

● PSF GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE "O"

Subject File

Box 160

PSF: ~~Ogburn~~  
Gen: Corres. "O"  
Gen - in name 2-36

CABLE ADDRESS "OGBURN"  
TELEPHONE, METROPOLITAN 2724

CHARLTON OGBURN  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
UNION TRUST BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

120 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

ARTHUR E. REYMAN

file  
Pres mail

August 12, 1936

Confidential

My dear Mr. President:

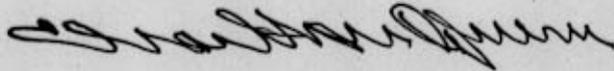
May I inform you confidentially of the tremendous pressure being exerted on Mr. William Green to prevent his support of your reelection. He is being plied with the threat that a vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Lewis. The General Manager of all of the Hearst publications yesterday telephoned Mr. Green to ask if he could come here by plane from Los Angeles to see him tomorrow.

Mr. Green assured me, however, of his strong support of you in this campaign and that he had supported you to the utmost beginning with your race for Vice-President, and that in your subsequent races for Governor of New York and President he has urged upon the unions your election and he has contributed financially to your campaign. He told me only last evening of how strongly he felt the need of your reelection.

You are aware that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor prohibits an endorsement by the Federation of any presidential candidate.

I make these comments because the press today is again stressing the fact that the American Federation of Labor has not endorsed your candidacy. I think it would take a convention of the Federation to vote a waiver of the constitutional prohibition.

Respectfully yours,



The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

CO:M

CABLE ADDRESS "OGBURN"  
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CHARLTON OGBURN  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
UNION TRUST BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

120 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

ARTHUR E. REYMAN

August 12, 1936

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you be good enough to deliver the  
two enclosed letters, one confidential, to the  
President, if possible before his departure  
tomorrow?

Thanking you, I am,

Respectfully yours,



General Counsel  
American Federation of Labor

Hon. Stephen T. Early  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

CO:M

PSF

Gen Corres

file  
"O"

drawer 2

December 16, 1937

Letter from Leland Olds to the President

attaches memorandum on situation which might  
directly affect the St. Lawrence treaty.

SEE--Canada folder-Drawer 2--1937

file  
personal

PSF: ~~1/1/40~~  
2-2

Gen. C. C. Carver  
"O"

Memo for Miss LeHand:

Bob Jackson and Lowell Mellett, with whom I have discussed the enclosed memo, think that it should be brought to the President's personal attention before Monday. I am sending it to you with the hope that you can arrange the matter without its getting into the regular channels of official business.

Lo

Leland Olds

August 3, 1940

NOTES ON DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NEW YORK STATE

August 1, 1940

The following notes are based on conversations with Moskovit and a few other leaders of the Affiliated Young Democrats:

Conversation of Moskovit with Farley on July 26th.

Farley, on train to New York, July 26, told Moskovit, President, Affiliated Young Democrats, he could not go to Affiliated Young Democrats Convention at Utica, August 10-11.

Farley said he was going out of circulation for about two months.

\* \* \* \* \*

On July 29 Vincent Dailey sent word he wanted to see Moskovit. Simultaneously, Sol Rosenblatt wired Moskovit that Farley felt the AYD Convention at Utica was unfair to him. Rosenblatt urged Moskovit to see Dailey.

Conversation of Moskovit with Dailey on July 30th.

Moskovit saw Dailey on July 30.

Dailey said the Young Democrats had no right to hold a convention which was embarrassing to Farley; that Farley was elected head of the Democrats in New York and that not even F.D.R. could put him out.

Dailey said Farley was going out of circulation for two months and had left Dailey in full control of the campaign.

Dailey said he was going to see the President next week and was going to insist on running the campaign the way he wants to.

Dailey kept insisting he was boss and that he would not let Moskovit take the State away from him. He said: "I am too strong; the leaders will stick together."

Dailey said Moskovit could not go on giving impression he is going to be leader; that he has got to play politics the way it is played in New York. He threatened Moskovit with the Hatch Act as the alternative.

Dailey said that the Republican State Committee was going to meet in Utica the day before the AYD Convention. He threatened that the Republicans would take care of Moskovit and his Young Democrats.

Dailey said the Young Democrats could not have Mead as speaker at their convention. When Moskovit showed no signs of giving up the convention, Dailey said they had better hold it quietly and get out of town.

Dailey emphasized that the Republicans would take care of Moskovit under the Hatch Act.

Dailey said that Farley wanted his name taken off the Affiliated Young Democrats stationery and that Moskovit should send out a letter saying Farley would not be at the convention.

Comments on Situation by Moskovit and Associates.

