter. I had not intended to write such a one but got started and couldn't quit. I do not fear the outcome here in Oklahoma but I do believe that while those who will go to the next National Convention will be for the president yet, they will be so simply because they are afraid to come out openly against him. We are starting work with a view of putting only tried and true men in the key positions but, at times, this is a ha d job especially when the key men in the Federal line up here are the very ones we do not trust.

The Senatorial race is warming up and it is Gore against the field with about a half dozen comprising the field. We thought General Johnson was coming back with the idea of becoming a candidate. I do not think he will do so. I surely hope he does not for it would be a sad tale.

Murray is being spoken of a good deal but it will not do for he would be antagonistic to the President. Josh Lee and Gassaway are also talked of considerably but I do not think they will take the chances. Disney is the best thought of one but for some reason he does not seem to gather any strength.

I wonder if you find time to keep up with the Daily Oklahoman and the Times? The managing Editor is Walter Harrison, they carry Frank Kent's editorials every day, also Mark Sullivan and the Merry-go-round, etc. Their editorials in the power program are decidedly adverse to the President's views and all in all they are not for the administration. Yet he goes to Washington frequently and always has entree to the sanctum sanctorum and comes back and on the strength to his connections there and his papers here has more strength, politically, than the Governor or the State chairman. I mention this simply as a warning. These papers never were democratic. I wish they were. We need them. But we have tried them so often, and always with disappointment, that we do not trust them at all.

9 If you get time to read this, well and good, if not it wont matter.

With renewed assurances of any high esteem and with all good wishes I remain,

Your friend,

/s/ J. B. A. Robertson

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Dr. Arthur B. Adams
University of Oklahoma
Dean of College of Business Administration
Dr. James W. Angell
Professor of Economics
Columbia University
Dr. James W. Bell
Professor of Money and Banking
Northwestern University
Dr. Neil Carothers
Director, College of Business Administration
Lehigh University
Dr. George W. Dowrie
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Stanford University
Dr. J. Franklin Ebersole
Professor of Finance
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University of Miami
Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer
Professor of International Finance
Princeton University
Dr. David Kinley
President and Professor of Economics Emeritus
University of Illinois

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Yale University
WALTER E. SPAHR, *Secretary-Treasurer*
100 Washington Square, New York City
Tel. SPring 7-2000, Ext. 564

Membership and Purposes of Committee on reverse side

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson
Professor of Economics
University of Pennsylvania
Dr. Harold L. Reed
Professor of Economics
Cornell University
Dr. William A. Scott
Professor of Economics Emeritus
University of Wisconsin
Dr. Walter E. Spahr
Professor of Economics
New York University
Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague
Professor of Banking and Finance
Harvard University
Dr. Ray B. Westerfield
Professor of Political Economy
Yale University
Dr. H. Parker Willis
Professor of Banking
Columbia University
Dr. John P. Young
Professor of Economics
Occidental College

April 23, 1935

J. B. A. Robertson, Esq.,
607-11 Continental Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

One of our contributors asked us to send you information concerning this Committee, in the belief that you will be helpful in opposing, through the influence of an enlightened public opinion, the vigorous propaganda now flooding the country for various wild money and banking schemes. We shall be glad to send you any of the pamphlets, listed on the back of the enclosed subscription blank, remaining in stock.

The personnel of the Committee speaks for itself. Its purposes are described on the back of this letter. We are strongly opposing the bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act and are opposing, also, all other wild money and political banking measures now before Congress. We have printed and circulated 100,000 pamphlets, supplied many speakers for meetings and radio broadcasts and, so far as our funds have permitted, have carried on a publicity campaign in support of sound money and banking.

This work, so important to the welfare of the country, cannot go on unless we can expand the Committee's financial support. It was the thought of our contributor, who suggested that we write to you, that you would join him and others in financing the modest budget necessary to keep the Committee functioning. Contributions range up to $500.

We earnestly urge you to help us do this work if you can. You will agree, we are sure, that the seriousness of the situation deserves your earnest consideration, and we therefore hope for your cooperation.

We are suggesting that you help make it possible for us to do an absolutely necessary piece of work for you and every other person interested in preserving our institutions from radical attack.

Your contribution will do this.

Very sincerely yours

Walter E. Spahr

P.S. We shall be glad to receive copies of any letters or telegrams you may send to your representatives at Washington urging conservative Monetary and Banking measures.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Eugene E. Agger
Rutgers University

Charles C. Arbuthnot
Western Reserve University

Leonard P. Ayres
The Cleveland Trust Company

George E. Barnett
Johns Hopkins University

Don C. Barrett
Haverford College

B. Haggott Beckhart
Columbia University

William A. Berridge
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., N. Y.

Ernest L. Bogart
University of Illinois

Jules I. Bogen
Journal of Commerce and New York University

Frederick A. Bradford
Lehigh University

R. P. Brooks
The University of Georgia

William A. Brown, Jr.
Brown University

Charles J. Bullock
Harvard University

J. Ray Cable
Washington University

Wilbur P. Calhoun
University of Cincinnati

William J. Carson
University of Pennsylvania

Edward H. Collins
New York Herald Tribune

Alzada Comstock
Mount Holyoke College

Garfield V. Cox
The University of Chicago

William W. Cumberland
Wellington & Co., N. Y.

Charles A. Dice
Ohio State University

Eleanor Lansing Dulles
University of Pennsylvania

William E. Dunkman
University of Rochester

D. W. Ellsworth
The Annalist

William D. Ennis
Stevens Inst. of Tech.

Clarence W. Fackler
New York University

Fred R. Fairchild
Yale University

J. Anderson Fitzgerald
The University of Texas

Herbert F. Fraser
Swarthmore College

Henry B. Gardner
Brown University

Roy L. Garis
Vanderbilt University

Harry D. Gideonse
University of Chicago

Lewis H. Haney
New York University

E. C. Harwood
American Institute of Economic Research

Hudson B. Hastings
Yale University

Frederick C. Hicks
University of Cincinnati

Jacob H. Hollander
Johns Hopkins University

F. Cyril James
University of Pennsylvania

William H. Kiekhofer
University of Wisconsin

Elbert A. Kincaid
University of Virginia

William H. Kniffin
Bank of Rockville Centre Trust Co.
L. I.

Frederick E. Lee
University of Illinois

Ray V. Leffler
Dartmouth College

J. L. Leonard
University of Southern California

Walter Lichtenstein
The First National Bank, Chicago

Esther Lowenthal
Smith College

James D. Magee
New York University

Arthur Marget
University of Minnesota

A. Wilfred May
Columbia University

Mark C. Mills
Indiana University

Margaret Myers
Vassar College

Alexander Dana Noyes
The New York Times

Bernhard Ostrolenk
College of the City of New York

Melchior Palyi
The University of Chicago

Clyde W. Phelps
Chattanooga University

Howard H. Preston
University of Washington

William A. Rawles
Indiana University

Ralph West Robey
Columbia University

Leland Rex Robinson
50 Pine Street, New York

B. G. Rodkey
University of Michigan

Olin Glenn Saxon
Yale University

James G. Smith
Princeton University

William H. Steiner
Brooklyn College

Frank W. Taussig
Harvard University

Charles S. Tippetts
University of Pittsburgh

Alvin S. Tostlebe
College of Wooster

James B. Trant
Louisiana State University

Rufus Tucker
Westfield, N. J.

Robert H. Warren
Case, Pomeroy & Co., N. Y.

Leonard L. Watkins
University of Michigan

Russell Wolman
Western Reserve University

William O. Weyforth
Johns Hopkins University

Nathaniel R. Whitney
Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati

Max Winkler
College of the City of New York

Iran Wright
University of Illinois

Ralph A. Young
University of Pennsylvania

PURPOSES OF COMMITTEE

1. To enlighten the public as to the economics of the monetary issues before the country
2. To combat unsound monetary programs such as those of the inflationists, devaluationists, and commodity dollar advocates
3. To educate the public as to the desirability of an early return to a gold standard
4. To issue public statements on current monetary issues as circumstances seem to warrant
5. To make it clear to the country that much of the monetary advice given to the President is not representative of the opinions held by the great majority of the leading monetary authorities of this and other countries
6. To offer constructive suggestions to the Administration whenever it will entertain them
7. To place speakers at the disposal of the public
8. To distribute its own and other literature
9. To suggest from among its members experts for those who wish such aid

(We provide a national roster of speakers)

* * * * *

COUGHLIN BANK BLAST IS FOUND FULL OF ERRORS

Secretary of Economists' Committee Replies to Broadcast.

REFERS TO BANK EARNINGS

Reports Show Profits Are Not 60 Per Cent of Deposits, Spahr Declares.

Father Coughlin's blast against banks and bankers in his radio broadcast on Monday night contained many demonstrable errors, especially with respect to his theory as to how banks extend credit, according to a statement made public today by Walter E. Spahr, secretary and treasurer of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy.

"If Father Coughlin would consult the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency on the earnings of banks he might be surprised to learn just how small are the earnings of the banks of this country, and he will certainly learn that they do not earn 60 per cent on their cash deposits," Mr. Spahr stated.

Under the heading, "Father Coughlin's Errors Regarding How Banks Extend Loans," the statement says:

Ratio Below Requirement.

"Father Coughlin stated in his radio address of March 11 that if a bank receives $100,000 in deposits the bank loans ten times that amount, or $1,000,000, and receives 6 per cent interest, or $60,000, on the $1,000,000.

"This is quite erroneous. Assuming an average bank which must keep a reserve of 10 per cent against its deposits and apparently this ratio is the basis of Father Coughlin's assumption, the ratio between reserve and deposits would be $1,000 to $11,000 (omitting 000 for simplicity), or less than the required 10 per cent.

"If the bank loaned only $9,000, and if the total deposits were $10,000, and the ratio of reserve to deposits is $1,000 to $10,000, the bank could not function for the reason that if anyone checked against his deposits he would reduce the cash reserve and lower the reserve ratio below that legally required.

"If a depositor should check out only $1,000 he would wreck the bank, and in Father Coughlin's bank, depositors have a legal right to withdraw $10,000, which the bank cannot possibly pay. On the basis of experience, depositors will draw out approximately 80 per cent of their deposits resulting from loans. In this case it would be $8,000, although the bank has only $1,000 cash.

Could Pay for Deposits.

"It also should be obvious that if a bank could obtain 6 per cent interest on loans amounting to ten times its cash deposits, the rate of return is 60 per cent. Any bank could afford to pay 30 to 40 per cent more for cash deposits in order to be able to get this 60 per cent.

"Since Father Coughlin is totally mistaken in his theory as to how banks extend credit, it may be worth while to point out just how the average bank in this country does extend loans on the basis of its cash deposits."

Mr. Spahr explains that since the average bank must have a 10 per cent reserve against its deposits, it is the banker's problem to learn from experience what proportion of its deposits will be drawn out on the average. To do this he must know something of the habits and practices of his borrowers, since the amount borrowed from the bank reduces, correspondingly, the bank's cash reserve.

"Thus, if a banker receives a cash deposit of $1,000, his problem is to determine how much he can lend on the basis of this deposit, lose 80 per cent of the deposit resulting from the loan (since it is estimated that on the average 80 per cent of deposits resulting from loans will be withdrawn by the borrower), have his reserves reduced by a corresponding amount and at the same time maintain a ratio of reserves to deposits of 10 per cent."

Banks' Loan Formula.

Among students of money and banking, Mr. Spahr explains, there is a formula employed for the ready determination of the size of the loan which may safely be made on a $1,000 cash deposit. This formula shows that the bank could lend only $1,097.56, or slightly less than 10 per cent more than the deposit. The balance sheet of the bank, therefore, would stand as follows at the moment the loan is made, but before any checks are drawn against the deposit:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans	$1,097.56	Dep res frm loans	$1,097.56
Reserve	1,000.00	Cash dep.	1,000.00
Total	$2,097.56	Total	$2,097.56

Then the depositors will begin checking against their deposits, withdrawing the estimated 80 per cent of the amount of the loan; that is, $878.05, reducing the deposits resulting from the loan to $219.51 and the cash reserve to $121.95. This would leave the bank's balance sheet as follows:

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans	$1,097.56	Dep res frm loans	$219.51
Reserve	121.95	Cash dep.	1,000.00
Total	$1,219.51	Total	$1,219.51

This leaves the ratio of reserve to deposits at the required 10 per cent.

Earnings Retalively Small.

"Although the deposits are ten times the reserves, this does not justify the statement sometimes made—as by Father Coughlin—that for each dollar of cash received the bank can lend ten," says Mr. Spahr. "The answer is that loans on the average are less than 10 per cent in excess of any addition to the cash deposits and reserve. When the statements of individual banks are combined into a consolidated statement for all banks of the country, of course the ratio between reserves and deposits will be approximately 1 to 10, but for the reason explained above.

"And since banks can lend only slightly in excess of their cash deposits, their earnings are relatively small as the reports of the Comptroller of Currency will show. Thus when Father Coughlin says that a bank, on the basis of $100,000, can lend $1,000,000, the answer is that such a bank can lend on the average only $109,756, and that Father Coughlin's error on this transaction is $890,244.

"Since aFther Coughlin, on the basis of a confused understanding of these matters, has attempted to persuade the public that banks build up huge loans on the basis of cash deposits and also make as much as 60 per cent interest in the use of such deposits, thus misleading the public regarding these matters and creating an unwarranted feeling of hostility toward bankers, it would appear necessary that some one point out for the benefit of the interested public just how fallacious are the notions of Father Coughlin on the nature of the operations of commercial banks."

EDITORIAL

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Friday, March 22, 1935

Bankers and the Banking Bill

Testifying before the House Banking and Currency Committee on Monday, Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, indicated that the proposed banking act of 1935 had the approval of leaders in the American Bankers Association. The measure, Mr. Eccles is quoted in Washington dispatches as saying, was discussed with Rudolph Hecht, president of the A. B. A., and Tom Smith and Robert Fleming, vice-presidents. These officials, he is reported to have observed, "were not opposed to the bill as it has been reported."

There seems to be some disparity between Mr. Eccles's views as to where the bankers stand and their own official statement issued a little more than a week ago. In that statement a special committee of the A. B. A. appointed to confer with government officials on the bill reported that "in substance" it approved titles I and III. On title II, which is the heart of the bill and the only part on which there is any serious controversy, they did not commit themselves to anything like the same extent. They expressed the view that "certain constructive changes should be made," and in a special resolution suggested that the Brookings Institution, or some similar organization, undertake an "independent, impartial and comprehensive study of the American banking and financial system."

It seems to us that it would be a decidedly serious matter if the A. B. A. should elect to "pussyfoot" on this bill. Rightly or wrongly, the bankers have been charged with the major share of the blame for the recent depression. Yet the mistakes that they made during the boom period of the late '20s could be at least partly excused on the ground that every one's sense of values was warped by the unprecedented, if false, prosperity of the period. If the bankers refuse to stand four-square for sound banking policies and for sound banking legislation today they must be prepared again to shoulder the blame for the consequences that inevitably will flow from such a negative course. The issues may have been blurred ten years ago; today they are simple and clear cut. There is no excuse for the bankers not knowing where they should stand on an issue such as the banking act of 1935, and there is no excuse for their not fighting out the issue once and for all. If the bankers want a platform they will find one made to order for them. It was formulated a few days ago by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, a group which has no political or other ax to grind, which can speak its mind without fear of political recrimination and whose membership is a veritable "Who's Who" of American monetary and banking experts. Commenting on the banking act of 1935, this group has declared:

> "Measures designed to correct weaknesses in the Federal Reserve system should seek to increase, rather than destroy, its independence of political influence. They should increase, not reduce, its commercial nature. They should assure, not impair, its liquidity. And they should free it from government financing, rather than link it more closely to the fiscal needs of the government."

Does the banking act meet these tests of sound banking legislation? If it does, let the A. B. A. give it its blessing. If it doesn't, then let the A. B. A. make up its mind now, once and for all, whether it is going to make an issue of it—at least to the extent of demanding a thoroughgoing study of the measure at the hands of a non-partisan group—or whether it is going to accept it supinely as a matter of political convenience, hoping that some kind Providence will spare the country from the full force of its potential consequences.

Honorary Chairman
EDWIN W. KEMMERER
Princeton University

President
RAY B. WESTERFIELD
Yale University

Subscription Blank

ECONOMISTS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MONETARY POLICY

100 Washington Square, New York City
Telephone: SPring 7-2000

Walter E. Spahr, *Secretary-Treasurer*
100 Washington Square
New York City

Dear Sir:

Believing in the purposes of your Committee, I hereby subscribe the sum of $_____ to be used by the Executive Committee in its educational campaign to foster a sound currency system for this country and to combat dangerous and unsound schemes and legislation. It is clearly understood by the Committee and the donor that these funds are given without restrictive condition, made or implied, and that the Executive Committee and its officers are to be the sole judges of policies and of how the funds are to be spent.

Signed_____

[Make checks payable to the Secretary-Treasurer]

NATURE OF COMMITTEE

It is an educational organization with no axe to grind. Its membership is restricted to approximately one hundred leading monetary economists. It is entirely independent of all other groups and operates solely as a body of monetary economists advocating monetary policies in harmony with sound economic principles.

Check the list on back of this blank for such publications as you wish to receive.

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED

ANGELL, JAMES W.
- **Gold, Banks and the New Deal*
- *The Broad Facts Concerning the Federal Finances and the Banking System*

CAROTHERS, NEIL
- **An Economist on the New Deal*
- *Experimenting with Our Money*

DANIELS, WINTHROP M.
- **The Passing of the Old Economist*

FITZGERALD, J. ANDERSON
- *The Business of Leading the "Lambs" to Slaughter*

HASTINGS, HUDSON B.
- **Sound Money*

JAMES, F. CYRIL
- **The Cost of the New Deal*

KEMMERER, EDWIN W.
- *The Public Debt and Inflation*

MAY, A. WILFRED
- **Schemes for Political Banking*

REED, HAROLD L.
- *The Commodity Dollar*

ROBINSON, GEORGE B.
- **The Government's Monetary Policies 1933-34*

SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK K.
- **The Dollar and Real Incomes of Teachers*
- **The Dollar and Real Incomes of Public School Teachers and of Wage Workers, 1889-1890 to 1934-1935*

SPAHR, WALTER E.
- **Currency Inflation: Its Nature and Implications*
- *Orthodox Economics and the Recovery Program*
- **Monetary Standards and Inflation*
- *Monetary Theories of Warren and Pearson*
- *An Economic Appraisal of the New Deal*

TUCKER, RUFUS S.
- **Price Fluctuations and the Gold Supply*

WRIGHT, IVAN
- *The Monetary Situation as it Affects the Economic Outlook for 1935*

PRESS RELEASES

Three Statements of Purposes of the Committee
Statement on Leading Monetary Issues
The Experience of Sweden with a Managed Currency
Commodity Dollar Plan Opposed
Resolution Opposing The Silver Measures Before Congress
An Appeal to the People of This Country
The Committee Again Demands a Return to Sound Money
Memorandum in Opposition to Title II, Banking Bill of 1935
Memorandum to Congress in Support of a Monetary Commission

*Indicates supply exhausted.

PSF: Post Office
file
personal

THE MAYFLOWER

Dear Mr. President.

It was very thoughtful of you to write Bess and me extending greetings on our anniversary.

We both are most appreciative.

Sincerely yours

Jim

May Third

PSF: Post Office

Bill Pennell

THE WHITE HOUSE
1 1935
RECEIVED

July 27, 1935.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I was very happy when I noted in one of the western newspapers your appointment of Charles West as undersecretary of interior. It was a fine appointment Mr. President and I am sure it will work out all right. West has lots of friends in Washington and he can be very helpful in that position.

I am having a very fine trip and enjoying it immensely. We have been in the Park for a couple of days and are leaving here Sunday at seven o'clock for Salt Lake City and Ogden. This is a great park, so Bess and I are enjoying it immensely, and I am going to get all I possibly can out of this trip.

