Memo from Walton Moore to M. A. Le Hand

Attaches letter from J.P. Moffitt on Roosevelt ancestry.

See-Genealogy folder-Drawer 3-1939
December 31, 1940

My dear old friend:

I am a little disturbed by news which is probably incorrect to the effect that there is a move on in Brooklyn to start a campaign for starving people in all countries. I guess the former President may have something to do with it.

I think it is not in accord with the views of the Holy Father if it means direct or indirect help to the Nazis.

Please keep this note confidential, but we must remember that if the Nazis take the food out of the mouths of children in occupied countries to carry on this hideous war it will last longer if we start in on a wholesale scale to replace that food for the children.

The people of Spain constitute a different matter. I am looking after that.

In confidence,

Your friend,

Most Reverend Thomas B. Molloy,
Brooklyn, New York.
RESPECTFULLY FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT:

E. M. W.

E. M. W.
December 28, 1940.

Memorandum to General Edwin M. Watson

Dear Fa:

Will you please see that the President gets the enclosed memoranda. When he has a minute, he can read them.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Enclosures.
December 28, 1940.

Memorandum for The President:

I had dinner with Bishop Molloy of Brooklyn last week. He told me that Herbert Hoover had personally called at the office of "The Tablet" (Pat Scanlon's paper in Brooklyn) and had pleaded with Mr. Scanlon to take up the Cause of feeding the people of the occupied countries. I gathered from what Bishop Molloy said that he too was present at the conference.

When we discussed it, the Bishop told me that he was considering it. Last Sunday, however, a letter was read from the Bishop urging help and food for starving people in all countries. This would indicate that "The Tablet" would take up the matter in a crusade sort of fashion.

You can gather the implications. I take this as part of the Appeasement Program that is going on throughout the country.
December 28, 1940.

Memorandum to The President:

Your plan for the division of diplomatic duties in England is great. Harry and Winant would make a splendid combination. It would take the country by surprise and indicate that you are keeping in personal touch with the political situation in England.

Please do not let the cookie-pushers of the State Department talk you out of it.

[Signature]
December 28, 1940.

Memorandum for The President:

I went into detail in my talk at the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn Monday, on the Appeasement Movement. It startled the audience, but not a single newspaper touched the subject. Paper stories quoted only passages from my talk which were purely historical and of no news value, which would indicate that the press will be on guard to play up preliminary disclosure of the Appeasement Plan, of which you told me.

I am going to try again, and will continue to do so. I will find a way of breaking through.
My dear Mr. President:

Your esteemed favor of December 31st is hereby acknowledged.

You make reference to certain disturbing news that "there is a move on in Brooklyn to start a campaign for starving people in all countries."

Since receipt of your communication I have made a careful investigation and cannot find evidence of any such movement, at least under Catholic auspices.

In fact, regarding any agencies concerned with the relief of needy and suffering Nations of the War I have knowledge only of the following:

First. There is the Catholic Bishops' Committee, with headquarters in Washington, which has received a substantial sum of money and arranged for its distribution chiefly through His Holiness, Pope Pius XII and devoted to Polish refugees in several countries. Under date of December 20th, 1940, the Holy Father acknowledged gratefully receipt of this aid from the Catholic people of the United States.

Second. Then there is the American Friendly Service Committee, with headquarters in Philadelphia, which is devoted to the provision of food, clothing and shelter
accommodations to approximately thirty thousand women and children in France. Their Executive Secretary, Lawrence E. Pickett, under date of December 10th, published a report of the nature and scope of their activities in this regard.

Third. There is also the Hoover Committed (I am uncertain about its exact title), which is intended to assist needy people in the five small European Democracies.

This Committee, however, is as yet only in its early formative stage, I understand, and according to my latest information will not function without the permission of Great Britain.

As I indicated above, these are the only agencies engaged in relief work for the people of Europe.

I may state that in my Christmas letter to the Clergy and people of the diocese, I mentioned among other things that "we should pray for the suffering and the dead and try to find some reasonable and effective method of giving necessary food, clothing and medical supplies to the unfortunate victims of war in any land."

So far, however, no "reasonable and effective" plan of realizing this beneficent program generally has come to my notice even though the above mentioned relief agencies may have realized it in a relatively satisfactory manner.
Please be assured that I shall be glad to be of service to you in this or any other matter at any time.

Wishing you personal health and happiness and every desired or required blessing in your exalted and responsible office,

I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

BISHOP OF BROOKLYN.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.
March 16th 1933

Dear Mr. President:

You may recall that on the eve of the presidential primary for selection of delegates I wrote you concerning the situation in Southern California, suggesting why you might lose the delegates. My guess in that case was correct.

Please recall that I am a Harvard man of the same class as yourself, 1904, and of the law school in 1907, that I have always been a Republican of the progressive type but that I registered Democratic this year, and that I have no axe to grind.

I am enclosing herewith under separate cover and seal a confidential communication concerning a prospective appointment to which I invite your careful attention.

I trust that what I write may be of real value to you, for the success of your administration is politically and economically of the utmost importance to this country. Up to this time it seems to me that your success has indeed been flawless.

Yours, very truly,

William A. Monten.

The President
White House
Washington, D.C.
March 16th 1933

Dear Frank:  PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

This letter is written to you privately because of a newspaper announcement that Mr. Ham Cotton is being considered for the office of Comptroller of the Currency, and in explanation it is stated that he has been influential in Democratic affairs and in charge of finances for the state, etc.

I have personally met Mr. Cotton but once, and that, in connection with a very serious matter of creditors of the Municipal Bond Company. I understand that state chairman Elliot is also through a relative at least connected with that company.

The Municipal Bond Company engaged in the purchase at wholesale of obligations of abutters on public improvements, particular highways, called municipal improvement bonds, and the retailing of these to the public. For certain purposes the company deposited many of these bonds with a bank as trustee and issued certificates in the nature of promissory notes against the security. The company had the right of substituting like bonds for bonds in the hands of the trustee of equal face value, presumably to take up those that turned out to be weak, or as some matured.

Thereafter a new type of street bond was invented in California which lacked essentials found in the older type, and about $600,000. worth of these bonds besides many weaker bonds were substituted for the older type with the trustee. The result has been that $1,260,000. of certificates are now backed by securities that are next to worthless.

Mr. Cotton has been a director of the Municipal Bond Company. Officials of or connections of the banks by relationship to officers have been directors of the company.

The whole thing looks very bad indeed.
Out of a total of from twelve to fifteen million dollars worth of street bonds of the various kinds, without exception the bonds in other trusts against which guaranteed certificates were not issued, are in excellent condition, while only the trusts of the type first described by me are in bad condition. In other words it looks as though these particular trusts had been dipped into in much the same way as one may start out with a very tall can of rich milk and by constantly ladling out the top over a period of time, finally obtain blue milk.

Certificate holders elected a protective committee of which I am one, and my knowledge comes by reason of that fact. Information comes to me that makes me feel that Mr. Cotton would be a very unsafe man to appoint to any office of this particular type, which has to do with banks. As to his educational and business qualifications I know less, but I have heard nothing thus far that suggests that the position is one that he is competent to fill.

One man whom I trust fully informed me in connection with my inquiries about the Municipal Bond Company that Mr. Cotton had used the books of the Municipal Bond Company to hide his assets for the purpose of dodging taxes and assessments, and had done so repeatedly and in large sums.

The Municipal Bond Company is indebted to several of our largest banks in substantial amounts, and since there is at least a possibility that Mr. Cotton may become financially involved, it would be unfortunate for you to have so close to your official family a man who may be subjected to pressure by at least three or four banks which are among the largest in the United States.

The committee is anxious to avoid both receivership and a bankruptcy, and would gladly cooperate constructively for the purpose, but I do not forget that we may have to open up things and expose whatever we may find.

May I make it clear that I have absolutely not the slightest personal feeling toward Mr. Cotton, whom I found entirely agreeable and courteous, although of the high pressure type. What I am thinking about is your success and no disturbance of the marvelous confidence which people have in you and your integrity.

Yours, very truly,

William A. Monten.
April 16, 1933.

My dear Billy:

I have not had a chance before this to thank you for your very nice letter, and also for the confidential information which you gave me. The information came just at the right time and, of course, I will not bring you into it in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

William A. Monten, Esq.,
3902 West Sixth Street,
Los Angeles, California.
PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

April 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR MOADOO

The following information was send me about our friend and I think it is only fair to you that I should pass it on to you:

"The Municipal Bond Company engaged in the purchase at wholesale of obligations of abutters on public improvements, particularly highways, called municipal improvement bonds, and the retailing of these to the public. For certain purposes the company deposited many of these bonds with a bank as trustee and issued certificates in the nature of promissory notes against the security. The company had the right of substituting like bonds for bonds in the hands of the trustee of equal face value, presumably to take up those that turned out to be weak, or as some matured.

Thereafter a new type of street bond was invented in California which lacked essentials found in the older type, and about $500,000 worth of these bonds besides many weaker bonds were substituted for the older type with the trustee. The result has been that $1,250,000 of certificates are now backed by securities that are next to worthless.