Many New York leaders, elected as Roosevelt delegates to convention voted for Farley. They were assured they would hold their jobs.

Those who stuck with Farley are ready to knife ticket.

They want to play Farley up as the big man in New York State - to show that the Democratic Party in the State is weak without Farley.

Farley-Dailey combination apparently wants to put pressure on the President. They want to hold off and create a panic in order to get what they want as the price of last-minute support.

Evidence points to a possible plan to give Senator Mead the Postmaster-Generalship with the understanding he will continue all the Farley-Dailey men on the job. Mead is forced by circumstances to go along with Farley.

Farley-Dailey fear that the Moskovit convention will lead to a revolt against the Farley-Dailey tactics and so spoil their game.

The Dailey up-state machine operates largely on rake-off from contracts and favors from Republicans and is a source of Democratic weakness.

The Affiliated Young Democrats, with their convention, offers the way to hold enthusiasm of progressive elements and check Farley-Dailey influence. There is no hope of a strong up-state Democratic Party under Dailey's leadership.

If anything is to be accomplished Moskovit must be told what is wanted, given sufficient recognition and placed where he is not vulnerable under the Hatch Act.

C  
O  
P  
Y

PSF Gen Covres "O"  
4-44

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
GENERAL WATSON

I want to see General Surles  
and General Fred Osborn sometime  
soon.

(The subject I wish to dis-  
cuss with them is "The Readers  
Digest")

These people did not ask for  
an appointment and know nothing  
about it.

F.D.R.

(This appt. never arranged - Judge  
Rosenman and Secy. Early handling  
instead.)

(material which was to have been discussed together  
with orig. of this memo filed - Readers Digest folder  
4-44

PSF: "O" Gen. *the Jones*  
Subject file 4-42

SIDNEY P. OSBORN  
GOVERNOR



HAL MITCHELL  
SECRETARY

**Executive Office**  
State House  
Phoenix, Arizona

THE WHITE HOUSE  
MAR 23 4 08 PM '42  
RECEIVED

March  
Nineteenth  
1942

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

My dear Mr. President:

I have your confidential letter of March seventh, relative to a communication addressed to the Librarian of Congress by J. Lee Loveless, of Chandler, Arizona.

Replying thereto, beg to say that I am well acquainted with Mr. Loveless, having known him for more than twenty years. He is not a present member of the House of Representatives. However, in previous years he has served twice in such capacity by election of the people.

Mr. Loveless is a very sick man, having been a sufferer from tuberculosis during all of the period of my acquaintanceship with him. Not only is he very sick, but he is in destitute circumstances.

I am quite sure that Mr. Loveless is a loyal American citizen, notwithstanding the tenor of his communication to the Librarian of Congress. As a matter of fact, from my acquaintanceship with him, I am quite sure that he did not write the letter but that it was written by his wife and signed by him. Mrs. Loveless is a very peculiar woman. She lived in Washington, D. C. for a number of years and according to her story, she gained some prominence, or near-prominence, in various activities with the nature of which I am not acquainted. Apparently she has a phobia for Jews, labor leaders and others, and I am not at all positive that she is not tinged with Nazism.

His Excellency  
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
No. 2

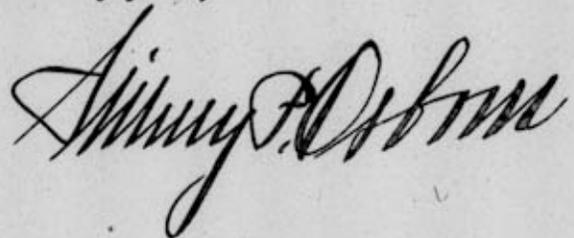
March 19, 1942

I note Mr. Hopkins' comment that the writer of the letter is surely a potential fifth columnist, if not an actual one. I cannot follow Mr. Hopkins' reasoning as I feel that if a person was a potential or actual fifth columnist, they would not be advertising that fact to high officials of our government.

Anyway, I am going to have the matter investigated and should it appear that either Mr. or Mrs. Loveless are engaged in activities inimical to our country's welfare, you will be immediately so informed.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy D. Brown". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Jimmy D. Brown".

S  
P  
O  
:  
E

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HARRY HOPKINS:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND  
RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F.D.R.

MR. HOPKINS HAS NOTED.

Men Corres  
4-42

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 7, 1942.

My dear Governor:-

I think it is only right that I should send you the enclosed and ask your private and confidential comment thereon. It was handed to Mr. Hopkins by the Librarian of Congress. I do not know Mr. J. Lee Loveless, a Member of your House of Representatives, but it is perfectly true, as Mr. Hopkins suggests, that the gentleman has all the earmarks of a Nazi. He is apparently against all Jews -- (irrespective) -- and uses the typical Nazi jargon about labor leaders and "Hollywood gutteranipes".