I hope you will be able to get Congress out of the way in a hurry. Give my regards to Louie. Bess joins me in sending kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE
AUG 1 1935
ARCHIVE

File Personal

July 29, 1935.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I was very happy to note that you appointed Hugh G. Grant as Minister to Albania. I think that was the right thing to do, because, as I have indicated to you on more than one occasion, Alabama received no major appointment.

I am sure it will be helpful all around.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

PSF: Post Office

File personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
AUG 3 1935
RECEIVED

Reno, Nevada,
July 30, 1935.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I don't know whether anyone has called your attention to the article in "Fortune" magazine by Professor Thomas Reed Powell relative to the Supreme Court decision on N. R. A. It is rather an interesting article and I am sending it to you in case you missed it.

I have had rather an interesting trip and today we drove to Virginia City, a city which in 1875 was one of the largest mining cities in the country. As I understand it, in those days it had a population of more than 40,000. It has been more or less of a "ghost" city for a number of years and I understand last year the population shrunk to less than 400 people. Today the population has increased to more than 1200 and new mining operations are visible on all sides.

It is quite evident the increase in the price of silver and other ores is making it profitable to prospectors and miners to go after pay dirt. It was rather interesting to see these new operations as we drove along the road through this very famous city. Most of the large buildings are in utter ruin; as a matter of fact there are few buildings in town in good condition.

It was one of the most interesting sights I have ever seen. That is what prompted me to call it to your attention in this brief note, while sending the attached article.

I have been watching the papers closely and note with interest the action of the Congress. I do hope you will be able to get them out of Washington before the first of September.

As I indicated to you in my previous notes, we are both enjoying the trip immensely.

Bess joins me in sending kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

PSF: Post Office

file personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
AUG 17 1935
ARCHIVES

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

Honolulu, Hawaii
August 8, 1935

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We arrived here this morning, after a very pleasant trip across the Pacific. It was calm all the way, and we enjoyed every minute of it. Our arrival here this morning was beautiful, something I shall never forget. I was simply covered with leis, until I could scarcely see above them. We are very nicely settled at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, and I am certain we shall have a wonderful time, and leave the Islands with regret.

I have been watching the papers and news dispatches as closely as possible, and nothing startling has happened since we left San Francisco except the Rhode Island Congressional Election. Before I left Washington, Mr. President, I took the matter up with Senator Gerry to see if we could be of any assistance, and frankly he said there was nothing we could do — that everything was all right, and that there was no need for us to assist in any way. I was surprised at the result, as it is peculiar that they did not have a better line-up on the situation which apparently existed, unless there is a lot of underground feeling, which I knew existed particularly in the New England States, due more or less to the textile situation, and which is local in character.

I shall write you another note within a day or so. I do hope everything is all right, and that you can get Congress out of there within the next two weeks, so that you can get away on your vacation.

I am attaching an article from the New York Times, which particularly calls attention to a book on "World Finance", written by Paul Einzig. It is evidently very friendly in its reference to yourself, and I was wondering if you had had an opportunity to read it.

Yours sincerely,

Jim

(Enclosure)

P.S. I would not be surprised if Gerry was not returned about the election 8/17

World Finance Since 1914

Paul Einzig Analyzes Two Decades Of Money Tangles in the United States and Abroad

Brokers Swarming Around the "Basket" in the Paris Bourse.

From "Eyes on the World." (Simon & Schuster)

WORLD FINANCE—1914-1935. By *Paul Einzig.* 381 pp. *New York: The Macmillan Company.* $3.

By *GARDNER HARDING*

WHEN Dr. Einzig sent the last pages of this book to the printer in April, the world had not been startled by the pious and disinterested proofs offered by Messrs. Myers and Newton, in a characteristically impartial organ of public opinion, that President Roosevelt was really to blame even before he entered office for the banking crisis of February and March, 1933. The heart of the accusation is that the very approach of a Democratic President unsettled conditions so much more greatly than they were before that, coupled with his refusal to pledge himself to carrying on the "sound money" policies of Hoover, an initial calamity was not only inevitable but has pursued us in intrinsically the same form under the Roosevelt administration ever since.

These pages are not by any means entirely partial to the present administration. They upbraid it for vacillation, half-heartedness and an extraordinary lack of knowledge as to where it is going and how far it intends to go. In 1933 the author, as foreign editor of The London Financial News, himself attacked the American departure from the gold standard as premature and unworthy of the battle that should have been fought to maintain the dollar. But on this point he has now changed his opinion. Not only does he agree that President Roosevelt was right, but his demonstration as to just how and where the President was right should not possibly be missed by those who have read and been moved by the solemn and baneful imputations of the professor and the secretary. For what he frankly says is that for reasons far beyond any one man's influence the whole economic system of the United States was on the verge of collapse when President Roosevelt assumed office.

The final blow had nothing to do with the fiscal philosophy of the new President, but was the publication by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on the insistence of the Senate, of the staggering details of the extent to which support had already been given to the banks of the United States. The undermined public confidence in the banks then became a vast organic fact; the wholesale withdrawal of funds, the huge outflow of gold, the spread of bank disasters in rapid concentric rings outward from the first attacks in Michigan followed inevitably, with no perceptible aid whatever from the impalpable fears of political change.

That change, however, involving the virtual burying beneath public disapproval of a great political party, was swiftly followed by a corresponding change in our fiscal relationships. On April 20, 1933, we went off the gold dollar. At the time the author of this book in a bitter article coined the phrase that we had "deliberately walked off the gold standard." Now his sober second thought is that "the suspension of the gold standard in the United States provided the turning point in the world crisis," on the basis of which it passes beyond mere coincidence that "President Roosevelt is entitled to claim the full credit for any improvement within and outside the United States since his advent." His policy of action, intensified in the Fall by the "brutality" of the gold-buying program, alone in the world possessed the vital awareness of current conditions and the intelligent and unremitting force by which it could be pursued. The upturn, slow and fitful as it has sometimes been in the two years that have followed, has never been reversed either in employment, production or the intangible renewed confidence of the nations. So it may stand as at least concretely demonstrated by a wealth of facts, from an authority once unfriendly and now incontestably impartial, viewing us from a matured experience in British and continental example, that if one man broke the international economic deadlock it was President Roosevelt, and he broke it within six months of entering office.

If Dr. Einzig's reasoning is here foreshortened in such a way as to give emphasis to such seemingly partisan conclusions, the reader may be assured that the liveliness of these conclusions is impact in the book as a whole, and not derived from selected passages. For this is not the book of a man who writes hesitantly or laboriously, and falls into inconsistencies by not being certain of his personal point of view. As in his other recent books, particularly those on "Exchange Control" and "The Future of Gold," his writings are the reflection of a bold and clear mind which thoroughly understands the orthodox positions in economics and departs from them only by the sheer weight of the new conditions of modern times. He is not a social creditor, Socialist or any other type of utopian; he is, however, a self-confessed advocate of economic planning, and begins and ends his book with a sincere and profound confession of his faith in this direction. The pattern of his mind is plainly set forth throughout his book, and it is a fascinating, concrete and highly competent mind that has, before the age of 40, produced a series of books that already have made him an enviable reputation.

This book does not discuss international trade per se; but the justification of compensatory and other forms of bilateral treaties in his recent book on the exchanges, his assent to what he believed to be the inevitable outcome of the London conference of 1933, and his insistence that the end of laissez faire is at hand in foreign trade place him among the unorthodox in that field also. This involves no hostility to the revival of foreign trade, as American exporters frequently have to be told, but a reminder that the accent must be realistic rather than academic in a world which is re-planning its dealings with foreign countries so that as far as possible the dizzy booms and heartbreaking slumps may be diminished within the calculable necessities of security and progress.

Structurally, the book is in four main parts: inflation, stabilization, deflation and reflation. As the man in the street would describe them, these periods cover the war, the boom, the depression, and the recovery. All of them, of course, overlap considerably, and it may particularly be said about the last period that reflation, the deliberate and planned reaction from deflation, is still an instrument for recovery which has far to go before it produces the genuine article. It is here that the reviewer felt that Dr. Einzig grasps far better than many Americans some of the underlying and still highly contentious principles of the New Deal.

For example, here is one critic from outside the battle who contrasts our spending and price raising aims with the comparatively deflationist policies in England, and finds that although the results have fallen short of what we had anticipated, still, by reason of our continuance in that position the vital initiative remains with the dollar rather than with the pound. According to his analysis we have gained at home far more than we have temporarily lost abroad through the stimulation of commodity prices. His demonstration of the directness of benefit payments to the vast group of agriculturalists, in contrast to the indirect and lesser sacrifices on the processor and the consumer, is in the best style of modern economic realism; and his equally sound showing of the long and much diluted lags before cheap agricultural prices ever reached the consumer under deflationist policy is in itself a crushing indictment of the old régime.

He rightly attributes to the national recovery legislation much of the recovery in prices and employment that took place before the act went into effect, on the highly practical theory that the American people grasped its principles and discounted its sound corrective effects long before the ineptness and inexperience of its administration disappointed them with the result. Essentially, however, this part of our recovery, although still slow, is bound to be more permanent than the so-called stability of the British régime, containing many seeds of another unhealthy boom by trusting again too far to the unregulated initiative of liberal capitalism.

Dr. Einzig believes capitalism can be saved, but only by the American method and that only by further and more sustained economic planning. Too often, he sharply reminds us, the present administration has done the right thing in the wrong way, by improvised, haphazard methods indefensible in their outcome. Further devaluation may have to be faced both here and in the sterling and gold countries under the pressure of fictitious wealth ten times the volume of prewar days. He upbraids French finance for its political obsession, British finance for its unresponsiveness to the modern world, and German finance for its at first involuntary and now deliberate isolation from all other countries. Counter to his predictions France and Switzerland have saved the franc since his book went to press, yet Dr. Einzig would doubtless agree with the strong undercurrent in the financial press which believes the fateful day is only postponed.

Dr. Einzig's argument avoids the excessively dogmatic, but its accumulated weight is very plainly that a planned currency standard must inevitably replace the fixed points on gold if we are to retain the dynamic character of our world. The Supreme Court of Currency proposed in this country manifestly has his sympathy, as the only medium that would be trusted by the public to distinguish between major fluctuations of the indexes and minor ones, and might be empowered to act upon them in defense of the people as a whole, as our only escape from the manipulations of the present and the past in the interests of the financial and investing classes.

Dr. Einzig has contrived to write a current history of world finance which, without a reckless accusation of any kind or appearing to depart at any point from a sober statement of fact, has nevertheless laid before observant readers a veritable "J'Accuse" of the system which contented us so completely in the good old days.

England's Early Policy in the Balkans

BRITAIN AND THE BALKAN CRISIS, 1875-1878. By *Walter G. Wirthwein.* 432 pp. *New York: Columbia University Press.* $5.

OF the particular Balkan crisis to a phase of which this book is devoted it has been said that "dozens of historians, scores of biographers, have trembled as they drew near and saw it blocking the pathway of their narrative." This was not the way it confronted Dr. Wirthwein. He did not suddenly and desperately become aware that the dragon was sprawling across his track. Apparently his discovery was apropos of nothing in particular. Having learned thereof he approached it, as he says, "from a different angle." This approach consisted of taking himself away from it to such places as the British Museum, the New York Public and Columbia Libraries.

In other words, he is now exhibiting the results of another of these expeditions into the depths of the files in pursuit of that elusive bird: Public Opinion.

Sketchily: The affair started in the beating up of some Turkish tax collectors on the Dalmatian frontier of Herzegovina, continued with the Balkan Atrocities and the Russo-Turkish War, being more or less closed by Beaconsfield blessing the multitude from a window of 10 Downing Street as he announced that he had returned from Berlin bringing "Peace With Honor." With the brutalities of the Turks and the tactics of the Russians we are not concerned at this sitting. Dr. Wirthwein is not dealing with them, but endeavors to confine himself entirely to the atmosphere on the English home front.

To give us a picture of this he has ransacked the contemporary press unmercifully, sparing neither himself nor the reader. With insufficient historical fact to allow any but a specialist to keep pace, we are taken through a welter of controversial editorial opinion. Eventually, bewildered, one agrees, for once, with Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., who, in writing to Abraham Hayward regarding a volte-face on the part of The Times, declared that "it ought to be prohibited to change sides more than a certain number of times a year."

But, fortunately, the endless quotations are not limited to remarks by professional expressers of opinion. Here and there come flashes of reality to lighten the strain. About four years before the story opens France had lost an emperor and Germany acquired one. During the period reviewed Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India and, with Europe seething, was feeling particularly Guelph-conscious. Dizzy is told he may inform the Cabinet that "if England is to kiss Russia's feet, she will not be party to the humiliation of England and would lay down her crown." At least four times she goads her Prime Minister on to upholding the dignity of the country by the notion of abdication.

Then there is Spurgeon's prayer. Split in two and polished up a bit it should find eternal place in the books of all creeds. "Let not the extraordinary folly of our rulers lead our country into war, and change our rulers, O God, as soon as possible." It is in these odd bits that one feels the spirit of the times, rather than through the mass of not always significant matter drawn from the press.

Which is the reason for the doubts as to the efficacy of the method currently employed for the capture of public opinion in the past. Dr. Wirthwein's specimen has not survived the ordeal. It is just another mounted piece, however rich an occasional bit of stuffing may be.

COMPTON PAKENHAM.

PSF Postmaster Office

april 6, 1960

Memo for Files:

Farley to FDR, Sep. 26, 1935 enclosing a county map of U.S. and charts prepared by Emil Hurja moved from PSF, Postmaster Gen. to PSF, DNC.

R. Jacoby
Archivist, FDRL

[Addtl. material by Hurja in PPF 869-Elections-bottom of box]:

PSF: Post Office

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

I cannot very well give an opinion on this case without going into all of the facts from the very beginning.

However, as a matter of general common sense policy, I should say that if you are convinced that this is not an essential mail route it would be of benefit to the Government to cancel the contract. I say this because even when the ship mail subsidy bill was enacted and even though one of its purposes was to get new ships built, it was never contemplated by the American public that useless mail routes would be subsidized.

F. D. R.

FDR

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 17 1935
RECEIVED

October 16, 1935.

The Honorable

The President.

My dear Mr. President:

The United Fruit Company holds three foreign ocean mail contracts covering routes Nos. 39, 40 and 41. They have indicated to the Department that they would be willing to cancel the contract covering route No. 41, by mutual agreement, in order to avoid complying with building requirements.

Route F.O.M. No. 41 is from New Orleans, Louisiana, by Habana, Cuba and Cristobal to Cartagena and/or Puerto Colombia, Colombia. The contract runs for ten years, beginning March 21, 1933, and the frequency of service is fifty-two trips per annum.

The contract requirement involved reads as follows:

> To substitute within five years from the date of the award of this contract, for such vessels originally accepted thereunder as they may displace without reducing the service for which provision is hereinbefore made, two new combination passenger and cargo vessels of class 4, with accommodations for not less than 80 first class passengers and all cargo space fully refrigerated, capable of maintaining a speed of 16 knots at sea in ordinary weather and of a gross registered tonnage of not less than 6,000 tons.

The tonnage requirement for Class 4 vessels under the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 is 10,000 tons and the tonnage specified in this building requirement, 6,000 tons, does not meet the requirement for vessels of Class 4 unless tonnage is waived in favor of speed, which could not be done in this case as this route is not considered an essential mail route.

The contract was made March 21, 1930, and under the provisions of same the two new ships were to be completed and placed in service within five years from that date. Due to the investigation of the ocean mail contracts and the unsettled policy with reference to the Merchant Marine, the contractor requested an extension of time in which to place these two new vessels in service. By letter of May 3, 1934, I granted an extension of one year, that is, one year from March 21, 1935, in which they were to place these two new vessels in service on the route and so far as I know, the United Fruit Company has made no plans looking to the construction of these two vessels.

At the time application was made for the three contracts now held by this company they represented in effect that it was necessary to build vessels and without aid under mail contracts to cover the difference in cost of ship construction in this country and abroad, the vessels could not be built in this country. It proposed to build eight vessels, two under this contract and three each under the contracts for F.O.M. Routes Nos. 39 and 40. The three vessels for Route F.O.M. No. 39 have been constructed at a cost reported to be $10,637,898 and the three vessels for Route F.O.M. No. 40 have been constructed at a reported cost of $9,687,798.

Shortly after this contract for Route No. 41 went into effect the United Fruit Company represented that the two vessels specified thereunder were not justified. They asked to be relieved from the building obligation and proposed instead of building two vessels to spend $2,000,000 in reconditioning twelve old vessels, four of which would be operated in the service on this route. The Department denied this request.

Since the beginning of service, the contractor upon his own request has been permitted to terminate the route at Cristobal, omitting that part from Cristobal by Cartagena to Puerto Colombia, 361 miles. With this curtailment continuing to the end of the term of the present contract and with service performed by the present Class 6 vessels, the total mail pay will be approximately $2,090,512. If the two new vessels are constructed and placed in service, the total mail pay for the term of the contract will be approximately $4,981,467 or an increase in the cost of mail pay of $2,890,954.

During the period from the beginning of the contract to June 30, 1935, the contractor has received $477,487.50. The cost at United States poundage rates for the mail carried during that time would have been $56,091.07, so that it may be said that $421,396.43 has been paid to the company as subsidy up to June 30, 1935. As previously stated this route cannot be considered an essential or necessary mail route as the mail could be carried as expeditiously by other routes and nothing would be lost from a mail standpoint if this contract were cancelled.

The only objections that may be raised against the cancellation of the contract, by mutual agreement, are that the Government has paid as subsidy up to June 30, 1935, $421,396.43 and that the company would be relieved of building two new ships. However, when we consider the fact that the ships to be constructed would not meet the tonnage requirements for vessels of the class specified in the contract; that the company would be paid approximately $4,751,658 as subsidy during the period of the contract and that this route cannot be considered an essential mail route, it is my opinion that it is to the benefit of the Government to cancel this contract by mutual agreement.

I have related the material facts in this case and would appreciate an expression of your opinion in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Postmaster General.

PSF: Post Office

File Private

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

November 4th, 1935.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, New York.

My dear Mr. President:

On the eve of this Election, I feel that I should give you my personal opinion of the result as I see it tomorrow:

Kentucky - The situation in Kentucky is all right. "Happy" Chandler should be elected Governor by more than 50,000, and the State ticket will probably do at least 25,000 better than Chandler.

Some of our friends in Kentucky are more optimistic than that, and I really feel that 50,000 is a conservative figure.

Pennsylvania - Philadelphia looks great. I have checked and double-checked, as Amos and Andy would say, with conservative fellows and those most enthusiastic. The general impression prevails that we should win Philadelphia from 40,000 to 75,000. Frankly, I think they have had all the breaks in the past few days, and it looks that good at the moment. As a matter of fact, it looks so good that I have made a few small bets on the result.

The situation is all right in the rest of Pennsylvania. We will do well in Pittsburg, and of course we will do especially well in all of the coal mining counties in Pennsylvania. I would not be surprised if Pennsylvania would show a better vote for the Democratic ticket than it did in '32 and '34. The organization is functioning splendidly over there, and I think our opposition friends (newspaper publishers, Republican leaders and others) are in for a real surprise tomorrow.

New York - I know that you are more than interested in the New York State Assembly result. Frankly, I am, too, because if we win the Assembly tomorrow - and I am predicting we will - the Republican machine in this state will start scrapping among themselves, and it will definitely give the lie to the opposition press, that you are slipping.

Our organization, North of the Bronx Line, will ~~conform~~ better tomorrow, in my judgment, than at any time in the history of the Party in this state, since, at least, 1892. I, myself, can go back to 1910, and since that election I have had some knowledge of our organization North of the Bronx Line. We never were in better shape.

This time we concentrated on the Assembly Districts where we thought we had a chance, instead of spreading our efforts all over the state. This activity has been going on for many months in a quiet way out of our State Headquarters. Vincent Dailey, Dan Skilling, George Harder, Howard Silberstein of Catskill, Joe Cohn, with the publicity, and others have been working just as hard as they possibly could. They were just as anxious to win this fight as you and I, for we all know how much it means to the Party in the State and in the Nation.