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October 28th, 1941

Miss Grace Tully
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

My dear Miss Tully:—

A few days ago the President told me that if I ever wanted to set word directly to him I could send it through you. May I ask you, therefore, to pass on the enclosed note to the President?

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

Archbishop of Detroit.
My dear Mr. President:—

I have to thank you for your kind note and the copy of that astounding document about which you spoke to Mr. Taylor and myself last Thursday. If one had not read "Mein Kampf" he would be inclined to dismiss it as incredible. But today, unfortunately, the incredible is commonplace.

Monsignor Ready has assured me that he sent you a copy of Pius XI's encyclical on the Church in Germany. The phrase I quoted about the Nazis as the "deniers and destroyers of the Christian West" occurs in the last sentence of paragraph 50.

I think back with pleasure to our visit—though not without a tinge of remorse for having taken so much of your time on a busy day. Please be assured of a constant place in my poor prayers that you may continue to bear up so well under the heavy burdens of these trying times, and believe me

With all good wishes

Faithfully yours

Edward Thomas

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.
May 20, 1942.

My dear Friend:—

I am, indeed, grateful for your note. I am happy, too, in the outcome of what might have hurt the Church and the Government equally. May I say that I think that both you and I can well have sympathy with our mutual problems? In this case I really feel that both of us have shown true Christian charity.

I do hope that if you chance to come this way at any time you will let me know. I should love to have another talk with you.

Faithfully yours,

His Excellency
Most Reverend Edward Mooney, D.D.,
Archbishop of Detroit,
1880 Wellesley Drive,
Detroit,
Michigan.
May 9, 1942

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Tully:

Will you please see that the enclosed letter is put directly into the President's hands?

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Archbishop of Detroit
May 9, 1942

My Dear Mr. President:

I am glad to have occasion to convey to you, in connection with his unusual interest in seeing the "local justice" case disposed of in a quiet but thoroughly effective way.

It is, of course, evident to me that no one is happy in the denouement of a protracted lawsuit...
society alike to civil and ecclesiastical authority would have been possible but for your own high-minded and magnanimous attitude.

May I not, therefore, use the liberty you gave me some months ago and tell you that I think there is fine stationership as I know it is real Christian charity? Let me add that the delicate consideration shown
In this instance at length,
my own hand increases
in dealing with a situation
in which I am fortunate to
have had your sympathetic
understanding.

This whole comparable
affair gives striking con-
firmation to the wise
observation you made in our
conversation, Lord Acton.

The arena of politics is no
place for one whose scientifical
character surrounds him, in the
minds of good men, with
a protective consideration he
personally could here claim.

Please accept, in President
the expression of my own
deepfelt appreciation together with
the assurance that in these crucial
days, you have a special
place in my fondest prayers and
believe me

Very sincerely yours

Edward

Mooney
Dear President Roosevelt:

Chuck Fayresethen has told me that you personally recommended my appointment as an attorney for the Public Works Administration. I started work last Monday and consider it a real honor to work under you and to be associated with the other efficient, conscientious men and women who make up the New-Deal staff. I am more than grateful and wish to thank you for what you have done for me.

It must afford you satisfaction and pleasure to know that the wonderful new program of yours is already proving itself to be of great benefit to the people.

Mrs. Moore and I hope you are having a good rest and send best wishes.

Sincerely,

Frank S. Moore

To:

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States.
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
Knoxville, Tennessee

October 25, 1935

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM ARTHUR E. MORGAN
Chairman of the Board
Tennessee Valley Authority

You inquire whether Mr. Lawrence Richey, who was Secretary to President Hoover, is employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. He is not, and has not been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Carl Lee Richey is in our employment department. He is not a relative of Lawrence Richey, and does not know him. Our Mr. Richey was previously an employment officer of the International Harvester Company of New Orleans.

Arthur E. Morgan
FILE PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL
Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman,
Tennessee Valley Authority,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Dear Dr. Morgan:

I have just returned with Arthur Kercher from a trip to Washington and Oregon where we have talked to a lot of people interested in the Columbia River Basin.

Apparently somebody must encourage President Roosevelt to insist on his plan for creating a Columbia River Authority in place of the pending McNary Bill and the Bone Bill, which we understand are being urged by interested utilities (remote controlled) that oppose the President's plan, for the same reason that utilities opposed TVA.

The only available independent engineer without an axe to grind, having the ability and the background of experience to urge a course which will benefit all concerned, is Arthur Kercher, whom we are urging to go to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of discussing the matter with President Roosevelt and others.

He would have no selfish motive, and could be of real assistance in discussing the logical development and distribution of Columbia River Power. He has a personal acquaintance with the heads of all the Northwest utilities, knows the views of these ultra-conservative executives and the ideas of the radical extremists.

If we can get Arthur to go to Washington, may we have your co-operation in sponsoring a short interview with the President while these several bills are pending? A reply by wire, or Airmail letter, will be greatly appreciated.

Arthur is personally acquainted with, or has an entree to the Federal Power Commissioners, Senator Bone, Senator McNary, J. D. Ross, and others.
It seems obvious that a Columbia River Authority doing a job like TVA is doing, would be of untold benefit to the people of the Northwest.

The enclosed letter from Mr. John H. Lewis will give you a picture of the situation. Mr. Lewis is Port Commissioner, a member of the Bonneville Commission, and is the man who, as Oregon State Engineer, originally proposed the dams at Grand Coulee and Bonneville. He has a large following.

Very truly yours,

W. Wesley Hicks.

WWH: FN
Enc.
Dec 14, 1995

Dear Franklin,

If you ever get a chance to suggest my place at Staatsburgh to anybody, would you please? I'm trying to sell it for $30,000 cash (assessed at $29,200 I think).

Wishing you a very happy Christmas (and New Year) indeed.

Yours sincerely,

P.S. Don't bother to answer.
Feb 2, 1939

P. O. BOX 38
HYDE PARK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

"PSF"

Dear Franklin,

Thank you again and again and again. To be a Special Consultant on Social Security was exactly what I hoped for, but I thought it wouldn't do to make that specific suggestion to you.

Every now

Yours

E.M.
June 3, 1932

P. O. Box 38
Hyde Park
Dutchess County
New York

Dear Franklin,

Thank you, once and over again, for your kindness in having me to stay with you and for everything else you've done for me. I wish you were here at Hyde Park today. It is lovely, and I'm sure you would share your Simon brother in no time.

Your affectionately,

[Signature]

Love to Ethan
JULY 31, 1939

Dear Franklin,

Thank you very much for your letter about the Advisory Council. You're absolutely the best friend anybody ever had, and I have never been so grateful to anybody in all my life before. There's nothing I wouldn't do for you.

I hope like the dickens not being in Hyde Park when you are there, and so does Mary. We're both exceedingly disappointed because your Western trip is to be in October instead of August, and we have of course read every word about
The library.

Mary says she hopes you'll be home in September, anyhow, and so do I, you bet.

Ever yours,

A.M.
Sept 4, 1939

Dear Franklin,

I think your radio address on neutrality was perfectly grand.

Ever your devoted friend

[Signature]
(Harald Morgan)
Dear Franklin,

It was actually good of you both to listen to me and to say that I might also sometimes write.

Just from the point of view of priorities, it seems to me that (1) in order to head off any attempt for general pensions, it would be wise to give variable grants to states (with the variations based, as you suggested, on state income) for old age assistance, blind assistance, and aid for dependent children, and (2) in order
to head off the move to reduce unemployment insurance taxes, it would be wise to try to use as a stop-gap Senator Wagner's bill to establish an advisory committee on unemployment insurance, but perhaps with a direction to report within a year. There seem to me to be at present the two rather short of the situation.

With you so many thanks for a lovely time both from Mary and

c. m.

G. M.
Memo to Gerald Morgan from the President

In re-job as laborer or janitor for William Plain when library is finished.

Letter to the President of October 6, 1939 from Elmer Van Wagner recommending Plain for positions; also letter of Oct 6th from Wm. Plain.

See: "Jobs for FIR Library folder-Downstairs file"
Dear Missy

There got left on the table in the excitement of the President's departure.

They were given to burn by Marion Allen. I believe

the list of contributors

to the State Committee

was furnished with the thought that Jim a
Someone would send a letter of thanks.

How we missed you in Florida and here.

We could have had so many swell dances at the Miami B and other places.

Love
BRONZE TABLET COMMEMORATING THE COMPLETION
OF THE TECHWOOD HOUSING PROJECT, which President
Roosevelt will dedicate during the Home-Coming Celebration next
Friday. Pausing at North Avenue and Techwood Drive, the Pres-
ident will press an electric button and unveil the marker. Miss
Mickey Leslie Sauls, of 432 Whitefoord Avenue, N. E., is shown
with the tablet.—Staff photo by Winn.
No government acreage
154 Acres State
Projects completed
1. Stone arch Bridge
2. Museum to house Indian Relics
3. Casino
4. Colored Latrine
5. Pump house
6. Bridges to Casino parking Area
7. Casino Parking area
8. Museum parking area
9. Drainage lines
10. Flagstone walks
11. Picnic Areas with Fire places
12. New entrance to park
13. 50,000 Plants of different varieties
14. Water lines
15. Facilitating builds chip office & storehouse
that can be easily changed to permanent type
JOEL B. MALLET
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JACKSON, GA.