I thought it would interest you to read his letter. It is too bad that even a small minority of Americans should feel that way!

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency  
Sidney P. Osborn,  
Governor of Arizona,  
Phoenix,  
Arizona.

(Enclosure)

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 20 1973

COPY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
TENTH LEGISLATURE

Post office box 192  
Chandler, Arizona.  
February 23, 1942.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

On last Saturday evening I listened to the war propaganda broadcast, and am amazed at the sophomoric stupidity of the thing. In my opinion there can be no surer way of driving good American citizens away from an all-out war effort than to continue such disgusting episodes.

Why is it that we have to have everything pertaining to this war effort given to us by some pig-headed Jew, or strained for us through a sieve of nauseating Jewish psychology. They are not America.

If this administration will divorce itself from the international Jewish mountebanks, racketeer labor leaders, and Hollywood guttersnipes, there will then be no reason for propaganda broadcasts. Good Americans with names that can be pronounced, will do the rest.

Cordially,

S/ J. Lee Loveless

copy

The White House  
Washington

March 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Here is an original letter sent to Archie MacLeish after one of Winchell's broadcasts, in which he talked a good deal about you.

From reading this letter, this fellow is obviously a Nazi. His letter might well have been written by Goebbels.

What can we do about people like this?

He surely is a potential fifth columnist if not an actual one.

H.L.H.

HENRY A. OTHAGEN  
1830 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z

Dear Missis -

I thought, if the President hasnt already seen these letters, that he might enjoy them - I also thought, if there is to be no rain check for last night, that I would give you a fresh check where my stock is kept.

Henry.

Dumont 4

Box Manila, P. I.

July 25, 1936.

Captain, U. S. Navy  
Commandant  
Agana, Island of Guam.

Sir:

I understand that the Commandant's objection to me transferring my residence to Guam is based on my insistence to be my own physician.

A brief statement of my experience with various doctors should convince him that I am right in doing so.

I have had nephritis since August, 1876. No physician will admit that I have the disease as it is contrary to the ethics of the profession to concede that I have suffered in those fifty-nine years. I am sending, in a separate package, a sample of my urine as proof of the albumen which it contains. As soon as I was old enough, I began the study of medicine. If I had continued to be a doctor's patient, I should not be writing this letter.

I have a permanent throat disease of sixty years standing which is the result of some doctor's ignorance or imprudence.

I have lumbago for fifty-five years, doctors say that it is incurable but I have learned that it can be relieved.

I have chronic enlargement of the liver for forty-nine years. Epsom salts would afford relief but they are not obtainable here - Glauber salts are sold for the former.

Nasal catarrh has annoyed me for forty-seven years. I know of no cure for it nor does anyone else - the statements of fakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Habitual constipation and sciatica have been my lot a good part of the time for forty-five years. Dieting and cathartics do not afford relief.

For forty years ( since March, 1893) I have pulmonary tuberculosis altho my present weight exceeds two hundred pounds. A thing which no doctor's patient could boast.

In September, 1893, I was unsuccessfully operated on for hemorrhoids; the surgeon leaving me in worse shape than he found me. I understand that is usually the case with such operations.

Carbuncles and I have too familiar acquaintance. Since my letter, sent by the First Officer of the USS GOLD STAR, one as large as a goose egg which when it opened left a gap three inches long, and an inch in width and the same depth has since healed.

As a result of my military service I shall always be slightly deaf. A hot compress affords some relief.

Thirty years ago my eyes began to fail. Finding that oculists and specialists were making them fail more rapidly, I quit going to them.

Twenty-six years ago I had gastritis and left Sternberg Military Hospital while still sick to escape from becoming worm fodder in a cemetery.

In January, 1910, Dr. H. E. Stafford, than whom there is none better in these islands, diagnosed my case as appendicitis. I still have my vermiform appendix and intend to retain it.

In the last ten years I have had occasional attacks of pleurisy. There is no cure. Temporary relief is all that can be expected.

For eight years I have had cancer of the left ear. Radium, X-ray and ultra violet rays - the treatment which most doctors use - all cause cancer and consequently aggravate rather than cure the malady. The only cure for cancer is surgery. Nearly three years ago, Major ----- said that if he were to operate on me it would be necessary to remove the entire ear. I still have my ear and the growth of the cancer has not perceptibly increased in that time. The treatment which I use causes me intense pain, but I have prolonged my life seven years beyond the radium doctors worm fodder stage, or Major ----- disfiguring my none too handsome countenance.