As you know, we sent out thousands of letters and pamphlets; we blocked every hole we knew about, and, frankly, there are no complaints from any of the leaders in the Assembly Districts where we have particularly directed our efforts. Every county leader realizes that everything has been done for him that can be done, and if our candidates do not come through tomorrow it will not be from any lack of effort on our part.

At the present time we have 77 seats in the Assembly and first I shall start by telling you what I think the situation is in New York City:

We have 60 out of the 62 Assembly Districts. Bronx, Queens and Richmond are all right, and we should win our seats in those boroughs. In Kings County, I have checked not only with Frank Kelly, the Democratic leader, but incidentally, I was able to secure some information from the opposition camp. Considering the whole situation, the worst that can happen would be for us to lose 2 seats in the county -- in the 6th and 19th Assembly Districts. My own belief, however, is that we will not lose in those two.

A lot of people are disturbed about what will happen in Manhattan. I have been in as close touch with that situation as was possible, under the circumstances. The 6th District, Sam Koenig's District, will be very close and we may lose it. As a matter of fact, it is likely to be 200 votes either way.

Some of the people here in New York seem to think that the 9th District is in doubt, but I don't think so. The one District where we can expect some difficulty is the 21st. That is a colored District and they have had a bitter fight there for leadership. It was never settled and they are operating under 3 leaders, 2 white and 1 colored. The leadership question will not be settled until after election. Of course, the Republicans also had a bitter fight in that District, and they may have their troubles there. I believe we will win the District, and, in that belief, I am more confident than the Tammany leaders.

Then there are some in New York who seem to think we can win the 10th District, now held by the Republicans. Frankly, I haven't enough information on this District to justify an opinion. However, if Langdon Post with his Knickerbocker Democrats had wholeheartedly supported Daly, the Democratic nominee, there would be no doubt about the outcome.

The rest of Manhattan looks all right to me.

The following Districts, Mr. President, I think are certain:

Albany 3	Monroe 4
Erie 4	Rensselaer 1
Westchester 2	

14

With 56 in New York, which in my judgment is the lowest number we will elect, and 14 definitely assured North of the Bronx Line, that gives us 70 Districts.

My own belief is that we will also elect Assemblymen in the following Districts:

I believe that we will elect 1 additional Assemblyman in Erie (2nd District), now held by a Republican. (That makes 5 in all in Erie County.)

Greene 1	Schoharie 1
Oneida 1	Schuyler 1
Rockland 1	Sullivan 1

7 in all

That would give us 77 votes or exactly the same number we have now.

The following Districts look perfectly all right. As a matter of fact, we have better than an even chance to win Assemblymen in all of these.

Clinton
Dutchess (2nd Dist. Your own District)
Herkimer
Onondaga (2nd Dist.)
Putnam
Westchester (4th Dist., where Jane H. Todd is the Republican nominee.)
Monroe (1st Dist.)

We should get the first District in Monroe because we did a pretty good job there. I will discuss this with you when I see you.

That makes 7 Districts where we have better than a fighting chance.

In addition to the above, Mr. President, our friends in the following counties think they have a chance, and, frankly, I am of the opinion that 1 or 2 or them will break through, although it will be extremely close.

Broome (1st Dist.)	Tioga
Columbia	Seneca
Rensselaer (2nd Dist.)	Niagara (1st Dist.)

We have conducted an effective campaign in the 1st Dist. of Niagara, and the vote in Lockport may see a victory for us.

In addition to all of the above, the county leaders in the following Districts think they have a chance, although, very frankly, I don't hold out as much hope as they do, with the exception of the 1st in Onondaga, and the 1st in Schenectady.

Franklin	Madison
Lewis	Onondaga (1st Dist.)
	Schenectady (1st Dist.)

Frankly, I think there may be a chance for us in the 1st in Onondaga and the 1st in Schenectady because the tide is running our way in both of those counties and may be strong enough to justify the confidence which the leaders have in those Districts.

This is rather an extensive analysis of the situation as I see it now, after talking with Vince and everybody around the state -- dozens of people to whom I have to look for advice and honest opinions. Of course, on the surface it seems impossible to win. As a matter of fact, it will probably be conceded a miracle if we come through, but I am quite willing to risk my reputation as a political phophet to predict a Democratic Assembly.

If we put it over, Mr. President, it will be a sweet victory.

Good luck to you!

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jim

PSF: Post Office

November 9, 1935.

Miss Marguerite LeHand,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss LeHand:

I am attaching hereto copy of letter I have received from Reverend Alexander Farrell, Pastor of Saint Sylvester Church, Zaleski, Ohio.

You will note that he requests an autographed photograph of the President, and I am wondering if it would be possible to send him a picture with the President's signature on it, but without an expression of any kind.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Farley

JAF:j
Attachment

PSF: Post Office

COPY

November 9, 1935.

Rev. Alexander Farrell,
Saint Sylvester Church,
Zaleski, Ohio.

My dear Father O'Farrell:

I have your kind letter of October 31st and indeed appreciate your kind remarks about my address before the National Eucharistic Congress.

With reference to your request for an autographed photograph of the President, I shall do what I can to assist you in securing one. However, as you can well understand, the President receives so many requests of this nature that it is impossible for him to comply with all of them, but you may be sure that I shall do the best I can for you.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

COPY

Saint Sylvester Church

Zaleski, Ohio.

October 31, 1935.

The Honorable James A. Farley,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Farley:

First of all, permit me to thank you for the copy of the Eucharistic Congress Speech, which I received some days ago. Then let me congratulate you on it. It was marvelous and just in line with the spirit of the Congress. I enjoyed it thoroughly and every one else I met there said the same.

I shook hands with you that night, but so many others did that one person didn't mean much. I mentioned that I was formerly from Glenn Falls, New York, and a family friend of Tom Dunn's people.

Just two years ago this time I wrote to you. I was then a student at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary at Emmitsburg, Maryland. I begged an autographed picture of the President for our Mission Bazaar. Now, I am begging once again. This very poor little parish needs some very necessary improvements and for that purpose, we are holding a bazaar on Nov. 14. May I once again ask you for an autographed picture of the President and one (or two) of yourself?

Before closing I would like to give you a few observations on this little hamlet of about 400 people. It is not a Polish settlement as the name would imply, but a very strongly Irish American. In fact, there are no Polish here, nor never was. At one time the population was about 4000. It was then a 100% Irish American Democratic town, but since the decrease in population the opposite forces have been working (it is a Republican County) and have weaned many away.

I tell you this because sometime you may be passing through and it would be worth your while to give the town a little greeting. We are on the main line of the B & O from Washington to St. Louis. The President passed through on his way west and the people were sorely disappointed not to have obtained at least a glimpse of him. I trust that you will not consider this letter too audacious, but will favor us with our request. Believe me to be,

Very sincerely yours,
Alexander Farrell, Pastor

file personal. PSF: Post Office

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Post Office Department's request for an appropriation of approximately $600,000 for putting mail on additional European trips is satisfactory to the Secretary of State and the Budget Department.

It was referred by the Budget Department as a matter of courtesy to the C.A.A. While two of the members of that Commission were out of town, two other members went to the Budget Department and, without any authority so far as the C.A.A. was concerned, intimated that it would be unfortunate for the Budget Department to send the appropriation over to you because of the hearing now pending before the C.A.A. on the Export Corporation matter. The two members of the C.A.A. who so visited the Budget Department have an axe to grind. One of them was retained by the Export Corporation before he became a member of the C.A.A., and the other is aggrieved because someone in the Post Office Department has been publicly mentioned as South American counsel for the Pan American Airways (which, incidentally, is not true).

There is nothing in the Export case before the C.A.A., either legally or morally, that affects the Post Office Department's request for the additional appropriation. The Post Office Department is not required to put any mail on the Pan American Airways either now or at any future time, and if the Export Corporation ever gets permission to do business and ever gets ships, the Post Office Department can put mail on their lines as well as the Pan American Airways.

Meantime, mail coming from Europe by plane is about from 3 to 4 weeks behind already, even though Pan American Airways has stopped taking any passengers from Europe to the United States. Mail from the United States to Europe is now piling up here even though Pan American has limited the number of passengers it will take from here to Europe on any one trip to 20.

The Post Office Department has already stated that it wants the additional daily mail service that Pan American is installing. It has asked for the appropriation in question so that it can use that service. It costs the Government nothing to use that service since the money immediately comes back with a slight profit to the Government.

Two men in the C.A.A. should not be permitted to destroy this whole situation for personal reasons.

If the Budget Department does not send the appropriation over to you but returns it to the Post Office Department, it will be a reflection on the Post Office Department and on the European air mail service also.

I suggest that you telephone Smith of the Budget Department and simply ask him why he does not send this particular appropriation to you. Unless you do this immediately, this appropriation will not get in the present appropriation bill in Congress, and that is exactly what the two gentlemen in the C.A.A. wish to see happen.

Personal

PSF: Post Office

THREE EAST EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note.

I am sure Jim and I shall have a lovely vacation.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Ben Farley

PSF: Post Office

[1936]

JAMES A. FARLEY
NEW YORK

file personal

Dear Mr. President.

I want you to know that I am deeply grateful for your thoughtful and useful Christmas gift. I shall always treasure it, and be constantly reminded of your friendship.

Sincerely yours

Jim

January Third

PSF: Post Office

JAMES A. FARLEY
NEW YORK

P.F.

Dear Mr. President:

Just a line to tell you of my gratitude for your thoughtful Christmas gift.

I prize it more than I will be able to tell you in this brief note, frankly because I have always felt that it was one of your most effective talks, not only politically, but from a peace point of view, throughout the World.

I trust you will continue to enjoy the best of health to enable you to meet and solve the many problems facing you during your administration.

Sincerely yours

James Farley Jim

PSF: Post Office

file personal

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 5 1936
RECEIVED

March 5, 1936.

Dear Mr. President:

I quote from a letter received from Mr. E. A. Carroll of Wenatchee, Washington:

> "The old enthusiasm for President Roosevelt is returning in this state, his picture and remarks draws popular response in all the theaters in the west, while certain other prospective candidates are being soundly booed following their attacks on the new deal. Practically all lines of activity in the west is nearing normalcy, in fact the lumber industry is behind in orders contrary to expectations from the enemy."

What he said about the crowds in motion picture houses is true. I had a very pleasant experience last Sunday, when I attended the Trans-lux Theater on 59th and Madison. It is a small theater where they show mostly news features. Frankly, you have never received much of a reception in that theater because it is attended mostly by people from that area around Fifth and Park, and of course as you know, that section has never been so friendly. Sunday they showed pictures of the Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt down to pictures of you taken at Warm Springs, having luncheon with the CCC boys, and visiting one of the Dams on one of your trips in the West. There wasn't a cheer in the house until Coolidge's picture appeared, and he received slight applause; Hoover received about the same. Much to my amazement, in that particular theater, the applause for you was most generous. You were making a short talk at the White House for which you were greatly applauded. They also cheered the Warm Springs picture and the one with the CCC boys.

This is just another evidence of the change in conditions which has been in evidence, as I have told you recently, since your message to Congress. The thing is going along all right now.

I intended to tell you about the Trans-lux Theaer, but had forgotton about it until I read Mr. Carroll's letter.

Faithfully yours,

Jim

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House

PSF: Post Office

"File Personal"

March 7, 1936.

My dear Mr. President:

I am in receipt of your very interesting memorandum of the fifth, to which you attach a letter from the Director of Education of Indian Affairs, of the Department of Interior, suggesting a series of stamps relating to the American Indians.

I note with interest the fact that you indicate I am a very good Indian. I accept the accuracy of that statement; and, lest there be any doubt in your mind as to my actually being an Indian, I desire to respectfully call your attention to the fact that I am an honorary member of the Bannock Tribe of Indians, of Pocatello, Idaho. My tribal name is "Nah-vee-tingk-taigh-quanhee", which means "renowned and fearless warrior".

I have understood from Mr. Rudolph Forster that you are a member of the Blackfoot Tribe. That, of course, accounts for the fact that you could recognize another Indian at a glance. I am curious to know, Mr. President, just what Indian name you bear.

The next time I have a chance to visit with you, Mr. President, I will discuss the entire Indian situation with you.

Faithfully yours,

John

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

PSF: Post Office

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 17 1936
RECEIVED

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

file
Jim Reed

March 18, 1936.

file

My dear Mr. President:

I thought you might be interested in reading a copy of a letter received from Mr. James P. Aylward, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Kansas City, Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

Democratic State Committee
1212 Commerce Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri.

March 10, 1936.

Hon. James A. Farley
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Farley:

Herewith clippings from the Kansas City Journal-Post in which you may be interested.

Confidentially, when interviewed by the press on yesterday, ex-Senator James A. Reed stated that he did not believe Landon was of big enough caliber to be President, or to make a very enthusiastic or successful race therefor. He urged the newspaper men to look into Landon's record at the time he was managing Clyde Reed's campaign for Governor. He stated that Landon subscribed to the same nostrums, "isms", and panaceas which he claimed the Roosevelt administration has been guilty of prescribing and sponsoring.

The facts contained in the article concerning his practice before the radio, have been verified by inquiries made of Station WHB, which station confidentially requested the story be given a Topeka date line, so it would appear it originated there, rather than here.

With my kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly

(Sgd) James P. A ylward.

COPY

LANDON IS 'STUDENT'

Governor Goes Into Art of Radio Speaking.

From the Journal-Post Topeka Bureau.

TOPEKA, March 9.—In his customary thorough and painstaking manner, Gov. Alf M. Landon has set out to master the art of good radio delivery by becoming a student.

Friends said here Monday that the potential Republican candidate for president had taken several lessons in microphone delivery at the studios of station WHB in Kansas City.

Using the electrical transcribing facilities of the radio studio, Governor Landon reads some of his speech manuscripts into the microphone while a record is made of the speech. He then listens to the reproduction of the speech on the record to "check up" on his delivery.

NEW DEAL FOES MEET

Al Smith, James A. Reed and Joseph Ely Confer.

By United Press.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Three famous anti-new deal Democrats—Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York; James A. Reed, former senator of Missouri, and Joseph Ely, former governor of Massachusetts—met here last week and discussed the current political situation, it was learned Monday.

Ely described the meeting to the United Press and said, "We got together merely by chance."

"Of course, we discussed politics," Ely said. "What else could you expect from three such persons. I believe I can say, however, that the meeting was of no great political significance."

Ely sidestepped a suggestion that a "stop Roosevelt" movement might have been discussed and he declined to reveal how the "chance" meeting came about.

James A. Reed at his office Monday refused to discuss the "stop Roosevelt" movement purported to have been started while he was in New York last week. Reed has stated publicly in the past, however, that he was unsympathetic with the new deal and would work to defeat the reelection of President Roosevelt.

PSF: Post Office Att. 3-18-36

PSF: Post Office

Farley Drawer 1-36

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

May 22, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. A. F.

I thought we had decided any reference to Landon or any other Republican candidate was inadvisable.

Now that the water is over the dam, I told Michelson that possibly a somewhat facetious reference to Frank Knox, between now and June ninth, by you might soften the effect of the Landon reference.

Another good rule which should be passed down the line to all who are concerned with speech material is that no section of the country should be spoken of as "typical" but only with some laudatory adjective. If the sentence had read "One of those splendid prairie States", no one could have picked us up on it, but the word "typical" coming from any New Yorker is meat for the opposition.

F. D. R.

PSF: Post Office

(1)

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel

"file returned"

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 19, 1936

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The National Committee will meet on Monday morning at ten o'clock, at which time a sub-committee will be appointed from members of the National Committee to hear the contests for Minnesota, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. I am not familiar with the Puerto Rico or Canal Zone contests at the moment. You know all about the Minnesota situation and my own guess is (and, as a matter of fact, it was your suggestion some time ago) that we give the two delegations one-half vote each. That will prevent the Wolf delegation from going home peeved because they were not permitted to be seated. We can force the other crowd to accept that and our problem then will be to try to have a National Committeeman selected from the state that will not be obnoxious to either faction. Of course, Wolf has won out in the recent primary, which gives him more prestige. These are the only contests we know of at the moment.

The Convention will open Tuesday at one o'clock. The opening address will be an address of welcome by S. Davis Wilson, Mayor of Philadelphia, after which I will make my talk, and then there will be the necessary resolutions that must be passed on. We will then adjourn for the night session.

At the night session the first day the business will be the election of the Temporary Chairman and the report of the National Committee, in recommending Senator Alben W. Barkley and the other temporary officers, will be presented for the approval of the Convention. Senator Barkley, immediately upon his selection, will deliver the address as Temporary Chairman. We will then pass the necessary motions and make the announcements which must necessarily be made in connection with the appointments by the different state delegations. The Convention will then adjourn until Wednesday at twelve o'clock, when the announcements of the different Committees will be made in accordance with the list submitted by the different state delegations. Governor Earle will deliver his address Tuesday night before

Senator Barkley.

In the preceding session, the report of the Committee on Credentials in connection with the contests will be presented to the Convention for approval. We will then adjourn until Wednesday night, at which time Senator Robinson will be elected Permanent Chairman and deliver his address.

In the meantime, Mr. President, all the necessary Convention procedure which is to be taken care of will be properly handled.

At the Thursday morning session, undoubtedly, the Committee on Rules will bring in its report and I assume at that time we will have the debate on the two-thirds rule. It might be better to have it at that session and make it an interesting session and have it over, so that we can go into the Platform Thursday night.

Thursday night the Platform will be brought in for adoption by the Convention. This is the sixth session. I don't think it advisable to have anything else unless we find we have some time to fill in. If, in your judgment, an outstanding speech should be delivered by some one whom you select, it will be arranged. (When I talked with you a few days ago I suggested it might be a good idea to give Henry Wallace a place at this time to talk on the farm program. You did not know whether it would be a good idea to do that or to have him give the same speech in seconding the President's nomination. Of course, he would not have much time in a seconding address.)

Friday morning we will proceed to nominate and at that time, of course, John Mack will present your name to the Convention. When I talked with you the other day, we discussed the names of individuals from the different states who might second your nomination. I attach a list of the states with the suggested names of persons who might second your nomination, either in a two or three minute or a ten minute speech, whichever we determine is best.

The following will be sitting in at all our conferences, together with any other names you have in mind:

Senator Robert Wagner
Senator Joe T. Robinson
Senator Alben W. Barkley
Hon. John N. Garner
Senator Bennett Clark
Senator Joseph F. Guffey
Hon. Guy T. Helvering
Hon. W. Forbes Morgan
Hon. Frank Walker
Hon. L. W. Robert, Jr.

Hon. James A. Farley
Governor Paul McNutt
Senator Burton K. Wheeler
Hon. Homer Cummings
Hon. Daniel C. Roper
Hon. Cordell Hull
Hon. Harold L. Ickes
Hon. Frank Hague
Governor James Curley
Senator Key Pittman
Senator David I. Walsh
Senator Pat Harrison
Congressman Sam Rayburn
Congressman William Bankhead
Congressman John J. O'Connor
Congressman Sam Hill
Hon. J. F. T. O'Connor
Governor A. B. Chandler
Hon. Edward F. McGrady
Hon. William Stanley

My belief is that the Vice President should come up here Friday and be visible in the Convention on Friday and go to the Young Democratic Dinner Friday night.

I think that when you arrive on Saturday you should be met at the train by the Vice President and Senator Barkley, Temporary Chairman, Senator Robinson, who is Permanent Chairman, the Speaker of the House and myself.

The suggestion has been offered, and we think you will agree, that the best thing to do when you and the Vice President arrive is for Senator Barkley to proceed to notify the Vice President with a short speech, then for Senator Robinson to deliver the notification speech to you and you conclude the program.

On Saturday morning, after the Convention adjourns, the National Committee will meet, at which time we will elect the officers of the new National Committee as agreed upon.