February 15th, 1936.

Hon. Richard B. Russell, Jr.,
U. S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Russell;

It is rumored that the CCC camp, Indian Springs, Georgia, will be moved on April 1st, 1936; and the various civic and patriotic organizations of this community have held a joint meeting for the purpose of combining their efforts and appeals to have this camp maintained here for at least six months longer to complete work which would prove of permanent benefit to the State and country at large. I have been delegated from the Jim Finley Post #102, American Legion, as its representative to co-operate with representatives of the other organizations, from whom you will doubtless receive communications.

A year or two ago, the citizens of this community voluntarily contributed the money necessary to purchase 125 acres of land at Indian Springs adjoining the State's reserve of ten acres (on which is located the famous spring) and donate this land to the State. These citizens understood, or at least were under the impression that this land would be developed as a permanent recreation ground at this historic spot by the CCC camp before it was disbanded or moved from this community. Although the original reserve of ten acres owned by the State has been wonderfully improved, there has been no work of improvement on this additional tract of 125 acres contributed by our community.

It is the opinion of those familiar with the program originally undertaken that the following work is necessary to complete its original purpose and aim; and which could be done on the present acreage now owned publically:

1. Curative Bath House; Building to be equipped by the State after construction under the present annual state appropriation.

2. Water System. This will consist of a well, pumps and pump house and basins to take care of purifying of the water. The present water system is inadequate.

3. Parking Area. To take care of the crowds of two and three thousand visitors on Sundays, a larger area for parking is necessary. This would be built on the newly acquired acreage sufficiently close to the Spring and Museum—recently constructed, for the convenient handling of this large traffic on Sundays and holidays.
4. Picnic Area. Five more picnic grounds on the newly acquired acreage is needed for the crowds of visitors, especially on Sundays and holidays in the summer months.

5. Play Grounds. More play grounds on this newly acquired acreage is also needed as it is observed that many parents bring their entire families to spend the day at Indian Springs.

6. Seats, Markers and Signs should be built for the information and convenience of the visitors, many of whom come from a great distance.

7. Incinerators. Five small incinerators are needed for the proper sanitation of the park.

8. Drinking Fountains. Drinking fountains of ordinary water should be installed for all day visitors who, at times, desire other than this distinctive mineral water.

9. Guard Rails. At various places along the walks and roadways several hundred feet of guard rails are necessary and as the crowds increase each season, these guard rails would become absolute necessities.

10. Nursery. In order that this improvement may be really permanent and the many plants already set out at great expense may be replaced from time to time, a nursery should be established.

11. Landscaping. In order to obtain the real benefit of the expense already incurred, much landscaping is needed.

12. Materials tendered by the citizens, such as rock and other raw materials for the maintenance of the work already accomplished, the present machinery for hauling and preparing for use such materials should be continued in use and operation long enough to collect a sufficient amount of materials for a reasonable maintenance.

13. General. Other minor projects necessary to round out the original program, such as: Seeding and Sodding, Surveys, Soil Preparation, Fine Grading and Fills, planting needed trees and shrubbery not yet completed, and construction of camp stoves and fireplaces already planned.

I understand that the Government's files will show in one hour in August 1935 the number of automobiles arriving at Indian Springs totaled 290. On one Sunday in August during the Camp Meeting at Indian Springs, the estimated number of visitors were over 10,000; and the daily average of visitors during summer months were 500.
Our entire community is intensely interested in the maintenance of the CCC camp here to complete this work; and we sincerely believe that the work done here would directly benefit and prove to be of greater pleasure to more people throughout the State and casual visitors in the State who travel this trunk line paved highway than by any other camp in Georgia.

As representative of the American Legion and the other Civic and patriotic Clubs and organizations of this community, I respectfully request that you take this matter up with Mr. Fechner, who is in charge of this work from Washington and has authority and the duty of location of these camps.

I am, With esteem

Sincerely yours,

Geo. B. Mallet.
Mr. E. J. Lewis

No prices on all
accepted
February 14, 1936

Hon. E. M. Owen, Congressman,
Fourth Georgia District,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Owen:

Information has reached us that the number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Georgia, engaged in State Park projects, will soon be reduced from eight to six. Hence, we are writing to enlist your support and co-operation in an effort to retain the CCC camp in Butts County.

As you know, the local camp is engaged in construction work at the State Park at Indian Springs, and is now in the midst of an important building program, including enlargement of parking area, installation of an adequate water system with filtration plant, laying out of picnic areas, playgrounds and landscaping.

To complete these projects will require at least six months, the supervisor informs us. There are 18,000 rainy days in each period, and the program for the next six months has already been made.

We would call your attention to the fact that the Indian Springs State Park is the oldest of all the state parks in Georgia. Within a radius of 60 miles there is a population of more than a million people, including Atlanta, Macon, Griffin, Thomasville, Valdosta, Columbus, Newnan, Covington, and other cities. The matter of affording recreation for people living in the larger centers is becoming one of considerable interest and importance. Indian Springs, being in almost the exact geographical center of the state, is equally accessible by railroad and paved highways to all sections of the state. While the other park projects are meritorious, we feel that none is more so than Indian Springs.

The fact is that Indian Springs, because of its location and fame as a health and recreation center and historic associations, attracts far more visitors than any of the other state parks. While the other parks must develop their patronage, Indian Springs has an established reputation, and new and enlarged facilities are vitally needed to take care of the increasing number of visitors seeking recreation and
INDIAN SPRINGS MINE NO. 2
wholesome amusement.

We fully realize that there are two of these camps in
your district, the one at Indian Springs and the one at Warm
Springs. The latter, we take it, will remain not only as a
courtesy to the President, but because of the important work
being done in the mines. However, we do not feel that we are
asking too much of you to call for your active, hearty, and
vigorous support of the Indian Springs development program.

It is the consensus of the opinion of the people of
Butte county, expressed through county and city officials,
civic and military organizations, patriotic and public spirited
groups, that we take a posture with you and urge that you
at once see Mr. Robert Peckham, Director of National Emergency
Work, and put the matter before him in the strongest possible
way. Mr. Peckham, from the fact that he was born in Jackson
and once lived in Griffin, should be interested in the Indian
Springs park project. If other argument fails, we want you
to appeal to him along that line.

At the same time, we are asking that you call the
support and active assistance of Senators George and Russell;
Senators Fletcher and Trammell, of Florida, both of whom are
thoroughly familiar with the Indian Springs project, as well
as the Georgia delegation in Congress and other Southern
Senators and Representatives. With such a united appeal we
do not believe you can fail to win approval for the continuation
of the Butte County CCC camp.

For your information, I will advise that the Indian
Springs park is under the Department of the Interior, but
it is our understanding that Mr. Peckham will have the last
word in retaining or abolishing CCC camps.

Assuring you that we shall greatly appreciate your
early, active, and unanimous support in this matter, one that
means a great deal not only to Butte county and your district
but to the entire state, and with cordial appreciation.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Snappett, President.
my dear Mr. President

Handwritten because I don't want this to go through the office. Pencil because I'm its world's worst writer in ink and we haven't any ink at the cottage. Almost a year ago I came to the foundation at the request of Mr. to help adjust a difficulty between Carp and the wife which had reached outward notice and proportions. It wasn't until I had been
Here about two weeks that I realized the depth of the feeling between the two individuals and the two families —

Reconciliation and proper adjustment seemed an actuality, impossible of accomplishment.

Therefore, after making a study and report to Doe with the full knowledge of everyone here, the following steps were taken and announced by me representing the Trustee in
open meeting assembled at the Playhouse

1. Acceptance of Dr. Vellis's resignation from the Board

2. Acceptance of Caro's resignation from the Board

3. Appointment of Dr. Mitchell as consultant to the Board and in full charge of overseeing the Administration Department and rendering general counsel based on the written and exhaustive report
GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.
WARM SPRINGS
GEORGIA

which he had previously rendered

4. Appointment of Dr. Alber Triberg as Chairman of the Orthopedic Advisory Committee (a new group to consist of at least 75 others throughout the Country and other moves not as personnel

at that time also Mitchell Triberg and note had a series of meetings here attended
by Cap and myself, all the announcement speeches were jointly written.

Mrs. Tuberg and Mrs. Hoke prepared the letter to the critics inviting them to serve. His went out over Mr. Tuberg's signature.

Mrs. Tuberg was to set up an executive group of regrets and proceed to draft with them a plan of how the Foundation could become a daily part.
GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.
WARM SPRINGS
GEORGIA

of their work in terms of a national program on which we would be able to justify a continued appeal to the country for funds.

This at that time was to consist of a method of admission of patients.

A method of having young doctors and physicans come here for a planned study and a method of exchanging
ideas which we could both
give and obtain from other
institutions and doctors.

We were to proceed on new
plans for pools and other
medical equipment necessary
to make W.I. the actual
leader and centre in the
after treatment of Polio.

We formed a special building
Committee with Cason as Chair
man and Jack Hegeman
as Consultant.
Jacks came here and you know the details of how exhaustively they went into this.

Carp was to embark on national work other than that here at W.S. and was so authorized by the Board.

I was to continue in planning way and means for the work I will all
The funding was to help the committee into shape and present the plan personally to the ortho-conventions and prepare proper articles for the ortho-journals.