The time of your arrival in Philadelphia will be discussed with you by Mr. McIntyre.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Farley

Chairman

JAF:hed

Enclosure

LIST OF NAMES TO SECOND NOMINATION

ALABAMA	Senator Hugo Black	merely second
ARIZONA	Mrs. Isabella Greenway	" "
ARKANSAS	Hon. Vincent Miles	" "
CALIFORNIA	Senator William G. McAdoo	short speech
COLORADO	Governor Edward C. Johnson	" "
CONNECTICUT	Hon. Homer Cummings	speech
DELAWARE		second
FLORIDA	Governor Dave Sholtz	short speech
GEORGIA	Senator Walter F. George	" "
IDAHO		second nomination
ILLINOIS	Governor Henry Horner	short speech
INDIANA	Governor Paul V. McNutt	speech
IOWA	Governor Clyde L. Herring	short speech
KANSAS		second
KENTUCKY	Governor A. B. Chandler	short speech
LOUISIANA		second nomination
MAINE	Governor Louis J. Brann	speech
MARYLAND	Senator Millard F. Tydings	"
MASSACHUSETTS	Governor James M. Curley	"
MICHIGAN	Hon. Frank Murphy	
MINNESOTA	Mrs. Anna Dickie Oleson	second nomination
MISSISSIPPI	Senator Pat Harrison or Governor White	- speech
MISSOURI	Senator Bennett Clark	speech
MONTANA	Senator Burton K. Wheeler	speech
NEBRASKA	Governor R. L. Cochran	second nomination
NEVADA	Senator Key Pittman	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Senator Fred Brown	
NEW JERSEY	Senator A. Harry Moore	
NEW MEXICO	Governor Clyde Tingley (?)	short speech
NEW YORK	Governor Herbert H. Lehman	" "
NORTH CAROLINA	Josiah A. Bailey	second nomination
NORTH DAKOTA		" "
OHIO	Governor Martin L. Davey (?)	short speech
OKLAHOMA		second nomination
OREGON		" "
PENNSYLVANIA	Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller	speech
RHODE ISLAND	Governor Theodore F. Green	second
SOUTH CAROLINA	Senator James F. Byrnes	second
SOUTH DAKOTA	Governor Tom Berry	second
TENNESSEE	Hon. Cordell Hull or Senator Kenneth McKellar	speech
TEXAS	Senators Morris Sheppard, Tom Connally or Hon. Jesse Jones	speech
UTAH		second nomination
VERMONT		" "
VIRGINIA	Senator Carter Glass	speech
WASHINGTON	Senator Homer T. Bone	"
WEST VIRGINIA	Governor H. G. Kump	second
WISCONSIN		second nomination
WYOMING		" "

PSF: Post Office
P.F.

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

SWUC 69 8:04pm

ZG New York, N.Y., 7:20PM. July 20, 1936

The President.

It is my judgment that immediately upon your return after the first of August you should make a fire-side talk relating in detail the accomplishments of your administration from your inauguration starting with the banking situation and go into detail pointing out the accomplishments of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, Farm Credit Administration and other agencies including work relief which have contributed so much to the return of prosperity.

James A. Farley.

PSF: Post Office

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hell Yuber

September 17, 1936.

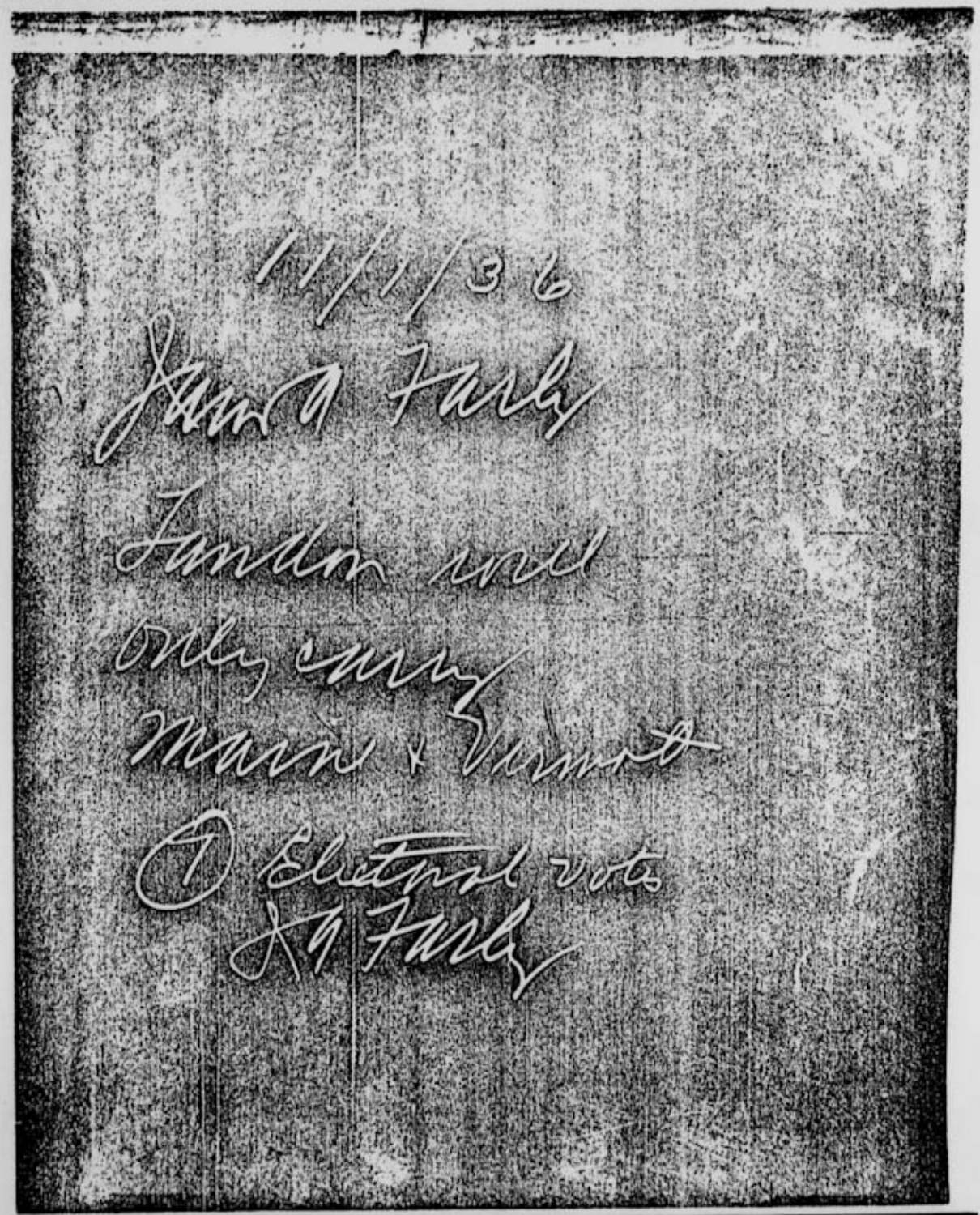
MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. JAMES A. FARLEY
AND
HON. SAM RAYBURN

PLEASE BEG SENATOR WHEELER TO START SPEECHES KEY PLACES AT ONCE; AND THIS IS MY REQUEST--WILL YOU TELL HIM?

F.D.R.

Orig?

BK P.O. Dept.



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
National Archives and Records Service
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

PSF: Post Office

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE

NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

File personal

November 2, 1936.

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you by special messenger a book which will contain copies of letters from leaders in every state. You will note that I have made a brief summary of each state, quoting from each letter. I have also sent copies of the letters I have received up to and including this morning.

As you will note, these letters are from Congressmen, Senators, State Chairmen, Campaign Directors and influential Democrats I have communicated with in every state. These letters are not over a week old. In other words, the latest information I have in my possession except that which will come to me over the telephone today. I am telephoning every State leader north of the Mason and Dixon Line this afternoon for last minute reports, and if I get anything worthwhile, I will pass it on to you this evening.

After looking them all over carefully and discounting everything that has been given in these reports, I am still definitely of the opinion that you will carry every state but two -- Maine and Vermont. The following states are likely to be close and, in my judgment, if you lose them, and I question very much if you will, it will be by a very narrow margin: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan and Kansas. My personal opinion is that you will win both Kansas and Michigan, and if you lose any states at all, in addition to Maine and Vermont, it is likely to be New Hampshire and Connecticut.

I am not going to make any predictions on the race for Governors as I did two years ago, because, to be frank with you, Mr. President, I have not paid any attention to those fights, and I am not in close enough touch to make what I would consider an honest opinion. Horner should win without any difficulty. The Indiana candidate for Governor, Townsend, should win, but the fight will be close. Unless you win the state by over 200,000 in Ohio, Davey hasn't a chance. I have never been quite sold on the idea that Frank Murphy

would win in Michigan, and that Brown would be elected to the Senate. I think Brown's chances are better than Murphy's because of the religious situation, although Brown is handicapped by having Father Coughlin's candidate, Louis Ward, in the race against him.

All of the nominees for Governor in the Western States should win without any difficulty. I don't think there will be a loss in the Western States.

Curley should win in Massachusetts. We have a chance to elect a Governor in New Hampshire and Quinn should be elected in Rhode Island. We have an excellent chance to elect Rogers to the Senate in New Hampshire. All the reports I have from Massachusetts would indicate that Curley will win there. I believe you are going to get a far bigger vote in Massachusetts than expected, and that will bring Curley through. Of course there is no question about Lehman in New York or Cross in Connecticut. We have an excellent chance to elect Senator Smathers in New Jersey. He will get a tremendous vote in Atlantic City as he comes from the Southern part of the state. If he should get a large vote in the industrial centers like Newark, he will have a betting chance.

In Delaware, I think we will elect the Governor and possibly the Congressmen. Neely will be elected in West Virginia and Logan in Kentucky. Lewis will win in a big way in Illinois. We will elect Bulow in South Dakota. We have an excellent chance to elect a congressman in North Dakota. Murray, of course, will win in Montana. All reports from New Mexico indicate that Hatch and Chavez will win.

I had a letter from Ben Ross yesterday and he thinks he has a chance to win. I had Guffey forward him $1500 this morning, which he wanted for 300 workers in different parts of the State. If you carry the State by over 30,000, I think Ross has a chance to win.

I haven't talked to Joe O'Mahoney in the last four or five days, but when I did speak to him in Wyoming he was definitely of the opinion that he had a good chance to put Carey over.

There was quite a change in Oregon in the last couple of weeks. McNary has come out for Landon and that hasn't helped him any. We put Mahoney on a Pacific Coast hook-up the other day. He is very strong with the Townsend group and had their support in the Primary. He may fool them.

Johnson, of course, will be elected to the Senate for Colorado. I think that covers the Senate situation pretty well. Frankly, I haven't paid much attention to the Senatorial group in Minnesota. Some weeks ago it looked as though the Republican candidate would win, but I think that situation has been clarified to a great extent. I think that Benson for Governor and Lundeen for the Senate will win.

I am of the opinion now that we will not lose many Congressional seats. What we may lose in Ohio and Indiana will be offset by gains we should make in other sections -- one in Delaware, a couple in New Jersey, and Guffey is of the opinion that we should make some gains in Pennsylvania. I think our loss will be less then 10 or 15, if that many.

I have dictated this letter rather hurriedly, as I am rather pressed for time today, and the reports I am submitting from each state tell the story sufficiently for your information. I am risking all the reputation I have, IF ANY, as a prophet, but I am very sincere about it, because as you know we have discussed this situation many times.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jim

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Hyde Park,
New York.

P.S. I forgot to mention that I have every reason to believe we will beat Dan Hastings for the Senate in Delaware. I know that will be pleasing to you.

PSF: Post Office
Post Folder

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1936, 2:45 TO 3:00 P.M.

* * *

P J

This is not an electioneering speech. Nothing I could say at this time could have the slightest effect on the election now going on. So this is not an appeal for votes, for the majority of ballots will have been cast by the time those who are listening in on the radio hear this report.

Of course, as you know, there have been no ballot boxes opened anywhere in the country — east or west — except in a few tiny country precincts in New England and in the South. Consequently there can be no honest or authoritative summary at this time of how the vote is going.

But it seems to me that because of the tremendous interest in today's event that the people might like a report of how we at Democratic Headquarters figure the election is progressing.

Messages are, of course, pouring into headquarters from the local organizations and from individuals, and the significant thing is that more people are voting, everywhere than ever before. That tells how seriously the country is taking this election and we, at Democratic headquarters, feel that this is a very good sign.

In the course of the morning and early afternoon I have heard from every state in the Union. I have had reports from most of the more than three thousand county chairmen in all parts of the country. Without exception, what they tell me gives us the greatest satisfaction.

Let me tell you of some of the things I have been told today. The word from New Hampshire is that the trend of the early voting is encouraging in the extreme. I firmly believe that New Hampshire by nightfall will have joined the company of those who are proud to be counted on the side of the President. The state all but joined the Democratic victory parade four years ago.

Words of even greater cheer reach me from Massachusetts. The Bay State is still with us, I am assured. The ratio of Democratic votes already cast, according to our watchers at the polls, insures victory for the President by a plurality of 150,000 in that State.

Naturally these reports are subject to the charge that they are partisan sources However, there would be no sense in a precinct leader on election day giving the National Chairman of his party anything but his honest opinion.

New York, I am proud to say as a resident of that great Empire State, is doing what I knew it would do, supporting the President with enthusiastic loyalty at its command. Reports reaching me from the upstate districts are evidence of the fact that by the time the polls close, President Roosevelt will have received from his native state the most overwhelming vote of confidence that any of its citizens has ever received. And keeping stride with him is Governor Herbert Lehman.

What then of Pennsylvania? Again the reports reaching me tell of a great groundswell for Roosevelt. The state which Herbert Hoover carried in 1932 by the narrow margin of 150,000 votes will be a Democratic stronghold tomorrow. I feel able to tell you now that Western Pennsylvania is voting for Roosevelt, and more wonderful still, that Philadelphia, which has not gone Democratic since the Civil War is "going to town" today for the Democratic ticket.

And here's news from Illinois. Reports have come to me from both down state and Cook County. They assure me that regardless of the intolerant opposition the Democratic Party has encountered there, Illinois will give President Roosevelt a plurality of at least 500,000 and I, for one, will not be surprised if that figure does not total 100,000 more than that.

I have not forgotten Ohio and Indiana. They, too, are right in line with their sister states in the East. I have heard today from many sources in those two states, including some of those who at times during the campaign have not been at all sanguine. They have been watching the outpouring of Democratic supporters and by noon there was not a single dissenter, Ohio and Indiana are going Democratic.

That, fellow Democrats covers the high spots of the situation in the East as it stands this afternoon. The East has not deserted President Roosevelt. On the

(See next page)

contrary, it is for him in a greater degree than ever before.

I say the landslide is on because from not a place west of the Hudson have I heard a word that would lead me to believe that the Republican candidate will carry a single state from that great river to the Pacific Ocean. The farm states, the mountain country and the coastal region are supporting the President without a break in their lines.

And the South, of course, and the border states, stand fast and firm on our side. Friends of the President everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to that section. In our campaign this year we have relied upon the Democratic loyalty of the South. We knew that the South was impregnable; that the faith of its citizens could not be shaken and their confidence could not be destroyed. We could count on the South and devote our energies to sections where there may at some time during the campaign have been an element of doubt. I wish, therefore, to thank the South, not in a spirit of apology, for I do not think that is necessary, but to say how much I appreciate the fact that the states below the Mason and Dixon line not only bore with us through what at times may have appeared as neglect, but that in addition they gave liberally of their money and their men and women for the work that had to be done elsewhere.

There, fellow Americans, is a report on the state of the nation on election day. I am happy and grateful to be able to bring you news of the successful accomplishment of the task which the great majority of the American people had entrusted to the National Democratic organization.

I speak merely as one member of that organization. It stretched from coast to coast and from border to border, reaching down into every precinct in every state. I wish that you who have shown such a vital and friendly interest in the workings of the national committee would remember that without the services of the entire army of those who have stood by my side it would have been impossible to carry through your commands. The untold privates in any army make or break the generals and in this campaign I have had at my right hand party workers whose devotion has been constant and whose energies have surpassed belief.

I must address my thanks, also, to those millions of others who may not have in the past been, and may not even now consider themselves Democrats. Their support was more than heartening in the thick of the battle and they will I know, rejoice in the success that is now ours. We welcome them as much on the eve of victory as we did when the battle was on.

May I conclude with the statement that the victory has been won. I would not say this if I did not know it to be true. The sweep spreads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. The outcome will be more impressive than it was in 1932. You can not work as we have, in contact with thousands of individuals throughout the land, without getting the feel of national sentiment. It is this which has made me so confident of the outcome.

Lest some should feel that I am unduly impressed by the messages from the local party leaders, let me remind them that nobody is as capable of estimating how a precinct is voting as the precinct captain.

As I said in the beginning, the ballot boxes are still closed, but may I remark, the betting in Wall Street is 6 to 1 that Roosevelt wins and even money that his electoral vote will not be less than 425.

(THE END)

PSF: Post Office

Miss M. A. LeHand
Private Secretary to the President
The White House

Dear Miss LeHand:

Attached hereto is copy of the Guffey Shipping Bill, which I discussed with the President over the telephone this afternoon. I asked him if he would be willing to take it with him tomorrow, and look it over during the weekend, and he said he would do so.

I shall appreciate your being sure that the President gets this in his possession.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Guffey

JAF:MC

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

PSF
P.O. Dept

Dear Mr. President:—

The other day at the Cabinet meeting I expressed to you my appreciation for my re-appointment as Postmaster General. May I now say to you in this brief note that I am grateful beyond words for the expression of confidence in me, indicated by that re-appointment.

I trust I may always merit that confidence.

Sincerely
Jim

The President
White House
January Twenty-Fifth. [1937]

PSF
P.O. Dept

January 26, 1937.

Letter to Pres.
From Jim Farley

Attaches summary of votes cast in New York State in 1936 Election.

SEE--Democratic Nat'l. Comm. folder-Drawer 2--1937

PSF
P.O. Sept

New York City
January 30, 1937

Dear Mr. President:

It was my intention yesterday before I left you to congratulate you on your birthday, which you and millions of Americans are celebrating today and tonight.

The great mass of citizens of this country definitely proved their affection, admiration and their faith in you on November third last. Any bitterness which was engendered during the campaign has been forgotten. Tonight the Birthday Balls, which will be celebrated throughout the country in your honor and for the benefit of the Warm Springs Foundation, make possible a general partaking in a cause so dear to your heart. And, this feeling of generosity, gaity and charity has been brought about by your own cheerful outlook on life, for despite the magnitude of your responsibilities, your happiness is apparent to everyone.

I do hope that the reports are true that you are going to Warm Springs in March for a few weeks rest. Relaxation from the hustle and bustle of Washington should be very helpful, although frankly, you seem to thrive where the pressure is the heaviest.

You have my best wishes for health and happiness, and for a continuance of that strength of purpose, which has been yours throughout the trying years, in discharging your great responsibilities in the days that are to come.

Bess and the children join me in sending you our warmest Birthday Greetings, and many happy returns of the day.

Faithfully yours,

Jim

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

PSF: Post Office
Farley.

Feb. 1st, 1937.

Memo to Pres.
From Jim Farley

Attaches table of votes for Governor from 1928 up to 1936.

SEE--Dem. Natl. Comm-(S) Drawer 2--1937

file
Missouri

PSF
P.O. Dept

February 16, 1937

Dear Mr. President:

Last night I attempted to tell you how grateful I was for your extremely generous reference to me in your remarks. Ever since I first met you, Mr. President, you have been exceedingly kind and considerate - overlooking my faults and giving me credit for virtues I often felt I did not possess.

I have been given altogether too much credit for the simple part I played in the recent election. The result of that election, as I have tried to indicate, was due to the fact that a vast majority of the people of this country were satisfied with your administration, and wanted it retained in office so that your program could be carried through to a successful conclusion.

Under the circumstances last evening, I felt that I was not able to do myself justice in expressing my appreciation to you for not only your appearance at the dinner, but for your remarks. I have tried by my actions to justify your confidence in me, and you can be assured that I shall always endeavor to give to you the best that is in me, so that I may always merit your confidence.

Faithfully yours,

Jim

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States

PSF: Post Office

February 19, 1937.

Dear Jim:-

Ever since November 1, 1936, I have been trying to raise enough money to pay my election bet. I appreciate now that I should have asked a hundred to one odds from you when last May I bet you one dollar that Borah would come out for me before November. I made the dollar bet on even terms on the doctrine of chances -- that Borah, for the last twenty-five years or more, had threatened regularly during each three and a half years following election to bolt his party nominee -- only to backslide to said nominee during the few months before the national election. I was wrong. He ran true to form.

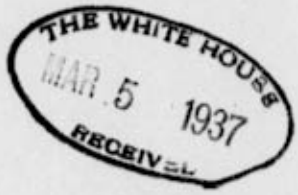
Therefore, having during these days since election saved one cent a day on my lunches, I am able to enclose one of H. M., Jr.'s one dollar bills. I do not think it is any good but you and I, not being financiers, must take Henry's word for it.

Affectionately,

The Honorable
The Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

PSF: Post Office

File Personal



March 4th, 1937

Dear Mr. President:

I am grateful to you beyond words, for having been so kind and considerate as to send me the original copy of the speech which you made at the testimonial dinner on February fifteenth.

As I have already told you, the pleasant memory of that evening will live with me always.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House

PSF: Post Office

Life Personal

March 4th, 1937

Dear Mr. President:

I have received your very interesting letter of February nineteenth, enclosing the bet which I won from you on Senator Borah.

I have always felt personally that Borah was a quarter-mile runner. He generally broke well at the barrier with those who always ran, but by the time they reached the head of the stretch, he was well back in the field, and never heard from after that.

I will talk to Henry when I see him, about the dollar bill. He will undoubtedly tell me that it is all right, and I, of course, will have to take his word for it. Seriously, I appreciate the receipt of your friendly note.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House

PSF: Post Office

Farley (1)

May 10, 1937

From Jim Farley
To The President

Report of the Victory Dinners all over the country---

SEE--Democratic Nat'l. Comm. (S) Drawer 2--1937

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Harlan

May 24, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. A. F.

I, too, was thrilled by that comparison of you and Roraback. Thank God for our sense of humor. It stood me in good stead a year ago when the New York Sun compared me and Harding to my definite disadvantage!

F. D. R.

PSF
P.O. Dept

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 24 1937
RECEIVED

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

May 22, 1937

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is a good thing we have a sense of humor in this day and age. I was very much amused at the enclosed editorial in this morning's New York Herald Tribuen. I do not know whether you saw it or not. You will note that they picture Roraback as a splendid citizen while I am the last word in all that is bad in politics. The editorial is at least worth a laugh.

Sincerely yours,

JAF
h
enclosure

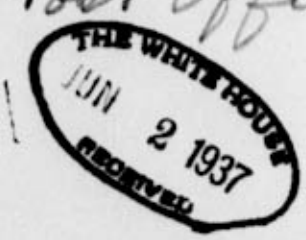
Connecticut's Lost Leader

The late J. Henry Roraback was almost the last of the titans who so long ran the Republican party efficiently and successfully. What in an earlier age W. Murray Crane had been in Massachusetts and Boies Penrose in Pennsylvania Mr. Roraback was in Connecticut until the New Deal landslide ended his rule. To his credit be it said that he was genuinely interested in good government and that, limited as was his interest in broader issues, he had a high sense of public responsibility.

Himself a New Englander, though not a native of Connecticut, Mr. Roraback built his machine around the native stock in the rural regions. Not that he had any racial antipathies, but he knew the Yankee type, was one himself and was liked by the Yankees whom he organized. He saw the gradual growth of a strong Democratic machine in the cities, based largely on the newer immigration. Doubtless he saw the handwriting on the wall. But, just as rural New York has long been preponderant over urban New York in state and national politics, so rural Connecticut was a useful and cohesive weapon for Mr. Roraback to use in his control of Connecticut's politics.

We shall, of course, continue to have political bosses in all parties. Not one of the Republican "old guard" leaders was ever as utterly ruthless and lacking in a sense of public responsibility as the present boss of the Democratic party, the Honorable James Aloysius Farley. To compare Mr. Roraback to Mr. Farley would be to insult his memory. They were alike only in their skill in organizing followers. But Mr. Roraback was a man of ideals and a believer in the duty of political leaders to think of the public interest and not only of their own advancement. During his life he was as true to his principles as to his friends and a loyal supporter of the organization which was to him, even in its recent demoralization, still the Grand Old Party.

PSF: Post Office



file personal

El Paso, Texas,
May 29, 1937.

My dear Mr. President:-

I ran across the attached cards when I was in Kansas the other day, and as suggested by the Postmaster who sent them to me I am forwarding them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

PSF: Post Office
5-29-37

Compliments of
~~Hiawatha~~ P.M.
~~Barbour City~~
Kansas
May 25-1937
Arthur S Long
Postmaster
Longman
Kansas

Kansas
is so solidly behind
President Roosevelt
that the rocks are
changing to look like him
This "Pyramid" shoots
up from the level
prairie about sixty
miles north of
Garden City, Kansas.

Compliments of
R. E. Stotts, P.M.
Garden City,
Kansas

PSF: Post Office 5-29-37

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE

NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

PSF
Pol Dept

File Personal

October 7th, 1937.

(Roper) J. F.

Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre
Assistant Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mac:

The attached article appeared in one of the New York papers regarding another survey our friend Daniel is making. I don't think it is helpful at all. He has a propensity for getting into the papers talking about his surveys. No one pays any attention to him, but I think the least said the better.

Sincerely yours,

JAF:MC

...ng. There
... stating that
...rces close" to Mr. Roosevelt re-
...ealed that Mr. Ross had been of-
fered the position of administrator
of the Bonneville hydro-electric
project across the Columbia River in
Oregon. Mr. Ross is expected to
accept the position.

It appears likely, according to the general impression, that the President has not finally selected any one for either S. E. C. job. He will probably announce the appointments on his return East early next month, and after a talk with William O. Douglas, chairman of the S. E. C.

Roper to Eye Trade, Weigh Stock Decline

To Report on Survey Next Week, He Tells Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—Secretary of Commerce Roper hinted today that he soon may break the silence maintained by Federal officials concerning the recent break in stock market prices.

He announced at his press conference that he would survey the business situation to determine whether any substantial change has occurred in the rate of industrial production.

Mr. Roper said he would report on the survey next week, and might at the same time comment on the relationship between the stock market declines and business activity generally.

I nthe past, Mr. Roper has said that stock market declines have little influence on business and industry unless they become so severe and prolonged as to sap confidence generally.

He reported today that retail trade reports to the Commerce Department indicated an upward trend in recent weeks. This, he said, was a favorable sign.

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change ...

Lack of Personnel Seen

The S. E. C. will be hampered for personnel to take over the new work, it was said. The S. E. C. now has several officials assigned to the over-the-counter section, but the personnel will have to be added.

While the over-the-counter market previously had S. E. C. regulations, they did not stress safeguards against fraud and deception, as do the present rules, officials pointed out. They see in the regulations the beginning of the intent of the securities exchange act of equal Federal scrutiny of exchanges and the over-the-counter market.

Dealers Get Rule Resume

The New York Security Dealers Association yesterday sent to all its members a resume of the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations governing over-the-counter markets, which go into effect tomorrow.

The summary gives the S. E. C. regulations governing fraud and misrepresentation, confirmation of transactions, disclosure of control, disclosure of interest in distribution, the care of descretionary accounts, sales at the market, solicitation of purchases on an exchange to facilitate a distribution of securities, the employment of manipulative and deceptive devices, and the necessity of preserving records of transactions for one year.

The association also sent out samples of suggested confirmation forms to be used to confirm customers' orders. The forms covered situations when the over-the-counter man was acting as a broker for the customer, when he was acting as a dealer for his own account, when he was acting as a broker for some other person and when he was acting as a broker both for the customer and some other person.

Edison Promotes Randolph

C. P. Randolph, chief engineer of Edison General Electric Appliance Company, has been elected vice-president of the company in charge of ...ing, George A. Hughes, ... company, an-

PSF
P.O. Dept

File

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

Dedember 9, 1937.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

I am attaching, without comment, copy of letter I received from Mrs. William S. McQuilkin, U.S. Customs Service, Salt Lake City, in regard to Mr. Donald D. McKay.

Sincerely,

JAF:mc

COPY

Treasury Department
U.S. Customs Service
Salt Lake City, Utah

Office of
the Collector

December 1, 1937

Hon. James A Farley, Chr.
Democratic National Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Farley:

Coincident with the death of our beloved friend and benefactor, Secretary Theodore A Walters, comes the hope that you may again name the Democrat who takes his place. It is generally conceded you alone were responsible for Judge Walters' appointment.

As I understand it, as 1st Asst. Secretary of Interior, Judge Walters planned and executed the affairs of the comparatively new Division of Grazing. He made numerous trips to the West in connection with this work and by reason of his long experience was deeply engrossed in maintaining inviolate the rights of both the federal government and the livestock industry in the public domain.

Utah's public domain equals more than that of any other two states of the eleven in the Division of Grazing. Utah owns 1/5 of the land and 1/3 of the livestock under the jurisdiction of the Div. of Grazing, therefore it would seem altogether equitable and essential that a Utah man be considered for the post of Asst. Secretary of Interior, if his credentials, experience and training were comparable to that of his predecessor, provided also that the Asst. Secretary is charged with the administration of the public domain. Up to this time no major position has been accorded a Utah man in the Division of Grazing, though 24,000,000 acres are administered under the Utah program. The fact is, Mr. Farley, the 2nd Asst. Secy of Interior and the Director of Grazing both come from Colorado, the Supervisor of the Div. of Grazing comes from New Mexico and so on down the line, but no Utah man in a key position.

I present for your consideration the name of Mr. Donald D. McKay, a man eminently fitted for the position of 1st Asst Secy of Interior, a lifelong Democrat of Utah. An active member of the State Central Committee since W. J. Bryan ran in 1896. Chairman of Weber County Democratic Committee for 30 years, whose name is synonymous with the presidency of the predominant church. (No doubt you know, Mr. Farley, the majority of Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Nevada farmers and livestock men are Latter-day Saints).

Mr. McKay has served in the Utah Legislature three terms, from 1916 to 1927. He is a lawyer, about 60 years of age, virile and alert, married and has raised a fine family. He is a successful business man.

Largely because of Mr. McKay's influence and interest in the public domain, reclamation and irrigation over a period of years, sentiment was crystallized and the preliminary work accomplished for the introduction and successful passage of the Taylor Grazing Act. (Did you know the movement for the Taylor Grazing Act had its inception here in Utah?)
Mr. McKay was Chairman of the Committee that investigated and developed the Weber and Echo Canyon damsite. In the Utah Legislature he introduced and sponsored the passage of the present Water Rights Law and the Irrigation and Drainage Laws of Utah. He stumped the state in the interest of Rural Credits and was Chairman of several reclamation and irrigation Congresses in the West.

For 40 years Mr. McKay has been in the sheep and cattle business in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada. He organized the Farm Bureau of the State of Utah and for ten years was President of the organization. He served as President of the Ogden Valley Wool Growers Ass'n; organized the Utah Poultry Ass'n; the Utah Alfalfa Seed Association; the Utah Beet & Vegetable Growers Ass'n. Mr. McKay organized the first Wool Pool in the United States, out of which grew the National Wool Growers Ass'n.

As Supervisor of Emergency Conservation Work in the Div. of Grazing, almost since its inception, Mr. McKay from first-hand knowledged knows the aims and objectives of the Grazing program. He is a straightforward, diligent and wise Scotsman, a kindly businesslike personality, known and endorsed thruout the West, who in his quiet way as Asst. Secy of Interior, with his vast experience, his understanding of the grazing problems and organizing ability, I am confident (by the time the next presidential election rolls around) will have every farm and livestock man in the West enrolled in the Democracy. That Mr. Farley, as you well know is a most important and practical element in the appointment of a 1st Asst. Secy of Interior; for if I may be permitted to say so, it seems there is a dearth of real Democrats in the Dept. of Interior.

Politically, geographically, religiously and by reason of his training and experience the selection of Mr. D D McKay would prove altogether popular and one of which you will have cause to be proud. Do lend your aid in behalf of Mr. Donald D. McKay. Let me know if there is any further information you desire.

With kind regards and highest cordial esteem, I remain

Very truly yours,

mg Mrs. William S. McQuilkin

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P.O. Dept

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Dear Mr. President!

May I express to you my most sincere thanks for the beautiful volume of speeches delivered in South America. I will enjoy reading those printed in English, the others you will have to read to me. Seriously, I am grateful.

Sincerely
Jim

December, 12, 1937

PSF P.O. Dept

Drawer 1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

December 21, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Will you speak to me about this?

F. D. R.

Letter of October 21, 1937 to the President from Miss Mary W. Dewson in re Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller.

December 23, 1937.

file personal

PSF: Post Office
Farley.

My dear Mr. President:

I saw the attached on the ticker yesterday. I assume while Dan is making a survey of the salmon industry he will also make a survey of the crab industry, which you will recall he discussed at length at a cabinet meeting some time ago.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

SECRETARY ROPER ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE U.S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES HAS UNDERTAKEN A SURVEY OF ALL PARTS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER OPEN TO MIGRATORY FISH IN AN EFFORT TO REBUILD THE SALMON RESOURCES OF THE RIVER.

SURVEYS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED ON 2,300 MILES OF THE COLUMBIA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

12/22--R341P

(10)

Bender

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File Personal

January 19, 1938

J. F.

Memorandum For Miss LeHand.

Dear Missy:

The President wants this correspondence Thursday in preparation for the conference with the auto dealers on Friday.

J. F.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
LANSING

FRANK MURPHY
GOVERNOR

Jan. 17, 1938

NORMAN H. HILL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

My dear Jim:

Enclosed you will find a statement which I issued yesterday. It provides for a careful study of installment buying and especially of practices attendant upon the execution of deficiency judgments. I am going to try not only to eliminate sharp practices but also to determine how much this thing contributes to the bulge attended by a slump.

The statement is brief and I will be obliged to you if you will hand it to the President for his reading in view of the discussion I had with him last Tuesday.

Sincerely,

Frank Murphy

Dear Jim — Please get this to the president before his meeting with the Auto-men.
Jim.

Honorable James Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Press Release 1-14-38

Re:INSTALLMENT CREDIT SALES

For some time, we have been giving thought to possible ways and means of putting a sound but effective curb on installment credit sales and the unduly harsh or unfair practices employed by some credit institutions in dealing with defaulting purchasers.

To what extent installment credit sales may have contributed to the present recession and to the depression of 1929 is not wholly clear, but in each instance I am informed there was a large increase in the volume of installment credit paper just prior to the reaction. In any case a serious over-extension or weakening of the commercial credit base, if it does not produce a reaction, may intensify or prolong it and thereby add to the difficulties of government, increase the uncertainties of business, and threaten the security of our political and economic institutions.

There are other attendant evils, such as arbitrary and wholesale repossession of articles already sold and in daily use, often accompanied by loss of substantial investment of hard-earned wages and followed frequently

by judgment for an unpaid balance on the article repossessed. Abuse of the garnishment process, foreclosure procedure, and other remedies is common. These practices in turn provoke widespread public bitterness and discontent.

By imposing some wholesome restrictions on the legal remedies available to vendors and purchasers of commercial paper, the State government might stabilize and improve conditions within its own jurisdiction, and play an effective part in meeting a problem that is national in scope and importance. The question is not free from constitutional and practical difficulties but it is being given serious study with a view to possibly framing some definite legislative proposals.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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March 7, 1938.

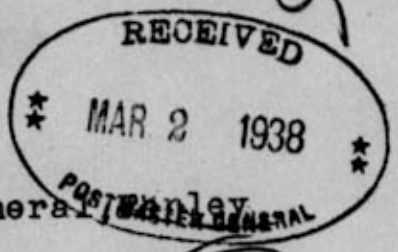
My dear Mr. President:

The inclosed is self-explanatory. You may destroy it after you read it. I thought you might want to know what Bill Langer said about Huey Long.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.



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Hon, Postmaster General Farley
Washington, D.C

Dear Sir;

The attached is a clipping from a North Dakota Paper. Wish to have this sent to where it belongs so the strings can be tighten on this Chief, If he be left alone, will try and tramp on thw whole set-up.

Yours for good Government.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 22 —(AP)— Declaring that North Dakota "still is a sovereign state," Gov. William Langer said last night the state will "never bend its knee to any bureaucrat or any plutocrat without making a fight for its very existence."

"Despite billions of dollars spent in Washington, North Dakota is still a sovereign state," the governor declared. "Do not be swayed by the fact that the federal government x x x can tell you how to run the Nonpartisan League or how to operate the affairs of the state of North Dakota."

In a speech devoted largely to his explanation of the situation causing the seed loan ban placed on North Dakota by the farm credit administration, he urged 4,000 precinct representatives who will meet in county conventions of the Nonpartisan League today to help build up this "strong, liberal organization."

He attacked a section placed in the seed loan bill which provided that loans could only be made to borrowers who will "undertake in good faith to repay such loans in accordance with their terms and no such loans shall be made without assurance that state and local authority will take no action which will encourage borrowers residing therein to evade payment of such obligation.

Scores N. D. Senators

"Had we a senator upon the floor in Washington of the vision and capacity of the late Huey Long this provision never would have been inserted in the seed law," he asserted.

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MAR 15 3 57 PM '38

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

file personal

March 15, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

I don't know whether you ever saw the inclosed or not. It is a copy of a letter written a long time ago by Horatio Seymmur to Samuel J. Tilden. They knew their mechanics of politics even in those days, as you will note after reading the attached. It is rather interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

COPY

Letter from Horatio Seymour to Samuel J. Tilden.

My dear Tilden:

You have asked for my advice and suggestions. It is quite certain at this time your nomination is inevitable. Your acceptance is as quite an incumbent duty, as when you squarely put the same duty to Senator Wright in the Campaign of '44, to stand for Governor "To pull Polk through and save Van Buren the responsibility and censure for his defeat", and a like proposal to me "to Stand for the Presidency" in '69 "to Restore the Union". Each of us listened to your "Behest" in spite of our personal disinclination so to do. So much for my advice.

As to suggestions, I have but to recall your own and my past political experiences. Adopt the "Old Van Buren District Plan System of Campaign" so successful in our "Hunkers'-Barburners' Fisticuffs' Days". Only, it must be carried through much more effecitvely than even you did for me as State Chairman in '68.

As you will recall, the Plan was for each Precinct, Town and Ward Committeeman to canvass each Voter in his Election Voting District as to his Political Preferences, and to ascertain the Voting Eligibility of each one claiming Residence in that District. Each Committeeman was to send such Canvass to his County Chairman, who in turn forwarded them to State Headquarters. These names were then to be circularized with Campaign Appeals, and a check-up made on each name. Each Committeeman furnished his opinion as to the probable Election Poll on Election Day.

But with our lack of a pre-election Registration System it was practically impossible to even tell approximately where and why we fell down Election Day. It We Won,-any Laying-Down, Mistakes or Treachery were either forgiven, forgotten or overlooked in the Jubilation of Victory. No one in authority considered it worth while to even congratulate and felicitate the earnest, sincere Committeemen.

If We Lost, Disconsolation, Disheartedness and Despair reigned supreme to the utter demoralization of our ranks, as in '46, '48 and '50, and more so since '60, with the exception of a few bright spots. But Win or Lose, there was no consistent, intelligent check-up after Election Day, to either Blame the Blameworthies or Praise the Praiseworthies. It was all chaos until the next campaign rolled 'round.

Our Plan had, and still has, ONE NOTABLE DEFECT. It is true we had sent to State Headquarters the Canvass of each Precinct or District. But it was only a Copy, the County Chairman retained the Original. With a Traitor in Camp, aye, an indifferent "Swivel-Chairer", as Tweed termed them, (there were some things he said, if not did, well) how was one to know but that the names were only copied from a Directory, School-Tax List or even an old Canvass? Then, too, though such Lists were admirable for circularizing, and checking-up purposes, and were supposed to be used on Election Day to Drum-up and Out the Vote, no provision was ever made to use them after Election Day to Tally-Up Who had not, and Why They had not, Voted.