We now know many things about operation costs that are based on detailed studies made under Mr. Mitchell's able direction.
For example we know that we are losing over 40,000 yearly on our full pay group which certainly shouldn't be paid for out of public funds.

Mr. Mitchell feels very stymied by Mr. Ulley's attitude and refusal to move ahead.

Mr. Ulley has threatened to resign (see enclosed).
And at the Oct. Lions Club
convention he had killed
the progressive plan Dr.
Fulbright had and turned
the meeting into an attack
on the Birthday Ball
and forced this group to
send me a letter which
they individually repudiated
The plans are in a state of
and it's just too bad.
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Inc.

Warm Springs

Georgia

There is no question of his makes great ability as an Ortho surgeon. We are ready to proceed once he makes up his mind to move with us. best judging from his very vitalistic letters to all. I am far from hopeful at this minute unless all matters of administration both business and medical are removed from his hand.
and he so put on a train along the lines you and I discussed last Thanksgiving.

We are going behind almost $50,000 yearly we have no quotas of admission from States from which we get sizeable help financially and if you want that I million in reserve which is my dream and hope to have
for you five years hence
I think the time has
time. The Walms said

Anyway this is for
your information before
you arrive - hence my
suggestion to Trac
the medical Department
now fixing rates and doing
some things without Trustees
approval.
I'll be glad to give
you my thoughts
on a constructed solution. When you come
Mr. Basil O'Connor
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation
180 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

The first purpose of this letter is to explain to you why it has been so long in coming. After receiving your letter of February 87, concerning the Committee to devise a plan for admissions, I wrote to Dr. Hoke. Not only is he a member of the Committee appointed by you, but it is obvious that upon his attitude toward any decision which it might make very much indeed depends. I have only now received his reply. It is entirely noncommittal in tone and is far from assuring me that he would welcome any aid of such a kind as would involve a change in the present plan of admitting patients.

It seems quite apparent to me that we shall be able to make no significant progress in the face of this attitude. At the same time, I must say to you that I would wish to do nothing which would disturb the long standing and close friendly relations which I have with Dr. Hoke, and I have the highest regard for him. It seems to me that we have come upon a stalemate which will be difficult to resolve.

Since I have no personal ambition in connection with this enterprise, but only a desire to be of assistance in forwarding an undertaking which I consider most meritorious and promising of tangible results, my impulse would be to feel that I am perhaps not the man who is needed and to withdraw altogether. There are, however, many reasons why this seems a doubtful procedure, and particularly at the present time.

I have no feeling that I am an important person in this movement. At the same time, it seems more than possible that my withdrawal now would cause confusion and that it might conceivably do something to impair the professional cooperation which we seemed on the eve of accomplishing. It is even possible that it might imperil it altogether.

The burden of my message, therefore, is to request your advice as to the next step to be taken. The alternative of remaining quiet and doing nothing is one which is constitutionally repugnant to me. May I hope for an early reply, explaining your own view?

I spoke to Dr. Mitchell this morning and acquainted him with what I anticipated writing to you. He is in accord that I should do so.

Very truly yours

(Sgd.) Albert H. Freiberger

Albert H. Freiberger, M. D.
March 25, 1956.

Dr. Albert H. Freiberg,
709 Race Street,
Cincinnati, O.

Dear Dr. Freiberg:

I appreciate very much your writing me so frankly as you did in your letter of March 19th.

I am fully cognizant of the situation to which you refer, and I think there is only one answer that can be made to it which is as follows: There is a committee appointed to develop a system for the admission of patients at Warm Springs. On this committee are your good self, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Hoke and Keith Morgan. If any member of that committee does not wish to serve or is not interested in its activities, I think the other members should proceed and accomplish the best results they can.

There are no words that I have that would accurately portray what the loss, at least in my opinion, would be to the Foundation and to the whole broader general cause if you did not continue in this work. After all, all of us have to take into consideration the personalities with which we come in contact and make proper allowances therefor, and no one knows that better than a man skilled in the medical profession as you are.

My answer to your letter, therefore, is to go ahead with the work and devise a system which we need very badly. I have no doubt that in the long run Mike Hoke will play ball.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Basil O'Connor.
May 26th, 1938.

Dear Missy:

George Allen and I have become very close friends and quite frequently I go over some of his personal affairs with him.

While I have not discussed this with him, I have a feeling that if the President needs him in Washington as Commissioner, George could be induced to stay on from September to the first of March, and then on the first of March until some later date.

I think just the fact that he spent some time getting into business with the Home Fire Insurance Company will really solve his problem. Furthermore, I think he will miss being Commissioner quite a bit.

Therefore, if the President wants me to go to bat here and try to keep George in the picture, I will do so.

With my best,

Miss Marguerite LeHand,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President,

I could not leave for the train without thanking you again and again for inviting me to come with you. I have enjoyed every minute and am going back ready to plunge into the campaign with new vigor.

Your talk Thanksgiving evening was a new inspiration.

I also want to express my deep appreciation for the opportunity you gave me to again discuss Jack Haysman and his associates for the Panama Canal Zone Project.

My observation is that you will
have to personally direct the building of this project just as many years ago Theodore Roosevelt had to jump in to get the Canal itself.

Should a catastrophe happen in Europe and Germany should break through it wouldn't be long before Her Hitler knocked at our own back yard.

Jack in addition to the many types of buildings he has constructed he recently finished the housing and sanitation study for Venezuela. His associate Eddie McBlane has built about 8 million dollars of construction in the Jorw staff.

Alfred Formento the other associate has been building for the Oil Companies in Columbia. These associated builders have the integrity, the ability, the financial strength and the knowledge. They will build for a reasonable cost fee enough to pay their organizations and a proper profit.
My feeling is that there isn't another combination of leaders available in the country to even approach these steps in what the defense program needs at this vital moment.

While wise experienced counsel says not to split the Panama Award if the final decision is to do so the Secretary of War would I unadvisedly feel be making a grave error in not having Jaddo's group do the most important one.

Again, Mr. President, may I thank you for your hospitality. The duck on the train was grand. Eamon Calloway sent me some quail which I am taking home to Mother.

Affectionately yours

Keith
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

A reminder to speak to H.M. Jr. tomorrow morning about Keith Morgan. It has been suggested he might do well in promoting defense bonds and stamps.

G.
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

A reminder to speak to
H. M., Jr., about Keith Morgan --
perhaps fitting him into the
insurance end of things.

G. G. T.
O'CONNOR & FARBER
COUNSELORS AT LAW
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

February 3, 1942.

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

My dear Mr. President:

Please keep vividly in mind the very last thing I said to you when I left you Friday night -- to wit (as we lawyers still say): It is necessary to place someone in a position now -- at once -- immediately.

The places where this might be possible that occur to me are as follows:

1. Treasury Department, Defense Bonds; in connection with stimulating activities of insurance companies and insurance agents in buying Defense Bonds.


3. Leon Henderson, Price Fixing Board.

4. Leo Crowley, Alien Property Custodian; when you get to it.

Harry Hooker rendered an accounting to me yesterday, and it merely brings into clear relief where the real brains in this country still are!

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Dear Sir President,

Your welcome and thoughtful message to the boat touched me up tremendously and I do appreciate you taking time out to think of me. I hastened about going but in view of the fact that headquarters would not be organized for a couple of weeks and that you would be away on a short trip, I followed Jim's vagratory and then I am getting a great rest. The Torpedo Boats are on board which makes it very pleasant, also Salton Porter, Jack Whitney and many others I know. The Shortlands are the cunning type present, but I have not discussed
politics with him. Judging from the news published in books, we escaped a dose of pretty hot words which were not published. We were fortunate not to have it in Philadelphia during convention week.

I have been over at some length with Jay Biddle to memorize the discussion with you and what you agreed to retain in the resolution at Poughkeepsie, and I see no reason why a similar campaign could not be conducted in certain key states. This is a very prominent Republican on board from Missouri who admit Missouri a safely democratic state. I believe Iowa may be a little more of a problem than we had once thought in account of the third party and certain candidates in the States organization but I think this can be worked out.

I had a long session with Teddy Prince in New York.
before I left. He is sincerely and deeply appreciative
of your offer to him of Command General of the Freed
Slaves and if he were not so heavily engaged in trying
to work out the problem of America to, I know he would
have accepted it. He has a considerable influence with Ed
Kelly of Chicago on account of his large takings at that
city and I believe under certain circumstances he would
be willing to use that influence on Kelly if it was necessary.
I am really encouraged about Breck. Breck is generally
popular and a clever operator and Rosebud is making a
good fight in his campaign for governor.
It is certainly a great sensation to start a campaign
with money in the bank. I hope you won't object to my
trying to make it a little difficult for our plans to spend $
The fact. I know it is not possible to operate a campaign
on strictly business lines or to prevent a certain amount of
waste but I would like to have it thought that the National
Committee followed certain business principles in its financial
operations and were reasonably careful about the money
entrusted to their care. Unless we have unusual calls
from the States, we will carry the campaign through without
a deficit and I hope a surplus.