Another serious Defect is this. Provision is made for One, in some instance Two, to take the Canvass in each Precinct or District. Now the main theory of Van Buren, in proposing these Canvasses, was not alone to have Mailing-Lists, to ascertain who

were the Qualified Voters and for use on Election Day; but, as well, that such Canvassers would take a Personal Interest in the Campaign and act as sort of Party Missionaries. It was his notion to interest a Vast Army of Workers in addition to our well described "Party-Hacks' Politicians", and who might be more interested in Party Success than Party Spoils.

Why not then carry this Plan out to its logical consequences? The Canvass-Takers are Paid Workers, not always of the Best, nor even Decent, Type. Why not put into operation this further Plan? Require each State Committeeman to in turn require his County, City, Ward and Town Committeemen to appoint a Precinct or District Captain. Let each such Precinct or District Captain then in turn enlist the aid and cooperation of say from a dozen to 20 sincere Democratic Volunteer Workers (and, whether or no they have been here to fore active, if not, perhaps the better). These later "to agree to see to it" (as, "The Old Man" was wonted to say) that each of Them would bring, at least, a half dozen to 10 voters to the Polls Election Day and Vote Them.

But, something more is necessary. Any of us to be agreeable and stand well with our Local Party leadership would agree to undertake this task and then neglect or disregard our promise. To Assure and Insure the Success of this Plan, arrange that Each Volunteer Worker write a List of the Names he promises To Vote; their P. O. Address, their Election District, and the Town, Ward, City and County. Have the volunteer Worker Sign this Slip with his own name and his Address.

These Lists should be turned in to the Precinct or District Captain, he, then, hand them in to the County Chairman. Now comes the Important Spoke, aye, Hub, of the Wheel. Each County Chairman should be required to forward these Original (not copies) Lists to State Headquarters. Under no circumstances permit the County Chairman to retain these Original Lists, they can make their own copies.

You, personally should state emphatically and insistently in announcing this Plan that such Lists are to be carefully Compiled and Preserved until after Election Day. That then, Win or Lose, you are to have them carefully Checked-Up to ascertain Who Made Good and Who Fell Down on their Promises "Even Unto The Last" of the Volunteer Workers.

This will Serve Several Purposes. It will act as a Deterrent to Anyone holding Party Position being Tempted to Play Traitor. It will be Notice to Them their Activities and Capabilities are to be Scrutinized. It will further Discourage and Eliminate Volunteer Promisors Who have no Sincere Intention to MakeGood, one They know their Promises are to be Checked-Up. Then you will be able to repeat with Satisfaction from the Scripture as to each Volunteer Worker, "He being not a forgetful Hearer, but a Doer of the Work; this Man shall be Blessed in his Deed."

It will be a further Incentive and Urge as to those holding Party Positions. The Alacrity and Promptness shown in forwarding such Lists to County Chairmen and they in turn transmitting them to State Headquarters, will furnish you with accurate knowledge as to the Competency and Loyalty of Every Committeeman from the State Committeeman down to the One in a Precinct or District. Where there is Ineptitude or Worse,—Others can be Set to Work at Once. It will prove to be an Accounting System in our Party Machinery long needed.

Much Money is Wasted in Fruitless Efforts. As a Help, it would behoove you to have such Slips printed and sent to Each County Chairman from State Headquarters. It would take on an Authoritative Tone. Besides there would be Uniformity and avoid any old kind of Scrap being used. These Lists would serve a Better Help even than your Canvass Books for sending our Campaign Appeals. You will know Much of This is not read and finds its Way to the Scrap-Bag. A Personal Letter from you to Each Volunteer Worker Would Be Read. It would Puff him Up. He'd show it to His Neighbors and Friends. They'd want One too. They would want to become Volunteer Workers to get a Letter from "Hell Bent For Election Sam". You'd soon Build-Up a "Democratic Merry-Go-Round" such as Barnum carries with his Circus.

As you are also aware Tilden, the greatest danger in a Campaign aside from a "Boomerang" or "Flareback" is Apathy. In Spite of an "Outstanding Personality" (and bring your "Political Mentor" from your own public admissions, feel I can write in frank freedom you are that now) the people as a general thing take Campaigns in an Impersonal Sense. Your "Smashing of the Tweed Ring" will be of Inestimable Value. In Civil Affairs you have achieved quite as Wonderful Acclaim as has Grant in Military Affairs. The Deplorable, Humiliating, (and I might add as a Friend of His) Regrettable Scandals of Dishonesty, Incompetency Intrigue and Public Plunder which lead practically to the Porticoes of the White House, have greatly bedimmed and lessened the luster of the Names "Unconditional Surrender" and "The Hero of Appomattox Court House"! A Victory this November for the Governorship cannot but help make you the outstanding Candidate for the Presidency in '76. In Spite of The Carpetbaggers, Scalawags, Bureau Agents and Negroe Vote in the South, protected by the Radicals in Washington, nothing Can Prevent You Achieving what was Denied me in '68-"The Presidency of these United States". You see in my Pride for You and Zeal for my Party I have been led "Far Afield".

I was about to observe, This Vast Phalanx of Volunteer Workers will be Themselves Enkindle and "Bring Into Being" an Enthusiasm and Fervor not possible to be Created by Tin-Can Politicians or OfficeHolding Satraps. And their Enthusiasm and Fervor will be infectious. You are the One to bring this About. Your Experience, Knowledge and Well-Deserved Success in the Mastery of Details in the Cases of Comptroller Flagg the Burdell and the D. & H. Canal Co. and Penn. Coal Co., all, Equip you for this.

But, Gov. Gen. Dix is no Mean Foe, however Contemptible and Mean he may be Otherwise. He has Mastered the Intrigues of Political Maneuvers Much Better than he has the Maneuvers of the Battlefield. He has been a Republican-Democrat; Anti-Masonite; State Rights Man; Free-Soiler; Hunker, Barnburner, Hard-Sheller-Soft-Sheller; Cassite-Van Burenite; a Pierceite, a Buchananite; an Anti-Douglasite, a Pro-Breckenridgite; then a Lincolnite as a Major Generalite. He has been every kind of an "ite" but an Islamite and Israelite, and would have been those for a "Pay Down" or for the Consideration of "Political Preferment". He went over to Johnson for the "French Mission" and left him for Grant to Get Confirmed. In '66 he endeavored to obtain the Democratic Nomination for Governor, and in '68 intrigued for the Presidential Nomination for Our Party. Unsuccessful, he held on to Grant, was nominated by the Republicans for Governor in '72. was successful and is before us Today as their Candidate again.

So, you see, that all in all you have a Formidable Foe and a Rapacious-Republican-Democratic Coalition "Siamese-Twin" Combination to Combat. These Suggestions are not for Debate with the "Kitchen Cabinet", even with Dan Manning as "Chief Chef", excellent Connoisseur though he may be of Delectable Political Cuisinery. It has been my Experience, that often, However Practical and Efficacious a Plan, it is Thrown into Discard once it is brought up for a "Round-Table" Discussion. Human Nature is Quee, Weak-but Proud.

We, too Frequently, find Men, otherwise Fitted for Large Affairs, Wagging their Heads in Silent Solemn Disapproval of Every Plan or Suggestion not the Produce of their own Super-Minded Inspirations.

You must be the One to Decide. The Plan will Hurt None. The Possible, Aye, Probable Success of its Being Tried is Incontrovertible and Undeniable. It is not your Plan nor my Plan so no Personal Pride of Opinion is at Stake. Announce You Intend to Put In Operation "Van Buren's Old Campaign Methods". Say Nothing as to your Own Improvements. There will be Loud Acclaims of Approval-and Alacrity and Celerity of Co-operation.

As the Campaign progresses I will be much better informed to reply to your Query how Best to Answer Dix's Famous Saying "If any one attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot." We must be prepared, that whenever they Start a "Chorus of "Let's Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys, Let's Rally Once Again", we have some of Meagher's, Kearney's, O'Rorke's, Kelly's, Nevin's, Huey's Corcoran's Men and Others. Tell of the '69th, 170th, 140th, the Cavalry and Artillerymen at Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

You know I am ever at your Call, Command and Service.

Sincerely,

H. Seymour.

PSF: Post Office

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

MAR 15 3 56 PM '38

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JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

Personal

March 15, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

In going through some of my old files in New York I ran across the attached letter from Ed Halsey. To his letter is attached a photostatic copy of a page from the Congressional Record which makes reference to Senator Lodge's comments on the Navy Department's activities during the war. I thought you might like to have this in your possession.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House.

EDWIN A. HALSEY
SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

Please put [illegible] on your desk for abstract [illegible] or not.

returning to Hon. Farley per

August 25, 1932.

(10)

Hon. James A. Farley,
Democratic National Committee,
Hotel Biltmore,
New York City.

FILING

My dear Mr. Farley:

Senator King of Utah asked me to look up for him the speech made by Senator Lodge praising the activity of the American Navy during the World War.

I found the speech and am sending you a photostatic copy of the page in the Congressional Record of June 6, 1918, which shows that the activity of our candidate, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in conduct of the War, met with the full approval of the then leader of the United States Senate, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

This statement of Senator Lodge may be of value.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edwin A. Halsey

E.H-adh

file - D.C
Edw. A. Halsey

Mr. LODGE. I heard some one suggest it.

I shall not occupy the attention of the Senate long, and my purpose in rising is not to make an attack on any other American citizen of any party or to charge them with inviting Germany to come over here with her submarines. If I were disposed to do it, I might say that nothing has so stimulated and invited Germany as loose brags and boasts about the number of troops we are transporting to France.

Mr. President, Germany has not been invited here by any attacks made upon the American Navy, because if there have been any attacks made upon the Navy I, for one, have not heard them or seen them, and I have followed the subject with extreme closeness, for I am deeply interested in it, owing to my somewhat long service on the Committee on Naval Affairs.

What I wish to say is that the Navy and the Navy Department have taken every precaution that human foresight could suggest, so far as I am able to judge, and I have examined their preparations with such intelligence and care as I could give to the matter. I have no doubt that in the newspaper offices there are men who might have done it better, but unfortunately they are not charged with the duty. I am reminded of a little story that I heard the other day of Gen. Lee, who said to a friend that he thought the only mistake that Mr. Davis had made in the conduct of the affairs of the Confederacy was that he had not turned them over to newspaper editors.

Mr. President, the Navy and the Navy Department have necessarily anticipated a submarine attack from the very beginning of the war. They have had it constantly in their minds. They have tried to make every preparation to meet it. I think they have. It would be most injurious for me to stand here and follow down the map of the coast and tell the Senate and the public exactly what those preparations are—tell them where the submarine chasers are, where the destroyers are, where the signal stations are, what arrangements they have made for meeting the danger when it came, as they were sure it would come. No human mind possibly can tell when out of the great waste of waters of the Atlantic Ocean a submarine, which travels by night and submerges by day, will appear. As soon as the Navy had any authentic news to indicate the presence of submarines on this coast they acted. They will do everything that can be done. They have the means to do it. That is all that I feel at liberty to say in a general way.

Mr. President, for four years the greatest navy in the world has been devoting all its strength to the destruction of German submarines. They were operating in what are known as the narrow seas, where the commerce of the world, we may say, comes together in a closely restricted area; and even there, with the knowledge for years of the presence of the German submarines, it is not going too far to say that many of those submarines escaped them. They are diminishing now, with our assistance. A larger control is being established over the narrow seas, and the work against the submarines at the point of the greatest danger—what we may call the naval front in this war—is succeeding more than many of us dared to hope. It is done by the multiplication of vessels and the multiplication of methods, and there is the great center of the fight.

One or two submarines have appeared suddenly on our coast, as was to be anticipated. In my judgment, we are doing all that can be done. I have taken the pains to go to the department, where everything has been laid before the members of the Naval Affairs Committee who cared to investigate the subject, and I am entirely satisfied that they are doing everything that is possible. But the chase of the submarine is something like searching for the needle in the haystack. You can not tell in which particular wisp of hay it will come to the surface; but that the defense will be effective I have no sort of question.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. FALL. I have had the general impression that submarines could not remain indefinitely at sea. It appears, from the information which we are able to obtain, that these submarines have been operating on our coast since prior to the 20th of May, now something like 15 days. They must have come presumably from Germany across the ocean to this coast, and they have remained here now approximately 15 days, and they have not yet disappeared. Can the Senator, without betraying confidence, give us any idea as to how long it is possible for a submarine to remain away from its base and to haunt the high seas and commit depredations?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, these submarines, of course, in the first instance came from Europe. They are believed to be, I think correctly, submarines of a very large type, built by Germany. It is understood, from the best information that can be obtained, that these vessels, some of them—they are very few as yet—have a steaming radius of over 6,000 miles. If that is correct, by hoarding their fuel and sparing it as much as possible, they would have some latitude in point of time; but of course there must come a moment when they must seek a base. It must either be a base on shore, where oil and other supplies are provided, or it must be a mother ship.

It seems not likely that they would have a mother ship with them, because it would be extremely difficult for such a ship to escape from German ports on the surface, and she would be almost certainly captured and destroyed. It is possible that they have received oil smuggled out of this country on some vessel. It could not be done, I should suppose, more than once. It is highly improbable that they have any base on the coast of the United States or of Canada, because the land patrol and the sea patrol are almost as absolutely complete as they can be made. We have a patrol along the coast, which is composed chiefly of what is known as the Life-Saving Service, or the Coast Guard, as it is now known. We also have an organized system for procuring information from fishermen and others on the coast, extending from Maine to the Gulf. These sources of information were organized and in operation through the Navy Department at least two years before we entered the war; so I believe that so far as our own coasts are concerned the chances of a base there are almost negligible. The chances of a base in the West Indies, I think, are very small. I do not like to go into all the details, but I think it will suggest itself to Senators if they will consider the different islands, beginning with the lower end of the Lesser Antilles, possessions of France and England, and coming up to the islands which we either control or are interested in, ending with Cuba, where we have a great naval base at Guantanamo.

There remains, of course, the possibility of a base in the Gulf of Mexico, on Mexican territory.

I should like to tell the Senate why I do not think a base can be freely used there even if one exists, but I can not. I do not think I ought to tell it or ought to tell the arrangements that have been made. It will suffice for me to say I think it would be extremely difficult, even assuming a base, to get away from there at all or more than once. There are all those possibilities of their getting supplies or getting oil.

Mr. President, I did not rise to go into the details to describe to you the different naval districts of the country and what has been done in each one of them, but simply to tell you what my own opinion is after having examined all the arrangements with the utmost care of which I was capable and with the most intense interest and give my word for what it is worth, that in my judgment the Navy and the Navy Department, the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, and all the officers, the Chief of Staff, and every head of bureaus has done everything that human foresight could suggest.

Mr. NORRIS and Mr. JONES of New Mexico addressed the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. In one moment. I want to finish what I have to say. I want the Senate also to remember that when newspaper editorials ask what the Navy is doing I should like to have them consider why it is that we have sent all the troops we have sent—and we have sent a great many thousand—why it is that they have gone to Europe without the loss of a transport, thank God, as I do. How is it that that has happened? It has happened because of the American Navy, which furnishes the convoys, and no other cause.

I wish I could go on and tell you what the American Navy has been doing in the narrow seas. I can not. The Navy has remained largely silent about its work and its preparation, and it is one of the best things about it, but it has been doing the greatest possible work everywhere. It has not failed in convoying the troops. It has not failed in its work in the Baltic and the Channel and the coast of France and the Mediterranean, and it will not fail here. It will do everything that courage and intelligence and bravery can possibly do.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to ask the Senator a question before he takes his seat. It is in relation to the length of time these submarines can remain at sea. The Senator gave some information in regard to it. This question has occurred to me: Is there any supply that the submarine must necessarily have to remain at sea that it could not obtain by the capture of vessels?

Mr. LODGE. Everything except oil.

Mr. NORRIS. Gasoline?

Mr. LODGE. Fuel oil. I suppose they use fuel oil and not the refined oil.

Mr. NORRIS. I presume if they captured a ship that was either transporting that kind of oil or using it, they would be able to supply themselves from that source, and therefore might stay out a good deal longer than they otherwise could.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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File Personal

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

April 14, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

I know you always get a kick out of the letters I receive from former Governor West of Portland. Here is another one from him. After you read it, you can tear it up.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House.

COPY

Portland, Or.
4/9/38

(4)

Dear Mr. Farley:

We had to do a little mopping up last Friday, preparatory to the coming primary. Unfortunately Bro. Ross tied up with the wrong crowd. The people are for Bonneville and Ross but they will not stand for the bunch of political punks he has had on his payroll and who have spent much of their time fighting Martin. However, things will work out all OK.

Yours

WEST

Portland, Or. 4/9/38

W

Dear Mr. Farley:

We had to a little mopping up last Friday, preparatory to the coming primary. Unfortunately Bro. Ross tied up with the wrong crowd. The people are for Bonneville and Ross but they will not stand for the bunch of political punks he has had on his pay roll and who have spent much of their time fighting Martin. However, things will work out all OK.

Yours

West

PUD Defeat Held Rap at Politicians

Salem, April 9.-(U.P.)-Governor Charles H. Martin said today that the overwhelming vote against the formation of public utility districts to utilize Bonneville power "should not be construed as a slap against Bonneville as a project."

He said: "It reflects the sentiment of our people against a bunch of two-by-four politicians who would use the birthright of the people to further their own ambitions. Our voters have decisively served notice upon these self-starters that they do not propose to foot the bills for their selfish and visionary schemes.

"As long as Mr. Ross administers the Bonneville project for the best interests of all the people and for the purposes for which it was designed, he will have the wholehearted support of all of us."

The action of the house in shelving the presidential reorganization bill Friday "speaks for itself," Governor Martin also commented.

He reiterated his stand on the bill—that it is "all right in principle and represents what former presidents for years have attempted to accomplish. The administration of the proposed law, however," he added, "is a matter of opinion. That opinion was expressed by the house in its vote yesterday and undoubtedly disposes of the matter."

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
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May 19, 1938.

Dear Mr. President:

I thought you might want to glance at the enclosed, which is a complete story of my action yesterday after the primaries.

I also attach copies of wires from Earle and Jones.

Faithfully yours,

Jim

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

C-19A-1938

The following telegrams were sent by Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee:--

"Hon. George H. Earle
Executive Mansion
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"May I extend to you George my heartiest congratulations. You received a splendid vote of indorsement from the Democrats in your state. If I can be of service in any way in your campaign and the campaigns of your associates please let me know. My best to you and Roberta.

"JAMES A. FARLEY"

- - - - -

"Hon. Charles Alvin Jones
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"May I extend to you my heartiest congratulations on your success at the polls in yesterday's primary contest. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee it will be a pleasure for me to assist you in every way I possibly can. I am anxious to see you and all of your associates elected. I am at your service.

"JAMES A. FARLEY"

(THE END)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

C-19-1938

Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee today issued the following statement:-

—

The Democracy of Pennsylvania has chosen its candidates for the coming election. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are not required to take advice or accept the suggestion of anybody. In disregarding part of the suggestion I made as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee -- which was issued with only one thought in mind — party harmony in the fall campaign — the Pennsylvania Democrats were absolutely within their rights.

I have congratulated all of the winning candidates, assuring them that the Democratic National Committee, and I personally, would do everything in our power to aid them in the coming election.

It is essential that the Roosevelt program for social reform be carried on and I feel that the election of a Democratic Governor and the Democratic state ticket, and the election of a Democratic Senator and a return of the Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania is most important.

I hope the message goes to those Democrats who opposed the successful candidates that the Administration and the country generally wishes and expects them to loyally support the party nominees.

(All)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

C-20
1938

Washington, May 18 -- Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee makes the following comment on the statement issued by Republican Chairman John D. M. Hamilton in regard to the Pennsylvania primaries:

- - -

I note from the statement issued by Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee that he has gone back into the prophet business and informs the country that the results of the Pennsylvania primary elections point to certain victory for his party in that State in November. This is the same John Hamilton who at midnight of election day in 1936 asked his listeners to stand by and read in the morning that Governor Landon had been elected President of the United States. What people read in the morning was, as had already been announced from Democratic headquarters, that Franklin D. Roosevelt had carried every State in the Union except Maine and Vermont.

Mr. Hamilton likewise announced that my support of Tom Kennedy was the price "for a promise from John Lewis that he would support Senator Alben Barkley in the Kentucky primary against Governor A. B. Chandler." Mr. Hamilton's own words were that "I have no doubt that Kentuckians will resent Mr. Farley placing them on the political auction block in the same manner that Pennsylvanians did."

Kentuckians would have the right to resent such a thing if it ever happened, which of course it never did. There is not a word of truth in that story. Never in my life have I mentioned the Kentucky primaries or anything appertaining thereto to John Lewis. The Republican National Chairman is, I suppose, in his political rights in making an idiotic prophecy, but when he gives currency to a deliberate falsehood it seems to me he is going beyond what is decent.

However, Mr. Hamilton, with his vast ignorance of political situations generally as indicated by his midnight radio broadcast on election night in 1936, felt obliged, I suppose, to brace up his prophecy and knew no better way to do it than by circulating the absurd story about such a bargain. I lay no claim to any great wisdom, but certainly I would not be idiot enough to enter into such a deal.

As to Mr. Hamilton's prophecy based on the excess of Republican enrollment as compared with Democratic enrollment in this election, I would like to point out that in 1936 numerous States, including Pennsylvania, reported registration with Republicans far in the lead and yet these States, including Pennsylvania, voted Democratic on election day.

THE END

COPY

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

PITTSBURGH PENN MAY 18 1938

HON JAMES A FARLEY

MY THANKS AND APPRECIATION FOR YOUR ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT STOP I AM CERTAIN THAT YOUR ASSISTANCE WILL BE HELPFUL IN BRINGING SUCCESS TO OUR STATE TICKET THIS FALL WHICH OF COURSE IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE FURTHER SUPPORT OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES ALVIN JONES

COPY

WESTERN UNION

1938 MAY 18

HAVERFORD PENN

HON JAMES A FARLEY

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN WASHDC

DEAR JIM I APPRECIATE DEEPLY YOUR COURTEOUS TELEGRAM STOP IN VIEW OF MY CRITICISM OF YOUR STATEMENT YOUR TELEGRAM PROVES ONCE AGAIN WHAT A GOOD SPORT YOU ARE STOP KINDEST REGARDS FROM HUBERTA AND MYSELF

YOUR FRIEND

GEORGE EARLE

PSF: Post Office

File personal

J. F.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

May 24, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

I attach a letter from Chas. D. Huston, Collector of Internal Revenue at Des Moines, Iowa, and inclosure. You can destroy it after you read it.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

DES MOINES, IOWA

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR
DISTRICT OF IOWA

IN REPLYING REFER TO

May 18, 1938

PERSONAL

Hon. James A. Farley, Chairman
Democratic National Committee
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

The enclosed shows (perhaps a little too unanimous) the feeling of the agricultural element as to their faith in President Roosevelt.

I am sure that the people of Iowa are deeply interested in the Democratic program and will elect only those who are behind the President; that is, if they are aroused to the situation and the necessity of defeating those who have and will strafe it if they can.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. D. Huston

Chas. D. Huston.

encl.

THIS OVERSIZE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.

DALLAS COUNTY FARMERS ANSWER

What Do You Think of R

Survey Made By Reporter

The following survey among farm residents of Dallas county was made recently by a Des Moines Tribune reporter. Questions were asked regarding President Roosevelt, his administration and farm programs. Adel is the Dallas county seat.

L. H. Boll, renter, 230 acres, R. R. 1, Dallas Center—Yes, I voted for Roosevelt the last time, but not the time before. Some of his programs I'm for and some I'm not. I think the secretary of agriculture (Henry A. Wallace) and congress are trying to help the farmers. The program's been a help, but of course some of the farmers want to raise all they can and still get a price. If they were willing to just take what they'd get, it would be all right.

BOLL.

Glenn Paul, renter, 150 acres, R. R. 2, Dallas Center — I voted for the president the last time and I think his farm program is all right. I can't think of any changes I'd want. I think the president has done all he can to help. I do think we'd have been better off under the old AAA, but as long as the supreme court wouldn't let us have it, we're getting along the best we can under the circumstances.

PAUL.

Marion Ostrander, farm laborer R.R. 2, Dallas Center—I voted for Roosevelt the last time and still feel all right toward him. He's helped us all he could and times were awful bad

LOCATION

Above Iowa map shows location of Dallas county, Adel and Des Moines.

John Podavic, son of renter, 160 acres, R.R. 1, Woodward — I voted for Roosevelt and I think he has helped the farmers in a lot of ways, especially in his crop control program. The whole thing has been fair and square and it has been a very good thing. Whether Roosevelt is slipping in popularity in general I couldn't say, but I don't think that he has slipped any as far as the farmers are concerned.

PODAVIC.

Edwin Kever, farm laborer, R. R. 2, Perry—I'm for Roosevelt. I feel that he has made the standard of living better in comparison to what it should be. He seems to be more for the laboring man than any other president in my time. I voted for him in the last election. I feel that he has helped both the farmer and the farm laborer.

KEVER.

Clifford Capp, son of renter, 160 acres, R. R. 2, Minburn—I think I'm for Roosevelt. I voted for him the last time — it was my first vote — and I don't believe that I'm sorry for it. I think

Clyde Lapp, renter, 380 acres, R. R. 2, Perry—I voted for President Roosevelt the last time and I'm still for him. I'm not looking at it from a personal standpoint, but from the point of what might have happened if they had taken any other policy. I think the country is better off under the present administration than if they had taken any other policy. Yes, sir, I'm still for the president.

LAPP.

Jim Harney, son of owner, 500 acres, R. R. 1, Woodward—The president is all right. I voted for him the last time and I guess he is still doing all right. I think he's done a lot for the farmer. I think the corn-hog program was a big help, although other parts of the program helped, too. He's done all right by the farmers and I think his popularity is holding up all right. At least, I'm still for him.

HARNEY.

George Parcel, owner, 330 acres, R. R. 1, Perry — I voted for President Roosevelt the last time—you can't find anyone who didn't, can you? I don't know right now whether I'm still for him or not. I'm for the farm program. How long it is going to last or how good it is going to be, we don't know. The corn sealing was a wonderful thing. That was the best thing in the program and it really helped everybody.

PARCEL.

Nick Luett, owner-renter, 250 acres, R. R. 1, Bouton—I'm still for the president. I voted for him twice. I used to be a Republican until I couldn't stand it any longer. As far as the farm program is concerned, the corn sealing did the most good. I was in on the program year before last but not last year. I do think they're cutting down the acreage too much. You know, a farmer has a lot of equipment and he has to use it. He has to make it produce a living.

LUETT.

Carl A. Horton, operator, 370 acres, R. R. 1, Woodward—There are things the president does that I don't like, but then that's all right. He's got a hard job to do. It's just like the AAA, I've said. I suppose almost any man in this country thinks he could have written a better program. I'd like to see a little better times, but then, it's all right now. I voted

HORTON.

Symposium—
Continued on Page Seven.

Birthday Walker

PITTSBURGH, PENN. (AP) — A man is as old as his legs, believes A. F. Bergman, who celebrates his birthdays by walking a mile for each year of his age. That meant a 51-mile hike for Bergman his last birthday.

A walking "fan" for 33 years, he claims he has hiked a quarter of a million miles since he was 18.

Silentb

R.R. 2, Dallas Center—I voted for Roosevelt the last time and still feel all right toward him. He's helped us all he could and times were awful bad when he started, anyhow. The farm programs have helped a lot. I know one thing, his farm progam kept a lot of fellows from going broke buying feed for their stock. This year's program is fine. Roosevelt has helped farm laborers, too, by making farmers able to pay more for their help.

OSTRANDER.

Ambrose Carroll, farm laborer, R.R. 2, Woodward—I voted for President Roosevelt in the last election and I believe that I'm still for him. The farm program has helped to a certain extent, I think. Wages for farm labor are about $5 to $10 a month higher than they were in 1932 before he got in there. It's helped the farmers out considerable, too.

CARROLL.

O. H. Reed, owner, 80 acres, R. R. 1, Bouton—I'm not in favor of any dictatorship and it looks to me like that's what it's working to. I'm not in favor, either, of letting the soil lie idle. If they want to help the farmers, instead of cutting down the acreage let them raise crops and pay them a little besides. Another thing, but it would take a dictatorship to do it, would be to cut these big 500-acre places into four smaller farms and let the people work them for a living. I voted for Roosevelt the first time, but not the second time. I thought we needed a change again and I think so now. Personally, I would like to see a third party get in there.

REED.

I'm for Roosevelt. I voted for him the last time — it was my first vote — and I don't believe that I'm sorry for it. I think that Roosevelt has really helped the farmers. I think this year's program will help the farmer even if he doesn't get a crop. It gives him something to fall back on.

CAPP.

M. P. Fitzgerald, renter, 200 acres, R. R. 1, Minburn—I guess Roosevelt is all right. He's done some good and then some things that haven't been so good. I voted for him and I guess he's all right. I think the conservation part of his program is all right, but I don't think so much of the crop control part of it. I think the farmers are more for Roosevelt than they are for Henry Wallace.

FITZGERALD.

Protect them with an Insured Loan

What does "Insured Loan" mean? Simply this—If a borrower happens to die, his note is automatically cancelled. His family or friends have nothing to pay. What a comfort that is! Any loan you make here can be Insured. Ask us about this important feature of our service.

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going to be, we don't know. The million miles since he was 18.

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Silently

AS NATURE MAKES

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"The March of Time"
KSO—Thursday,
6 P. M.

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Because it has NO MOVING PARTS IN ITS FREEZING SYSTEM, this different refrigerator gives you PERMANENT SILENCE—CONTINUED LOW COST—LASTING EFFICIENCY—and SAVINGS THAT PAY FOR IT!

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MOINES PEO

LADY, keep

MERLE OBERON.
Just Like Finding It.

Tries to Scare Girl With Gun To End Quarrel

(The Tribune's Iowa News Service.)

DAVENPORT, IA. — Herbert Baumann, 37, Davenport, was fined $25 in police court Monday because he sought a reconciliation with his sweetheart with whom he quarreled.

Baumann was arrested for brandishing a gun Saturday night after a hotel clerk telephoned police. After pleading guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons, he explained to the court:

"The gun wasn't loaded. I intended to frighten my girl friend with it in an effort to 'patch up' an argument we had."

Council Favors New Beer Law

(The Tribune's Iowa News Service.)

AMES, IA.—The Ames city council Monday night passed on first reading an ordinance restricting the granting of Class B beer permits to a circumscribed downtown area. The vote was 4 to 2.

The ordinance would ban all beer sales in "Campustown," a residential area adjoining Iowa State college.

Tavern operators led the fight against the ordinance, which was supported by the Ames Ministerial association. Several student speakers favoring the ordinance appeared before the council Monday night.

Kill—No—Cure

CHILOQUIN, ORE. (AP) — Jake Polin's dog had fits, so he had it shot.

A few days later the dog reappeared. Mrs. Polin was so startled she fainted.

The bullet had only creased the dog's skull. Furthermore, the pet no longer had fits.

Newall.

Symposium—

Continued From Page 5.

for the president the last time—full strength—and I'm still for him. I think he has done a lot for the farmer.

Charles Rothfus, owner, 160 acres, R. R. 1, Woodward—President Roosevelt's farm program has helped some, all right. I voted for him the last time. Something is slipping now. Maybe it is not the president, but it is not going as smoothly as it was at the start. I've never sealed any corn.

ROTHFUS.

I feed all my grain on the place. But I think the corn sealing program helped. I have been in the program every year and I think I'm better off for it.

P. O. Kelly, renter, 75 acres, R. R. 2, Perry—I'm against President Roosevelt for so many reasons I don't know just how many. I never did vote for him. He's going to bankrupt the whole nation by spending too much money. The worst thing about him is that he's trying to be a dictator I don't want any of that, no, sir. This is America and we're Americans. That's what counts. He's getting a lot of letters about it too, don't you ever think he isn't.

KELLY.

W. E. Orin, renter, 160 acres, R. R. 3, Adel—I voted for Roosevelt the last time and I really think he's trying to do the best he can to better conditions both for the laboring man and farmer. I don't know who they could have put in there to do any better. I've always been a Republican — really am yet—but they have run out of good men in the last few years. I do think that Roosevelt's farm program has helped the farmer.

ORIN.

Scott Leonard, owner, 250 acres R.R. 2, Perry—I'm still for the president. I think he's still trying and doing all right. I voted for him both times. I've always been in the program until this year, but this year the corn cut was too much to let me raise enough for feed. I believe the corn sealing and corn-hog programs were the best, although the corn-hog program hit me at a bad time.

LEONARD.

Joe Rohner, renter, 240 acres, R. R. 2, Perry—I'm for Roosevelt. He's got the same ideas that I've got. I'm a Democrat, too. I voted for him and he's all right. I think Roosevelt's farm programs are a good idea. I've been in on them. My landlord goes in on it every year. When we raise too much, the price goes down. When we raise less, we get more. The program is all right.

ROHNER.

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All Day Today
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LUCKY 8-TRI-STATES THEATRES
DES MOINES ROOSEVELT
Last Times Tomorrow . . .
BING CROSBY
Andy Devine
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and at the Des Moines Theatre Only . . .
"MR. MOTO'S GAMBLE"
PARAMOUNT
Thru' Thursday
CAROLE LOMBARD
Fernand Gravet
Ralph Bellamy
"Fools for Scandal"
. . and . .
"WHEN G-MEN STEP IN"
ORPHEUM
HELD

gine out.

The answer came Monday night at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts restaurant association.

The menu: Full rigged cucumber boats (with all sails set and all edible except the sails), fried smelts, creamed lobster; pickled onions and eggs, tomato salad, baked spiced ham, roast young pigs carved steaming hot, roast turkey, and, as an afterthought, fresh shrimps, clams on the shell, broiled lobster and a variety of cheeses, buns and sweet desserts. Coffee was served in huge mugs.

Originator of Naval Memorial Plan Dies

DETROIT, MICH. (AP)—James M. Mandeville, 87, retired educator and originator of the Memorial day custom of strewing flowers on water in tribute to the naval dead, died here Monday night.

U. S. Outbid

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA (AP)—Wolf fanciers are outbidding game officials' $20 bounty for wolves.

Three schoolboys raided a wolf den for seven cubs. They sold them for more than the government offered.

Be Sure to Hear!

HARRIET LUELLA
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in her great series of
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on
How to Live for Health & Success
Savery Hotel
Thurs. May 19—Wed. May 25
—Each Eve. at 8 O'clock
She talks on such subjects as
How to Build A Perfect Body
How to Quit Worry
Causes of Failure & Success

GLASSES ON CREDIT — EASY PAYMENTS

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SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
JUL 11 9 09 AM '38
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Morehead City N. C.
July 8- 1938

My dear Mr. President-

I am grateful to you for the appointment to the Civil Aeronautics Authority but I am particularly happy that you had sufficient confidence in me to give me the appointment- I shall strive to merit this confidence-

With thanks and best wishes I am

Sincerely yours
Harllee Branch

The President,
The White House-
Washington- D. C-

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

PSF: Post Office

FROM The White House
Washington

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

16—8481

July 19, 1938.

Hon James A. Farley
SS aleutian
Seattle Radio

Hope you and the girls have a grand trip in Alaska my best to you

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Chg White House
Washington D. C.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

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WESTERN UNION

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Ship Radiogram

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HON FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT=
THE PRESIDENT YOSEMITE CALIF=

WE HEARD YOU SEVERAL TIMES ON THE RADIO ON OUR TRIP ACROSS THE COUNTRY THE SITUATION IS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY IN THE STATES THROUGH WHICH I HAVE TRAVELED I WILL HAVE AN INTERESTING REPORT TO MAKE TO YOU UPON YOUR RETURN IN THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST IT IS QUITE APPARENT THAT YOUR TRIP HAS BEEN A MOST SUCCESSFUL ONE I DO HOPE THAT YOU HAVE A GOOD REST AND TRY TO BE GOOD TO THE TWO NEW SAILORS EARLY AND OCONNOR KINDEST REGARDS=

JAMES A FARLEY=

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

953A

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

File Personal

Dear Jim—

This is
what I
read to you
at 1 o'clock
today.

H. A. Wallace

PSF: Post Office [1938?]

After recovery starts from this new ~~spending~~ program, then what? We must follow up this immediate program by other action that will produce a continuing expansion in work and jobs. Small amounts of public money can be used to start new corporations which can attract and invest much larger amounts of private money. In this way each public dollar can be used as leverage to get several additional private dollars back to work, and so can speed the time when the government can again withdraw.

For example, we could set up regional banks, capitalized by the government, to advance equity capital to small business concerns, and to sell debentures to the public backed by these securities. By thus pooling their assets, small business men who today are largely shut off from security markets would again be able to secure equity capital on reasonable terms.

We could set up a toll authority to help local governments finance roads, by-passes, and bridges through or over congested areas, where these undertakings could pay their way from tolls and the increased value of adjoining property. Again a small amount of public capital would permit the operations to be financed largely through the sale of debentures to the investing public.

We could set up a public corporation to buy freight and passenger cars, locomotives, and streamliners, and rent them to the railroads. Again a small amount of public capital would permit the operations to be financed by debentures sold to the public.

In these and other ways, which I shall recommend to the Congress from time to time as legislation is found necessary, we will follow up this immediate program of government ~~spending~~ investment with a supplementary program of private investment-stimulation, which will tap the pools of idle capital and insure a continued recovery without let-down.

PSF: Post Office

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

File Personal A-1-

August 19, 1938

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I attach copy of letter I received from Postmaster James R. Wilson, Sacramento, California, also newspaper clippings. The registration figures are most interesting, and it looks very much as if Olson is going to get the nomination all right.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAF
km

Sacramento

August 11, 1938

Hon. James A. Farley
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

My dear Jim:

I am sure you will be interested in reading the clipping attached, taken from today's Sacramento Bee, showing official registration in California for the August 30th primary. You will observe our party has nearly 800,000 majority in the registration and you will recall that in our state, unlike Idaho, those registered with any party can vote for their ticket only. I attach other clippings from the McClatchy newspapers.

I have no desire to prophesy the result of the coming primary, especially at this early date, but the word that reaches me from Southern California is to the effect that the strenuous efforts being made to break down Senator Olson's lead will be of no avail and that he now appears sure of the nomination. Personally, I see no reason to worry about that if it proves to be true. While there will probably be a considerable number of the rank and file and quite a few leaders refuse to support Senator Olson should he be nominated, the party registration is so heavily in his favor he will undoubtedly be victorious in the final election, unless there is some special set-up arranged between our opposition and the Progressive party, assuming of course that Ray Haight, their champion, will secure that nomination. However, there is just a possibility that Olson may pick-off the Progressive nomination too.

It will interest you to know that the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, staunch Republican organ for the past 75 years, has stated the Chronicle intends to support Haight, providing he secures the Progressive nomination. Why they are doing this I cannot say. I believe it would be a very smart thing for you to get word to the various democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, just a day or two before the primaries, that you will expect all of them to immediately announce their support for the man who is nominated. I know that Senator Olson will do this, and Frank O'Connor publicly stated in a speech here the other night that he would back the party nominee. Personally, I have no doubt the other candidates will do so, excepting Col. Neblett, who really doesn't count anyhow. Yet the sooner this is done and the more heartily is their endorsement, the greater bearing it will have in doing away with the defeatist attitude that many members of our party have regarding Senator Olson's nomination.