We will spend a couple of days in Paris with the Travers and
then days in Brantéme and two days in London and sail
back July 22nd. I am getting full of pep and enjoying
the trip immensely. Thanks to you and Eleanor the past
four years have meant more to me than all of the preceding
ones.

With many thanks for your telegram.

Always sincerely,

[Signature]
The President of the United States of America

Washington, D.C.

New York, N.Y.

par. S.S. Europa

Savoy Clubroom, July 1936

U.S.A.
My dear Mr. President:

This is just a note to thank you for all you and Mrs. Roosevelt did to help us when Hiram died, and to tell you how much I appreciated your coming to his funeral. You must know how utterly devoted to you he was, and how deeply grateful to you for having given him this opportunity to rebuild his life. He was such a wonderful person and I feel it will be difficult for anyone who knew him well to fill the void that he left behind him.

Again, my most sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

Sarah Jakawa Morgan.
September 6, 1940.

Dear Sam:

Do come and tell me more about the cruise some day. Also I am crazy to have you see the Library -- some of the exhibits are now going into place.

You are dead right about the Azores but though I, as a former officer of the American Geographical Society, have tried to put them into the American Hemisphere, they insist on missing out by several hundred miles. Diplomatically you are dead wrong -- practically you are dead right.

As ever yours,

"F. D.R."

Professor Sam E. Morison,
Seal Cove,
Maine.
Dear Mr. President,

We had a most successful Columbian cruise in Cuba, and I have more admiration than ever for the old boy. He was just as good in salt water, navigating among those cays on the S. coast, as on the high seas. George Basssmith did everything for me, thanks to your letter.

My private advice from Portuguese friends that I wrote on the two former voyages, indicates that Hitler is getting ready to jump Portugal, & that Salazar will head it or without assistance. At Varna and Zante, Belfort last winter, I learned many German troops are land-based all prepared to jump the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. I have faith in the merchant ships, whose crews are down-torn. 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My dear Mr. President:

Your letter of Sept. 10th addressed to me at the Waldorf in New York, just reached me today, as I have been on an auto tour for the past ten days.

I am most appreciative of your kind action in writing home and am gratified that Jimmy’s operation proved to be so successful.

October 1st, 1938
At my invitation he and his family are to visit my ranch here and spend as much time as they can. There is not a better place in all the United States to convalesce, I have also asked Jemmy to invite his Grandmother to stop cures to or from Seattle for a visit. I am sure she would have a delightful time and it will be a great pleasure to entertain her.
I wish you could be here, also.

With high regards, believe me to be

Most sincerely yours

Walter P. Murphy

Now Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House
Washington, D.C.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington


The President:

The ranch is doing a world of good for Jimma. He is gaining every day. I hope some day to have you and Mrs. Roosevelt as my guests. Kindest regards.

Walter P. Murphy.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

NSH New York, N.Y., March 24, 1939.

MISS GRACE TULLY.

Both items inscribed "Tissie" part of a select list sold by "Swanky elderly lady of Upper Fifth Avenue". Greetings.

Spiv.
A RARE "REYNARD THE FOX" 1662


EXCESSIVELY RARE. A lengthy, early Poem, curiously and delightfully illustrated, in a volume of over 400 pages—relating the cunning and fascinating exploits of one of the greatest heroes in the Old German Folk-Tales: REYNARD THE FOX.

139 Rogers, Bruce. Browne, Sir Thomas. Hydriotaphia, or, Urne-Burial. With a Superb Woodcut Title. 4to, full original red morocco tooled and gilt (as issued by the publishers), gilt top, uncut, slip-case. Cambridge, 1907. $7.50

LIMITED TO ONLY 185 NUMBERED COPIES; PRINTED ON HANDMADE PAPER BY BRUCE ROGERS, AT THE RIVERSIDE PRESS. A MAGNIFICENT COPY, AS NEW. RARE IN THIS STATE.

A SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY FROM FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT


WITH A LETTER SIGNED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT


"The Wilderness Hunter" seems to be doing fairly well. I am sorry quite as much on your account as on mine that the third volume of the 'Winnin' of the West' seems to hang fire. I shall try the fourth . . . with the accession of Louisiana and the exploration of the new territory; then, if it don't seem to go along well, we will give it up."

143 Russian Sadism. Dumas, Alexandre. Celebrated Crimes of the Russian Court. With Plates. 8vo. Boston, 1905. First Complete Translation. $4.00

Peter the Great, who butchered his Son; Catherine, who executed her Lovers; Ivan the Terrible, a Maniac, who tortured Thousands; The False Demetrius, etc.


SCARCE. A Secret History, involving murder, intrigue, lust, assassination and guile—paralleled only by the reigns of Catherine the First and Peter the Great in the royal madhouse of Russia.


PRIVATELY PRINTED. VERY SCARCE. A BEAUTIFUL COPY. First Publication of Poetry by Dunbar, Henryson, Kennedy, &c.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW ON "A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE"

146 Shaw, George Bernard. An Original Autograph Manuscript by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. Copies of a letter written in pencil, SIGNED AND DATED from Stresa, August 29, 1927. Some 400 words. In answer to a letter on the verso of the present manuscript, addressed to him by the Editor of "The Manchester Guardian," and asking him for his opinion on "A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE." A VERY IMPORTANT AND ORIGINAL SHAW MANUSCRIPT. "I think the thing could be done without waiting. England could have prevented the War of 1814-15 singlehanded if she had announced that if either France or Germany opened fire on one another she would join the attacked party solely because she would not tolerate war. . . . Unfortunately the Powers are still maneuvering for the inside grip in the next war, and still defending military frontiers which are so incongruous with the ethnographic frontiers," etc.

EARLY AMERICAN SONGSTERS

147 Songs, Early American. Hadaway's Select Songster, 1840; The Clay Minstrel Songster, 1844. Illustrated. 2 vols., 18mo, cloth and wrappers. Philadelphia and N. Y., 1840-44. $5.00

RARE SPECIMENS. FINE. Among the eminent Titltes, are: Harry of Kentucky; The Coon Song; A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew; The Sea Serpent, etc. The Frontispiece to the "Select Songster" depicts "A Sea Serpent"—the First, Actual Visualization of the Fabulous American MONSTER.
Wild Man from Sugar Creek

By George Creel

Collier's Washington Staff Writer

TAKING the furious energy of Huey Long, the conservation of Herbert Hoover, the evangelical fervor of Roosevelt, the horn-rimmed glasses of Harold Lloyd and the stringy hair and general appearance of the man, he takes in well and serve piping hot—and the result will give a pretty fair idea of Eugene Talmadge, the "Wild Man from Sugar Creek," now serving his second term as governor of Georgia.

It happens that he is wider than ever these days, for while almost anything sends up his blood pressure, nothing excites him more than Franklin D. Roosevelt and his policies. Also the President's "very close" friendship with the New Deal, as viewed by Governor Talmadge, if a combination of wet nurse, fronted "fronts", downright Commie and "plain dam foolishness." Messrs. Ike, Tugwell, Hopkins and Wallace may have had some common sense to start with, but it has been "educated out of em." The Abundant Life? "Huh! It's all in Washington. New boards and new com- mittees every day, and loaded down with half-baked propaganda whenever the good ol' boy earned a dollar kept on the government payroll!"

Senator Glass, Senator Byrd, ex-Gov- ernor Ritchie and other Democratic leaders may angrily charge the Administration by passionate protestations of party regularity, but the "Wild Man from Sugar Creek" is "off the reservation, and intends to stay off unless the President mends his ways, forewarns bad company and returns pientently to good old Jeffersonian principles. In speech after speech, the Georgia governor has made these unequivocal statements of purpose:

"Roosevelt isn't a Democrat. He has gone back on every plank in the Demo- cratic platform except liquor. The real fight in this country is Americanism ver- sus Communism mixed up with some kind of crazy gimmicks. If Roosevelt will quit his disastrous experimentation, stop burning "taxpayers' money, and yank all of his crackbrained jockeys off the saddle, I'll be for him. If he doesn't, then I'll carry the fight from coast to coast."

They'd Better Look Out

Although he insists that he has not yet made up his mind, Georgia expects Gene to enter the state's presidential preference primary next April or May, boldly challenging F. D. R. As to the outcome, opinion is sharply divided. The pro-Roosevelt forces profess eagerness for the fight, claiming victory by a vote of five to one. At the present writing they have contemptuously eliminated the governor from the select group that will surround the President on the occasion of his Thanksgiving visit to Atlanta. And only recently Mark Howell, dean of Southern editors, issued this call to the faithful:

"No hysterical plea to prejudice and passion can affect the people of this state in their loyalty to a President whose wise leadership has rescued the country from the worst depression in its history, and is bringing it safely and soundly along the road to normalcy."

On the other hand, there is general ad- mission that the Wild Man from Sugar Creek, honest, efficient and economical, has made one of the best governors in the history of the state. More than that, few are his equals when it comes to cam-aigning. In his first race, in 1932, he walked away from five or six rivals; and last year, running against a so-called "Roosevelt candidate," he carried 156 counties out of 159. A master politician, he made himself Democratic national committeeeman and owns the state com- mittees in fme simple.