Senator McAdoo will go over O.K. unless the million pension minded voters in California pull another "Texas O'Daniel". Who can tell what these people are thinking about when it comes to such matters, for it is an actual fact that nearly one million voters in this state have signed a petition which if carried out by the State Legislature would cause "script" in the amount of $30.00 a week to be mailed to each retired person, man or woman, over the age of 50, whether they were in financial need or not. If these people become convinced that Sheridan Downey is their champion and that they need him in the U. S. Senate, then something may happen. This is the reason that I wanted the McAdoo people to get Downey over on their side - they could have done it if they had worked fast at the time I wrote to you, but they apparently fiddled along and did nothing about it.

Am glad you had your Alaska trip. Know you must have enjoyed the rest and recreation. With best wishes, I remain

Yours very truly

JAMES R. WILSON

PSF: Post Office

file personal

New York City
August 20th, 1938

Dear Mr. President:

Attached hereto is copy of a letter received from W. L. Slattery, Comptroller of the Post Office Department, dated August eighteenth. Attached also is copy of the August statement for the Royal Oak Post Office. I thought you might be interested in these figures.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
Hyde Park, New York

PSF: Post Office

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
WASHINGTON

August 18, 1938

Domestic Money Order Transactions at Royal Oak, Mich.

	Father Coughlin	
	Number	Amount
February, 1936	17236	$38,692.75
March	24966	55,643.36
April	8193	24,199.95
May	7190	30,394.93
June	3446	32,525.23
July	3099	34,684.53
August	2259	26,991.37
September	1524	14,423.87
October	2951	22,896.60
November	6567	43,913.20
December	4430	34,026.82
January, 1937	4325	16,836.77
February	11232	32,591.22
March	12702	32,590.80
April	14171	32,860.27
May	3525	8,684.10
June	3205	8,474.69
July	4390	11,958.18
August	1012	2,851.01
September	1347	3,925.15
October	566	2,387.85
November	833	2,862.22
December	3515	13,934.54
January, 1938	2567	9,371.36
February	10331	28,535.38
March	12983	35,373.20
April	6833	18,768.17
May	5825	15,360.16
June	4659	12,115.28
July	863	2,782.56

PSF: Post Office

Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
SEP 8 9 21 AM '38
RECEIVED

September 7, 1938

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

There is transmitted for your information copy of a report prepared by the Third Assistant Postmaster General of the postal receipts at twelve large offices for the week ended September 2, 1938, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease of 4.97 per cent.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Farley
Postmaster General

STATEMENT OF POSTAL RECEIPTS AT TWELVE LARGE OFFICES
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1938, COMPARED
WITH THE SAME PERIOD FOR 1937.

	1938	1937	Increase	Percent of Increase	Preceding Week	Month of July	Daily Average for July
New York, N. Y.	1,289,652	1,320,138	* 30,486	* 2.31	3.10	* 6.62	* 2.88
Chicago, Ill.	972,366	1,091,720	*119,354	*10.93	* 5.74	*12.36	* 8.86
Boston, Mass.	293,650	297,966	* 4,316	* 1.45	5.08	* 4.23	* .39
St. Louis, Mo.	221,070	217,583	3,487	1.60	* 1.41	* 6.72	* 2.98
Detroit, Mich.	176,086	197,015	* 20,929	*10.62	* 6.16	*15.50	*12.12
Kansas City, Mo.	139,426	148,741	* 9,315	* 6.26	16.53	* 3.83	.01
San Francisco, Calif.	189,140	194,990	* 5,850	* 3.00	8.78	* 4.13	* .30
Pittsburgh, Pa.	125,883	141,360	* 15,477	*10.95	*22.48	* 9.44	* 5.82
Atlanta, Ga.	105,256	98,719	6,537	6.62	.35	* 3.11	.76
Dallas, Texas	94,215	87,357	6,858	7.85	4.19	* 4.06	* .22
St. Paul, Minn.	83,087	85,248	* 2,161	* 2.53	9.20	.67	4.70
Seattle, Wash.	73,316	78,987	* 5,671	* 7.18	*11.96	* 7.97	* 4.29
Total	3,763,147	3,959,824	*196,677	* 4.97	* .43	* 8.12	* 4.45

*Decrease

Increase for twelve offices for September 1937 compared with September 1936 - 1.61

Ramsey S. Black

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

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Increase for twelve offices for September 1937 compared with September 1936 - 1.61

Ramsey D. Black.

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PSF: Post Office

Speech Material

September 30, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

If you have a few moments to spare, I thought you might be interested in reading a copy of a speech I delivered at the Postmasters' convention at St. Paul on the 23rd. It contains a lot of factual information relative to the Post Office Department, which might be interesting to you.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

For Release in MORNING PAPERS
Saturday, September 24, 1938

INFORMATION SERVICE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Address of the Honorable James A. Farley, Postmaster General, at the annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters, St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, St. Paul, Minnesota, to be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company over a Nation-wide hookup from 8:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., Central Standard Time, Friday, September 23, 1938.

A Business Administration of the United States Postal Service

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The National Association of Postmasters of the United States, following an established custom, is marking another milestone in the progress of postal organizations by holding its annual convention in St. Paul this week. I am pleased, indeed, to come here in my official capacity as Postmaster General to bring to you the personal greetings of the President of the United States, and to express to you my sincere appreciation for your cooperation during the past year. I am also pleased to take advantage of this opportunity to discuss departmental affairs with this group of postmasters, and at the same time, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, to present to the public certain information regarding the Postal Service which may be of general interest.

You and I are engaged in the operation of the Nation's biggest business — as a matter of fact the United States Postal Service is the greatest business organization in the world. According to reports made to the Universal Postal Union for the fiscal year 1937, which is the last fiscal year on which we have complete information, the receipts of the

postal administrations of Great Britain, France and Germany combined were approximately Three Hundred and Ninety Million Dollars, while the receipts of the United States Postal Service for the same year were more than Seven Hundred and Twenty-Six Million Dollars.

The ordinary postal revenues during the fiscal year 1937 were the greatest in history, and while we must await final audit by the General Accounting Office before a detailed statement can properly be made of the business for the fiscal year 1938, the preliminary figures compiled by our own accounting department show that the revenues for the fiscal year 1938 will be at least Seven Hundred and Twenty-Eight Million Dollars, a gain of Two Million Dollars over the previous all-time high of 1937. This increase was more pronounced in the smaller communities, offsetting some losses sustained in the larger industrial centers.

I feel I can also state to you that the expenditures of the Department have been kept within the budget, and I am confident that the final audited figures, after deducting the non-postal items as provided by law, will show for the fiscal year 1938 a net postal surplus of from Three to Five Million Dollars. The fiscal year 1938 is the fifth full year of operation under this administration, and in four of the five years we have maintained the postal establishment within its revenues for that part of its operations rendered to the public for hire.

While the ordinary revenues of the Postal Service, which are derived principally from the collection of postage, indicate a business of colossal size, the other financial transactions of the Department greatly exceed the revenue figures. During the fiscal year just closed the Department issued the largest number of money orders ever handled in any one year, which shows that the public appreciates the efficiency and

security of the money order system. The issuance and payment of money orders during the fiscal year 1938 represented more than One-Half Billion transactions, and the total money handled exceeded Four Billion Dollars. We also transact money order business with foreign countries which involves the transfer of huge sums. In settling our indebtedness to other nations on the money order account, foreign exchange amounting to more than Fifteen Million Dollars was purchased, and I am pleased to say that by careful management and close observation of the foreign exchange market we made a profit for the postal revenues of more than Ninety Thousand Dollars on these transactions.

The postal savings system was started in January, 1911 and has increased greatly in popularity. The bulk of the funds held for postal savings depositors is invested in Government securities which yield an average interest return of a little more than two and one-half per cent. The system has been self-supporting for a number of years — in fact it has been making money for the Department. The total net profit for the past five years amounts to approximately Twenty-Five Million Dollars. This postal savings bank is in itself quite a sizeable institution. We have more than Eight Thousand post offices and branches accepting deposits from approximately Two Million, Seven Hundred Thousand depositors, and the balance on hand to the credit of the depositors as of June 30, 1938, exceeded One and a Quarter Billion Dollars. Aside from the investments in Government securities the postal savings system has approximately One Hundred and Fifteen Million Dollars on deposit in Three Thousand banks throughout the country.

We are now selling United States Savings Bonds which are issued by the Treasury and sold in the post offices for the convenience

of the public. We started selling these bonds March 1, 1935, and since that time the maturity value of the bonds sold in post offices exceeds One Billion, Six Hundred Million Dollars. This great banking and bond business of the Department is carried on so efficiently that the instances of irregularity are too few to justify comment.

As an indication of the great capacity of this fine organization, may I direct your attention to the payment of the soldier's bonus, in the post offices from June 15, 1936 to January 15, 1937. This was a tremendous undertaking, involving transactions with more than Three Million veterans, and the total bond payments of One Billion, Three Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars. I am proud to say that up to this time only thirty-five cases of wrong payment have been brought to the attention of the Department. In many instances the alleged wrong payment resulted from errors occurring outside of the Postal Service. Investigation indicates that in most cases adjustments will be made without loss to the postmasters involved.

The history of this great Nation and its important personalities is being depicted on our postage stamps. The collection of stamps has a special appeal not only to boys and girls in schools but also to millions of our citizens. For that reason we maintain in the Department a Philatelic Agency which specializes in the sale of stamps to those who require stocks of selected quality. In addition to the current issues, extensive stocks of commemorative stamps are carried in the Agency, which does business directly over the counter with patrons who call at the Department, and which also handles mail orders from people in all parts of the world. This agency supplements the service which is available at all post offices. More than One Hundred Thousand mail orders for stamps are

filled annually, and the sales at the Agency average about Two Million Dollars a year.

Plans are now under way to equip and place on tour a special display car cantaining specimen stamps of all issues from the time adhesive stamps were introduced in 1847 to the present time. The car will also contain exhibits showing the various processes of stamp manufacture. Our primary purpose in planning this display car is to send it to the smaller towns and cities and to the consolidated schools in rural communities where the school children have not had much opportunity to become interested in stamp collecting.

The registry service handles and transports the bulk of the money of the Nation. It is utilized by the Government, by the Federal Reserve Banks and all other banks, brokerage houses and by business establishments generally. It is also quite generously used by the individual patrons of the service. When the T reasury Department decided to transfer huge deposits of gold from the mint at San Francisco to the mint at Denver, and from New York and Philadelphia to the Government Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, our registry service was called upon to do the job. The total value of those shipments exceeded Eight Billion Dollars. The losses of registered mail are negligible as indicated by the fact that while we handle each year approximately Forty-Eight Million pieces of registered mail on which postage is collected yet the total indemnity paid for loss or damage from all causes is comparatively small.

The insured parcel post service and the C. O. D. service are extensively patronized. Of course, our principal customers are the mail order houses, department stores, and other similar business concerns. The combined volume of these two services exceeds One Hundred Million

shipments a year.

This year we celebrate the silver anniversary of the establishment of parcel post, which was inaugurated January 1, 1913. Today the revenue from parcel post represents eighteen per cent of the gross postal receipts and is second only to first class mail as a revenue producer. Two and a Quarter Million parcels are handled in the postal service each day.

The air mail service is more efficient today than at any time in its history. The air lines have finer equipment, cover more territory and fly more miles than at any time since the establishment of this ultra-modern transportation service. There are in operation today more than Sixty-Four Thousand route miles of air mail service under the supervision of the Post Office Department, about equally divided between the domestic and foreign service. Since 1932 there has been a forty-three per cent increase in the miles traveled, and a one hundred and thirty-seven per cent increase in the volume of mail carried.

Regularly scheduled air transport service in the United States was originated for and by the Post Office Department and no agency, public or private, has done more to promote and develop this amazing new industry. We in the Postal Service are proud of the part we have played and grateful for the opportunities offered to help develop this rapid transportation agency.

Until quite recently, as a matter of fact until August 23 of this year, the Post Office Department had a great deal to do with the determination of public policy concerning air transportation. However, the last session of Congress established a Civil Aviation Authority which will take over all such functions heretofore handled in the Postal Service,

as well as the regulatory activities of the Department of Commerce. The establishment of such an Authority was essential, not only in the interest of the air line operators, but in the public interest. The staff of the Post Office Department, which has pioneered in this work, offers its congratulations to the new Authority and also offers every assurance of cooperation. From now on the Postal Service will avail itself of the air transport services in a manner somewhat similar to its procedure with the railroad companies.

The Department is a good customer of the railroads. Aside from the millions of dollars spent for the transportation of mail in storage cars, the distribution of mail enroute on the railroad lines requires the use of Thirty-Eight Hundred postal cars; some full sixty-foot cars and other parts of the standard car. These cars travel a total of more than Two Hundred and Thirty Million Miles a year.

As you know, the Post Office Department does not regulate train schedules; therefore, when the patronage of a railroad line is reduced to such an extent that the operators find it unprofitable, trains are taken off and we must find other means for the transportation of the mails. This is provided for by the establishment of star route service. Without this expansion of star routes many cities and towns would be without adequate mail facilities. There are now more than Eleven Thousand such routes in operation.

On June 30 of this year there were Thirty-Three Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-Four rural routes in operation, serving approximately Twenty-Six Million patrons. During the year, Five Hundred and Twenty routes were absorbed by consolidiation, or converted into city delivery service, and Sixty-Three routes were established — a net reduction of Four Hundred and Fifty-Seven routes. By the means of consolidations,

establishment of new routes, and extensions, the rural delivery service was provided for approximately Sixty-Six Thousand individuals who were not formerly served by rural delivery. Although the consolidation of routes does not as a rule result in any material reduction in mileage, it reduces the rate of cost and places the service on a basis in keeping with the advantages offered by improved roads. Since March 4, 1933, we have eliminated Seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty-Five rural routes by consolidation, thereby reducing the annual rate of expenditure for this service by Eight Million, Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Government-owned motor vehicle service was established in October, 1914. These trucks are used in the collection of mail from street letterboxes, in the city delivery service, and for the transportation of mail between the post offices, post office stations and railway stations. Repair shops are maintained at thirty-three centrally located points for the purpose of making major repairs and completely overhauling the trucks when necessary. On June 30, the Postal Service owned Eight Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety automobile trucks operating in One Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-Seven cities. We have been giving particular attention to this vast motor vehicle fleet and have been successful in reducing the cost of its operation. For example: During the fiscal year 1932 the cost of this service was Fourteen Million, Two Hundred and Forty-One Thousand Dollars, while during the fiscal year just closed, although the trucks traveled Eight and A Half Million Miles more than they did in 1932, we brought the cost of operation down to Twelve Million, Six Hundred and Ninety Thousand Dollars.

While on the subject of the Motor Vehicle Service I want to thank the postmasters for their help in the campaign to prevent and reduce

accidents. The results have been most gratifying; however, our work along this line is not ended and we should do everything possible to protect property and prevent personal injury.

Since June, 1934, Congress has appropriated Three Hundred and Fifteen Million Dollars for public building construction. Under the joint supervision of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-One projects have been selected, distributed equitably in every state in the Union, the territories, and insular possessions. Eleven Hundred and Thirty-Four of these projects have been completed or are now under contract. The two departments are acting in closest cooperation in carrying out this great public buildings program.

As an indication of the fine cooperation and businesslike procedure adopted for carrying on this work, I am pleased to inform you that since the last allotment made by Congress in the Act of June 21, 1938, appropriating Sixty Million Dollars, action has already been taken to allot the funds so appropriated for buildings in all sections of the country. Site advertisements have been issued at Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight cities, and the reports of the investigating agents are now being received and reviewed. In addition to providing very material relief for employment in the building trades and allied industries, this Federal building program has greatly reduced the rental expenditures of the Government agencies and has effected a substantial improvement in operating conditions by making additional space and more modern facilities available. In some of the larger cities funds have been allotted for the erection of buildings for post-office stations, branches, and garages.

On October 1, 1933, the administration of Government-owned

post office buildings was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Post Office Department. At the time this transfer was made there were One Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty-Nine such buildings. Since that time One Thousand and Eighty-Eight new buildings have been constructed and turned over to this Department for operation. Therefore, we are now maintaining and operating Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Seven Government buildings, which is more than ninety-two per cent of all Federal buildings. Local postmasters are serving as custodians of these buildings.

We not only participate in the construction and maintenance of Government-owned buildings which are used for public purposes of all kinds, but also find it necessary to operate our own real estate department to provide quarters under lease and on monthly rental bases for a large number of post offices not housed in Government buildings. At this time there are Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty-One post offices, stations, and branches occupying quarters under lease, and more than Seventy-Eight Hundred post offices, stations, and branches occupying rented quarters on a month to month rental basis, without formal contract.

During the fiscal year 1938 the Department paid Eleven Million, One Hundred and Fifty-Seven Thousand Dollars rental for the buildings to which I have just referred; however, this is more than Five Million Dollars less than the amount expended for the same purpose in the fiscal year 1933. This reduction in the main results from the erection of the new Federal buildings to house postal units formerly located in leased quarters — but we have made considerable saving by exercising great care in the renewal of leases and in authorizing the

expenditures for rent. At the same time there has been widespread improvement in the character of accommodations furnished for post offices under lease.

The Department also maintains its own investigating agency -- the post office inspection service. The principal duty of the inspectors is to keep me and my staff advised concerning service conditions. It has been my policy to develop inspectors into teachers of character and ability, and to encourage them to report facts as they ascertain them without fear of criticism or hope of reward. The inspection service has reached a high standard of excellence. The inspectors are a fine body of men who perform most difficult tasks in a very creditable manner.

On June 30, 1938, there were Forty-Four Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty-One post offices, of which Fourteen Thousand, Five Hundred and Forty were Presidential and Thirty Thousand and Eleven fourth class. It is in these offices and under your supervision that the real business of the Department is carried on. It is you who contact the public directly and it is through your cooperation and the cooperation of those assigned to work with you that we maintain the postal establishment on such an efficient basis.

Since 1912 all postmasters at offices of the fourth class have been under civil service. Their appointments have been made without term and they have continued to serve during good behavior. Since that time and even before 1912 there has been continued discussion relative to extending civil service to cover postmasters at the Presidential offices. However, it was not until the last Congress that legislation was enacted placing postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes in the classified civil service, and providing that hereafter such appointments shall be made without term.

The original appointments will be made as heretofore — by the President, with Senate confirmation; however, once a postmaster is confirmed he will be in the classified civil service, removable only for cause. But this new law does not blanket incumbent postmasters into the civil service.

All postmasters now serving and whose terms have not expired may be reappointed without term at the end of their present terms, providing they pass a non-competitive examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

In the event the incumbent is not reappointed the vacancy may be filled by the promotion of a postal employee in the classified civil service, but in such cases the employee must have been a resident within the delivery limits of the office to which he is promoted for at least one year.

If neither of these courses is followed then the vacancy must be filled by an open competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commission, in which event the Department may select one of the first three eligibles certified.

There were more than Three Thousand, Four Hundred postmasters appointed or reappointed during the last session of Congress, but these appointees will not be eligible under the new law for appointments without term until they have completed their present four-year terms and have met the requirements heretofore stated. The new law continues the authority for the Postmaster General to appoint acting postmasters, but such acting postmasters may not be retained in office for more than six months unless the Civil Service Commission approves the extension of time.

This new legislation does not extend the benefits of the civil service retirement act to postmasters of any class. In order to secure

that benefit, additional legislation will be necessary.

Under this administration we have exercised great care in the selection of postmasters and have required all those appointed to conduct themselves and their offices in strict accordance with the regulations. I am proud of the record made by our postmasters and have full confidence in their ability to meet the requirements for appointment under the new law and to pass the test that will be prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

In conclusion, then, may I express to each and everyone of you my warmest congratulations on the opportunity that is now offered to you to take up a career in the Postal Service as your life's work. May I also express to the officers of the National Association of Postmasters my congratulations for their fine work in maintaining this splendid organization. Thanks to them and to you, and particularly to my good friend, Dr. Van Dyke, the Postmaster of St. Paul, for your courtesy and kindness during my visit here.

000-000