Also, contrary to a recent mistaken report that Roosevelt had beaten him 14-1 in a newspaper poll for the presidential nomination in 1936, Governor Talmadge received 83,547 votes to 18,948 for President Roosevelt. The earlier statement was based on preliminary re- turns, but the final tabulation, according to an affidavit of Ben B. Johnston, man- aging editor of the Mason Daily Tele- graph, which conducted the poll, gave Governor Talmadge the majority indi- cated.

His favorite boasts are that he has never been tired in his whole life, and that he knows every pig path in Georgia, and the majority of its citizens by their first names. A trip to his 1,100-acre farm in Monroe County, about sixty miles from Atlanta, gave him an oppor- tunity to make good on both boasts. His "How you all?" was constant and hearty, and people surrounded the car with every- thing from a report on political condi- tions to a protest against the removal of a footbridge.

The Man of the Soil

Up since 4:30 o'clock, his usual hour for rising, he left the car at noon on a dead run, shooting coat and vest so that the famous red suspenders were seen in all their glory. Hair flying, his swarthy face dripping sweat, and the round eyes flashing behind the powerful lenses, he shot up and down cotton rows, carefully examined a drill that was planting a mixture of wheat, oats, vetch and clover, got down under a new harrow to help adjust the points, and then followed it across the field under the heaving sun to make sure that it was "britlin' in right."

"Tryin' deep tillage," he explained be- tween dashes. "Farm's been in the family a long while. Yes, indeed! My great-grandfather came out here from New Jersey a hundred and forty-six years ago. Tramped it, too. Cleared his land and built his home. There she is right over yonder. My grandfather was born there an' so was my father. I came along after we moved a couple miles down the road. Come over and take a close look. Jes' a cabin almost. Plain weather-boarding an' chinked chimneys. No porcelain habrbats, no soft mattresses and no electric stove. And no federal grants of any kind. Don't suppose my great-grandfa- ther or my grandfather ever had an an- nual cash income of more than a hundred dollars. Tugwell, I reckon, would call 'em submarginal, and move 'em off to some rural re-settlement, but they raised and educated their families and were pretty useful citizens.

"There," he continued, waving a sin- ewy, sunburned hand, "is the cotton field that started the fight on the Bankhead bill. You know? The one that slaps a tax of six cents a pound on all cotton ginned in excess of the quotas fixed by Wallace. I came out against it as a Georgia farmer, and right now my case is before the Supreme Court." Governor Tal- madge has no use at all for a "d," an "r" or a "g," but his speech is anything but a drawl, with words spitting out like bullets. "Okra is out!" He fairly gritted the

Governor Eugene Talmadge is noted for the color of his suspenders and the quality of his resentment of Roosevelt policies
Keep Up with the World
By Freling Foster

In 1880 Czar Alexander II of Russia was nearly killed by a bomb in his great winter palace in St. Petersburg. The guards immediately searched the thousand-odd rooms but they did not find the anarchist. However, they did discover, in an unused boudoir on an upper floor, a peasant and his cow. Both of them had lived there for a number of years.—By Mrs. George W. Johnson, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

The natives of Tasmania, even up to the time of their complete extinction in 1876, were considered to be the most primitive people ever encountered in historic times. They never reached a degree of development; it is believed, much beyond that of the cave men who lived in central Europe more than 28,000 years ago.—By Herbert Hilmert, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stradivari violins cost from $10,000 to $40,000 today because, although 56,000 are reputed to exist, there are not more than 400 whose authenticity is supported by irrefutable documents. Furthermore, no new “Strads” have been discovered in the past 75 years.—By B. Coldwell, Baltimore, Maryland.

Many wars have been waged for petty reasons. A classic example is the “War of Jenkins’ Ear” in 1739 and 1740, when Spain attacked England. The conflict was started by a privateer from Virginia (1739 to 1748) who ran a small British trader, mistakingly cut off the ear of its captain.—By E. D. Kerr, Aurora, Illinois.

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France produces annually one billion gallons of wine, a quantity sufficient to float just 156 super-dreadnoughts of 25,000 tons each.—By L. H. Brevent, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Five dollars will be paid for each interesting or unusual fact accepted for publication. Co-op. Keep up with Collier’s. Collier’s, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

Sniffing round various cupboards and stopped at the larger door. A paw went out and scratched. The suggestion was obvious. Ranklin said:

“Well, we’ll see if there’s anything.”

He found a leg of lamb, cut off a few ribs and an allice and gave them to Tong. Then he turned to the door. As he reached the foot of the stairs he heard scratching and a protesting sniff.

But he went upstairs to bed.

Now the kitchen door had a weak-sprung latch with a way of opening itself. The pressure of Tong’s paws prevented the door from opening for some time, and it was not until he had retreated, balled and in despair at the prospect of spending the night alone, that the latch released itself and the door eased open.

Ranklin was in bed and in the dark, but he had left his doorajar in case the little idiot should kick up a shiny during the night. After a time, a little thing light and soft landed on the bed, ran up the straight length of his body and licked his face.

“Here, wait a minute,” said Tong. Tong did not wait. He curled himself up in the space between Ranklin’s shoulder and the wall and, puffing comfortably, went to sleep. Half ashamed, Ranklin put out a hand and rested it on the top of his domed head. His finger touched an awkward ear. Then he said:

“I believe the little brutes likes me. How do you think about keeping him up.”

It was Ranklin’s habit to lie abed late. There was nothing to get up for. But next morning, for reasons of delicacy, Tong persuaded him to visit the garden a little after six. The roses of dawn were in the sky and the garden, with the valley beyond, had never seemed a pleasant place.

As they came over the hill Tong barked joyously and transformed itself as one assumes the lawn into a circus in which he played all the prettiness parts. Ranklin watched the small body fleering round and round in diminishing circles, running its way through the rows of cobwebs, finally to fling himself into outstretched hands.

It was a pity to have to hand him over, just as he was getting used to the place. Ten to one the girl didn’t give him a good time, whether he was having a good time or not. For two paws he’d chuck away the collar, and stick to the dog until she found out what had become of him.

“If he wasn’t such a first-rate rater I’d do it too. But she must be fond of the brute.” He fonderled the dew-wetted ears. “Pray you’ll have to go back, old son; but, perhaps, not till this afternoon.”

Nevertheless he returned the dog soon after breakfast. Diana Carne, snatching Tong from his arms without waiting for an explanation, poured out a cascade of endearments.

“Mother’s boy; it’s mother’s precious has come home.”

Ranklin had never been jealous before and gladly he could have killed the girl. “Good morning,” he said, and turned to the gate.

Diana put Tong down on the grass.

“Don’t rush off in such a hurry, I want to know where you found him.”

Time his name was Tong at ten-thirty last night.

He had to be packed.

“I didn’t let him know.” There was a world of reproach in the tone. “But why?”

Ranklin faced her squarely.

“Because I was tight.”

Diana said:

“Yes, I suppose that is a good reason. Well, I expect you would like a drink now?”

There is no fee for returning the dog — Ranklin.

Diana said:

“Don’t be silly,” and went into the house, returning between lager beer and glasses.

Ranklin was still there. Diana filled the glasses and held up her own.

“Here’s a go! I say, do sit down—or can’t you?”

Ranklin sat. Tong bounded up and planted himself on his lap.

“Look at that!” said Diana. “Was he you or me?”

“No.”

“Where did he sleep?”

Ranklin answered vaguely. “Is it important?”

“It’s most important to Tong. He couldn’t keep a silly alone.” She gave a sort of giggle. “I’ve no idea he didn’t.”

“I must be going. But it’s stupid to let him run about and get lost. There are lots of cases on those roads.”

Diana said:

“Fancy not having noticed that. As a matter of fact, he ran away on purpose.”

Ranklin gave her a quick glance.

“If the dog’s unhappy?”

Diana cut him short.

“No, he’s not unhappy! He was angry because I was packing. He knows that suitcases mean being left with the maid, and me, she dropped her voice, ‘he hates everything about her.”

Ranklin frowned.

“Do you mean she misinterprets him?”

“Oh, no. She slaves for him, but it’s no good. Peken can’t be got at that way. Either they like a person or they don’t. They know it.”

“See? Him. That’s different. But it’s not the same. You’re going away?”

For long?”

“About six weeks—to France—and of course I can’t take the dog.”

Ranklin swallowed all kinds of reluctance and said:

“I wouldn’t mind having it for a bit.”

There was humor as well as joking in Diana’s eyes when she replied:

“You’d find him an all-the-time job.”

“What if I do?” Ranklin returned savagely. “Haven’t I got all my time? Haven’t I got all there is?”

“Then I’ll call it a bet,” said Diana, “if Tong has no objections.”

“Tong appeared to have none. He had curled himself up on Ranklin’s knee contentedly.

“I’ll leave him at your place tomorrow afternoon—with his basket,” said Diana. “Don’t bother about the basket.”

He replied, stilly. “If I take the dog I prefer to make my own arrangements for his comfort.”

Ranklin had rather an awkward conversation with the old woman, Elisabeth, who did his chores. He explained that he was expecting a visitor—not exactly a visitor, a dog.

“He won’t involve you in any extra work. I’ll attend to what’s needful. He’ll stay for only a week.”

“Wonders never cease,” said Elisabeth, when the kitchen door slammed shut.

That afternoon Ranklin drove to (Continued on page 34)
Roswell’s Three Treasures

Barrington, Bulloch and Mimosa Halls Belong to the Golden Age of Southern Architecture

By Sarah Blackwell Gozer Temple

A man who builds a town writes a word upon the ages of history. When his days on this earth are done and he is gathered to his fathers, he has built one of his monuments.

Roswell King’s monument in the overgrown Old Cemetery beyond the mill village in Roswell, Ga., bears this epitaph: “He was the founder of the village which bears his name. A man of great energy, industry and perseverance, of rigid integrity, truth and justice, he early earned and long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.” These are words which any man might be proud to have written of him when the sum of his earthly career is added, but I think that Roswell King’s real monument is his town, his best epitaph the words which people use to describe its charm.

He was born May 3, 1769, and his marriage to Catherine Barrington, the daughter of Jemshiah and Sarah Barrington, and born in Georgia, February 22, 1776, took place April 14, 1792. Mr. King was for some years the manager of the famous Pieron Butler plantation, on St. Simons Island. It was in the early eighties that he went riding up from Darien to look into the gold-mining prospects in North Carolina and the northern part of Georgia, a trip made at the request of the officials of the Bank of Darien, and saw for the first time the site near the Chattahoochee River which so pleased him that for several years after the day when he drew rein there he wore in mind the thought of how pleasant a place it would be to build a town. There were, too, other advantages in the site, for the river afforded abundant water power for manufacturing establishments.

So about 1837, Roswell King and his family and some friends from the low country of Georgia—principally from Liberty and Chatham Counties—came up and the town of Roswell was founded. Mr. King’s fate, like that of friends who would build there, and though the first idea of several of them had been that they would live there only in the summer, when

Barrington Hall

Dunwoody, who was the daughter of Dr. James Dunwoody and Esther Dean Splatt, James Stephen Bulloch’s second marriage, in 1832, was to Martha Elliott, the second wife and widow of Senator John Elliott and the daughter of General Daniel Stewart, in whose memory the Congress of the United States erected a monument in Midway Cemetery, Liberty County, “as a nation’s tribute.”

The Dunwoody, of Scotland, came to Georgia by way of Ireland and Pennsylvania, Dr. James Dunwoody being the first representative of the family in Georgia. He was a well-known citizen of Liberty County and it was his son, John, who married Jane, the sister of Major Bulloch, at Sunbury on June 7, 1808, and his daughter, Esther, who was the first wife of Senator Elliott. On the Dunwoody monument in the Old Cemetery at Roswell are these words: “Beneath this stone rests the mortal remains of John Dunwoody, Esqr., born Jan. 13, 1744, and of Jane Bulloch, his wife, born April 8, 1748. They were united in marriage on the 7th of June, 1768. Separated by her death on the 30th of June, 1856, they were reunited to part no more on the 16th of June, 1858. Their children, sorrowing yet rejoicing, have erected this monument to mark the place where their bodies repose. Their virtues are intrusted to the memories of those who love them. Their spirits are committed to the charge of a faithful redeemer.”

They did not, many of those first settlers, live to see Roswell’s development; Roswell King died February 15, 1844, and James Stephen Bulloch, on February 18, 1845, and the Dunwoody as above above. But they left descendants who carried on the family traditions and continued to contribute to the enduring charm of the town, and sent out from it representatives to play noteworthy parts on a wider stage.

Roswell King’s son, Barrington, who was born in Darien, March, 1788, and who married Catherine Margaret Nelson of McIntosh County, lived until 1866, to guide the destinies of the Roswell-Mills which he and his father established and made of them the most successful cotton
King gave lots to the friends who would build there, and though the first idea of several of them had been that they would live there only in the summer, when materials caused an exodus from the low country, it turned out that Roswell pleased

King—first James Bulloch, of Oglethorpe, who came to Charleston about 1736, was, by his first marriage to Jean Robo, the father of Archibald Bulloch, too renowned in the history of this state for his services to his country to need recounting.

Since he was one of Roswell's first citizens, in point of distinction, these are germane here. He married, in 1817, Hester Amaranthis, daughter of United States Senator John Elliott and, later, at Oglethorpe County, was born, near Savannah, thedestinies of the Roswell Mills which he and his father established, and a manufacturing plant in their section as a cotton gin was the result of the young man's brilliant experiments. Barrington King's son, Colonel, was a teacher in the state twenty-three years after four years of service he fell at the head of his legion that spring in the battle of Gettysburg. Major Bulloch's history is inseparably linked with the achievements of her young men on the battlefields of the South. Major Bulloch had two sons who distinguished themselves in the Confederate Navy, while Major Charles A. Dunwoody, son of John Dunwoody and Jane Bulloch, served in the army, and his brother, Major Henry M. Dunwoody, of the Fifty-first Georgia Regiment, fell at Gettysburg.

That wider stage upon which some of the children of Roswell's children moved was wide indeed. Major James Stephen Bulloch had a grandson in the White House—Theodore Roosevelt—the son of his daughter, Mittie, named for her mother, who was Martha Elliott. Then Major Bulloch has a great-granddaughter in the White House now, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the daughter of Elliott, another son of Mittie Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt.

Major Bulloch did not live to see his daughter married to Theodore Roosevelt on February 2, 1905 at Bulloch Hall. She wore a white satin dress and the bridesmaids, white muslins, made after the fashion of the day with light bouquets and skirts in which yards and yards of tulle were used, and the garlands were arranged in a manner that they hung gracefully down the stairway, the banisters of which were festooned with vines; Miss Bulloch, in her veil, came, too, and was married to Mr. Roosevelt in the dining room. They had ice cream afterward and Roswell enjoyed it in the proud consciousness that the ice cream of Savannah came all the way from Savannah.

When the son of that marriage came to Roswell in 1908, there were still tales to be told him of that ice cream and his mother's maid, dim with years, to tell him how the bride looked. Roswell was proud of them the most successful visitor and forgave him the social error which conjured up the photo album and the useless talk outside of the town. Those tales were best not talked about and Mittie Bulloch's son, being from the north, did not exactly understand his message, cordial as it was, to one of his mother's bridesmaids that he would be sad to see her, could only be answered in one way by the bridesmaids, Mrs. William R. Baker (she was Miss Barrington King's daughter). She would receive him at her home. Being a gen-
On December 22nd, 1853, Martha Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt were married at the home of the bride, Bulloch Hall, in Roswell, Ga., 20 miles north of Atlanta. They were the parents of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The disposition of the employees of the factor- ed... long ago to settle here, but it was not the case in New York, and... middle-western newspapers carried for... several days.

General Sherman executed a part of his flanking movement by means of which he planned to... the great drama at Kennesaw Mountain. Troops were sent towards... across the Chattahoochee at Roswell and the bridge across the river, burned by... Southern troops, was rebuilt by the Northern army to facilitate a speedy crossing of that great body of soldiers which poured into Roswell. The bridge at Roswell... General Sherman told General Dodge when the latter was pondering where he could find materials with which to rebuild it, "and you may destroy... all Georgia to make it strong." More than a thousand men worked day and night on July 11, 12 and 13 on the bridge and by night of the latter day the bridge, 800 feet long and resting on the trestles and piers of the old bridge, was finished.

The Roswell mills, three of these being built after the war, and two of the presidents of the company were men well known in Georgia. H. B. D. and A. B. Fergusson, and the late General James Walthall Robertson. General Hansell lived at Mimosa Hall, where he was well received in his old age, and which is now at Mrs. Hansell, evidently at her Marietta home, Tranquilla, had full play. The Mimosa gardens and house were further restored in recent years and very frequently by those eager to see this noted place which the late Neil Reid, a well-known resident of Atlanta, restored so beautifully.

Plans are being worked out now in Roswell and other places of the... valley of the river. Old and NEW places have been... the southeast, and one of its most interesting to the early settlers... Those who are interested in the history of the town and in the history of the state and in the history of the country will find a wealth of information in these pages. The town of Roswell was the center of trade and commerce for many years, and the town proper, with its churches, schools, and other public buildings, was the center of the... growth. The town was laid out in 1822, and the first courthouse was built in 1823. The town was incorporated in 1825, and the first school was opened in 1826. The first church was built in 1827, and the first newspaper, the Roswell Sentinel, was published in 1830. The town was the center of the cotton trade, and was a prosperous town until the Civil War, when it was extensively破坏。
Governor Talmadge said Friday that he would devote the major portion of his joint session of the General Assembly this day night to alleged collusion of the Atlanta banks with George B. Hamilton, former state treasurer, who was exonerated by him.

"I intend to tell the people of Georgia how these Atlanta banks colluded in the removal of more than $7,000,000 in state bonds from the vaults of these banks, and how they were holding up state money in an effort to dictate how the state of Georgia should be run," the governor said.

"I also intend to tell the people of Georgia how John K. Outley, president of the First National Bank of Atlanta, took it upon himself to give these banks control of the Federal Reserve Bank and arrange for removing these state bonds to that bank."

Talmadge also pointed out how the Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal have backed up these banks and the ousted state treasurer in their "illegal acts."

"The week before last Friday night, the governor said he would make an active campaign this summer and appeal for public contributions to pay for a series of radio addresses. It was said at his office Friday that he had received more than $1,000 in contributions for this purpose.

At Rome Saturday morning Judge C. C. Goodwin heard a case in which an effort is being made to prevent the diversion of state highway funds to other purposes of state government.

A new angle to this case will be the hearing of citations for alleged contempt of court, issued by Judge Porter against J. B. Daniel, state controller general, and chairman of the State Revenue Commission, and Paul H. Doyal, former chairman of the State Tax Commission, who are charged with filing false tax returns.

Porter had issued an order temporarily restraining them from making any disposition of these funds. Carr and Daniel are expected to file a demurrer contending that the proceedings is in reality a suit against the state that cannot be maintained without the state revenue commission.

"Hearing on the contempt citations is expected to be taken up first by Judge Porter, with the demurrer considered by the court. The general petition last if the demurrer is overruled."

As amended, the petition alleges that warrants on the state treasurer were drawn upon the state controller general and comptroller general and honored by the treasurer only when drawn against legal appropriations made by the legislature. It tends that Governor Talmadge has no legal authority to disburse funds without appropriations, and that he removed Comptroller General William B. Harrison and State Treasurer George B. Hamilton when they refused to sign or honor warrants illegally drawn.
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Its metropolitan cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego are world famous for their beauty, interest, color and sophistication.

Three splendid trains leave Chicago daily following the Overland Route... the road of romance to the West.

Our booklet, "40 Ways to California," will help you plan your trip to the coast. It contains complete information along with maps, train schedules, fares, personally conducted all-expense tours, etc... yours for the asking.

Rockies - Yellowstone - Zion - Grand Canyon - Bryce

INTO THE GREAT NORTHWEST AND ALASKA'S MIDNIGHT SUN

The Pacific Northwest... one of Nature's greatest pleasure spots and a land of opportunity. It is ever a place of beauty and mystic charm. Peaks of a magnificent immensity rise from the lofty Cascade Range... Mount Hood, Mount Adams, Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker. Mount Baker are only a few of the tremendous mountain tops that look down on this land of charm.

Mighty forests adorn plateaus and plain. Scantly beautiful lakes and silvery waterfalls greet the eye at unexpected moments. The mighty Columbia River pours majestically through the Cascades to the sea. And such great cities as Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria. Vancouver await the visitor and are filled with teeming activity, synonymous with the Pacific Northwest.

And still farther to the north lies Alaska... the land of the midnight sun and northern lights. In summer it is a land of flowers and sunshine. It is the home of big game and its streams teem with salmon, grizzly and trout. The voyage to Alaska is delightful and trips into the interior can be made in complete comfort. Let our travel experts plan your trip to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, interesting side trips on route, and if you desire, escorted all-expense tours are available.

THE WEST'S GREATEST WONDERLANDS - Zion - Bryce - Grand Canyon - Yellowstone

Yellowstone is oldest, largest and best known. Nowhere else is there such a concentration of geysers, colored springs and pools. A region of unforgettable beauty, ringed with mountains, studded with forests and lakes and possessing a canyon and waterfalls of world reputation.

ZION... a narrow canyon with 3,000-foot walls that tower above it like the bastions of some incredible ancient fortress... land of brilliant red and purple mountains crowned with white.

BRYCE CANYON... a huge bowl-shaped amphitheater filled with weird rock formations that fire the imagination with their strange beauty.

GRAND CANYON... viewed from the brink of the towering North Rim, you come suddenly upon this vast abyss, the most breath-taking scene on earth. It is the most awe inspiring experience a traveler can have.

These three great National Parks of the Southwest may be conveniently visited on one tour and this tour may be combined with a visit to Yellowstone via "North Western."
Glorious Beauty—Thrilling Fun for All in Upland COLORADO

COLORADO, with its marvelous Rocky Mountain National Park, may well be termed the upland playground of America. Here are majestic snow-crowned peaks, rugged canyons, bubbling mountain streams, sparkling cascades, romantic lakes, gleaming glaciers and exquisite wildflower gardens of wonderful variety.

The visitor will find every opportunity for recreation amid the mosthealthful surroundings. From its valleys to its loftiest peaks and through its deepest chasms—Colorado is a veritable paradise for the fisherman, hunter, biker, horseback rider and naturalist.

Far away from beaten paths, where highways end and the wilds begin are a multitude of mountain trout streams in which the fisherman can test his skill. Swimming and boating are special attractions at the many mountain lodges on the lake shores.

Whatever you do and wherever you go in Colorado you will enjoy every moment. Endless breath-taking panoramas produce a vacation region unexcelled for outdoor adventure and recreation. And via fine, fast ‘North Western’ trains you need spend but one night on route, Chicago to Colorado. Let our travel experts help plan your trip.

The NORTHERN WOODS of Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, Minnesota

The charm of the north woods lies largely in the myriad of lakes, the virgin forests and the delightful climate which enables one to keep cool when the crowded cities are sweltering under the blazing sun. The woods teem with wild life and the lakes and streams offer some of the finest fishing in America. Great forests of pine and spruce stretch across their borders. Here the lover of nature may either rough it in his heart’s content or live in comfortable hotels. Throughout, this region are localities of great beauty that offer a variety of scenery to suit almost every taste.

This region is located but a short distance from Chicago and is easily accessible by day or overnight service. Here bass, trout and muskies provide attractions for the angler and wild life still follows the forest paths.

This is an ideal vacation country and accommodations may be secured in modern hotels where every comfort and convenience is available. You can enjoy golf and tennis or you can hit the long trail with canoe and guide and travel by easy stages through a country of primeval beauty. You can hunt, fish, swim and engage in other countless sports to your heart’s content.

Ask for “Sumner Outings” folder which contains a large map and complete list of resorts.

The CANADIAN ROCKIES BANFF—LAKE LOUISE

In the very heart of the Canadian Rockies...the wildest, grandest mountain scenery on our continent...is Banff Springs Hotel, one of the most palatial hotels in the west. Within its stately walls, the most luxurious comfort and good taste of a metropolitan hotel. Outside, facilities for every popular sport, in the incomparable setting of mighty peaks. Golf...what golf! Tennis, horses, trails, fishing, canoeing, swimming. Bathing in healing sulphur and hot radium springs. Dancing, good music, bridge. All against the frontier background of scarlet-coated “mounties,” cowboys, primitive Indians and unspoiled Nature.

And only a few hours’ motor trip along smooth, hard roads, is unforgettable Lake Louise, “the place the rainbow calls home.” Every sport here, too. But hiking, riding, swimming and climbing have the right of way with most. A colony of Swiss guides aid those ambitious to do “real” climbing. The average visitor content to explore, stroll or astride, the easy picturesque trails. The hotel, the “Chateau,” offers superb service.

On your own or one of our all-expense tours, you will find this the vacation of a lifetime. Direct service daily via “North Western” between Chicago, Banff, Lake Louise and Vancouver.
MAP OF PRESIDENT'S HOME IN ATLANTA, NO
JME COMING MARCH
NOVEMBER 29

12:00 P.M.
21 GUN SALUTE
100,000 WHITE
SCHOOL CHILDREN

PIEDMONT PARK

Hillcrest School

Park

School Patrons

Cresthill

Park

School Patrons

Piedmont

Park

School Patrons

Cresthill

Park

School Patrons

Cresthill

Park

School Patrons
NOTE—
IMPOSSIBLE TO SHOW ALL TOWNS.
THOSE DESIGNATED, REFER TO COMMUNITIES
AND CITIZENS FROM SAME AND ADJACENT COM-
MUNITIES, WILL ASSEMBLE AT POINT ASSIGNED
NEAREST DESIGNATED TOWNS.

ALL MOTORCADES WILL PARK IN NUMBERED
PARKING AREAS AND PASSENGERS WILL WALK
TO DESIGNATED POINTS.

ROUTE OF
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
ATLANTA NOV. 1935
MOTORCADE ROUTE
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
NOVEMBER

CHATTANOOGA
CANTON
MARIETTA
CARTERSVILLE

NORTH CAROLINA
BLUE RIDGE

ROME

BIRMINGHAM
AUSTELL

ATLANTA

GEOGRAPHIC TECH STADIUM

CARTERSVILLE
MARIETTA
BOLTON
BENKHEAD
ASHLEY
WHITE ST

MOTORCADE ROUTE
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
NOVEMBER

CHATTANOOGA
CANTON
MARIETTA
CARTERSVILLE

NORTH CAROLINA
BLUE RIDGE

ROME

BIRMINGHAM
AUSTELL

ATLANTA

GEOGRAPHIC TECH STADIUM

CARTERSVILLE
MARIETTA
BOLTON
BENKHEAD
ASHLEY
WHITE ST
UTES TO ATLANTA

ELT'S HOME COMING
ON 29, 1935

OLINA

DAHLONEGA

Piedmont Park Polo Field
Reserved for School Buses
Henry W. Grady School Grounds
Reserved for School Parties

Ponce De Leon Ave
College Ave

College Ave

Conyers

Madison

Milledgeville

Augusta

Lawrenceville

Gainesville

Asheville
Motorcade Routing For
President Roosevelt
Home Coming
November 29, 1935

Note: Areas indicated thus [ ] etc. reserved for motorcade parking.