I have valvular disease of the heart, a result of an overdose of cocaine or novacaine which was forced on me by an ignorant dentist but which all doctors will deny could produce such an effect. If I had not known more about cocaine than he did, I would not have left his dental chair alive. It is useless to appeal to the government against persons who employ dangerous drugs without knowing how to administer them.

I trust that from the above statement it will be apparent to the Commandant that I am capable to treat these seventeen chronic ailments as I have done in the past, and that it would be a waste of time and other people's patience for me to go to a doctor or a hospital for what at best could be only temporary relief; besides my limited income compels me to treat myself. If I should make a mistake in the treatment, it does not matter, there will be no one to mourn when I am dead.

As for religion, I am of the same faith as Mr. Martinez of the Agana court of appeals which shows that religion does not prevent a man from rendering satisfactory service to the Government in a responsible position. Evidently there are not many others of like faith, or Guam would not have been made a bishopric.

Very respectfully,

/s/ Elmer H. Bahr.

Queenstown, Ireland

Nov. 1, 1940

Dear Cousin:

Your welcome letter received and me and your Aunt Bridget thank you kindly for the money you sent. We had seven masses said for your Grandfather and Grandmother, God rest their souls.

You have gone high places in America. God bless you. I hope you'll not be putting on airs and forgetting your native land.

Your cousin, McSweeney, was hung in Market Place last week for killing a policeman, may God rest his soul. And may God's curse be on Jimmy Rodgers, the informer, and may he burn in Hell, God forgive me.

Times are not as bad as they might be. The herring is back and nearly everyone has a heart in making ends meet and the price of fish is good, thanks be to God.

We had a grand time at Pat Muldoon's wake. He was an old Blatherskite and it looked good to see him stretched out with his big mouth shut. He is better off dead and he'll burn till the damned place freezes over. He had too many friends among the Orangemen, God curse the lot of them.

Bless your heart, I almost forgot to tell you about your Uncle Dinny. He took a pot shot at a turn coat, from in the back of a hedge, but he had too much drink in him and missed. God's curse be on the whiskey.

I hope this letter finds you in good health and may God keep reminding you to keep sending the money.

The Brennans are 100% strong around here since they stopped going to America. They have kids running all over the country.

Father O'Flaherty, who baptized you, is now feeble-minded and sends you his blessings.

Mollie O'Brien, the brat you used to go to school with, has married an Englishman. She'll have no luck.

May God take care of the lot of you and keep you from sudden death.

Your devoted cousin,

Timothy.

P. S. Things look bright again. Every police barracks and every Protestant Church has been burned to the ground and thanks be to God.

P. S. KEEP SENDING THE MONEY.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Nov. 6, 1937.

PT  
Gen - 2

MISSY:

To send, in confidence, to Fulton  
Oursler for his information, but to send  
it back to us without copying it.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1937.

(Personal)

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LeHAND:

Dear Missy:

In accordance with your memorandum of October twenty-ninth, I requested Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, very confidentially, to have careful investigation made of J. C. Nelson, whose letter to Bernarr Macfadden evidently came to your attention through Fulton Oursler of Liberty.

Attached is the report I have received today from Mr. Hoover. In brief, this report shows Nelson is a psychopathic case, has a criminal history and at one time was confined to an insane asylum.

STEPHEN EARLY

November 2, 1937.

MEMORANDUM

IN RE: JOHN CAMERON NELSON.

Nelson was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Sunday evening, October 31st, at Monroe, Louisiana. He is 54 years of age; was born January 24, 1883, at Birmingham, Alabama; he is 5 feet, 7 inches tall; weighs 193 pounds; has a bald head, gray around edges; blue eyes; florid complexion, and is married to Mrs. Sophie Nelson nee Svoboda, age 27. Nelson claims he was graduated from high school in Birmingham, Alabama, 1898; that he received a B. S. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania, 1903; and that he received an M.E. Degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1908.

Nelson claims that as John Cameron, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Brooklyn, New York, in 1911, was stationed at Parris Island, North Carolina, for eight years and six months, and was discharged there on November 19, 1919, with rank of Quartermaster's Clerk. He claims Government hospitalization record under the name of John Cameron, as follows:

October 9, 1936, Veterans Hospital, Alexandria, Louisiana; on December 31, 1936, was transferred to Veterans Hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas; was released on furlough May 5, 1937; final discharge August 5, 1937.

He claims the hospital officials did not inform him as to his trouble although he had had a nervous breakdown prior thereto. He states he thinks his trouble was organic and that there was something wrong with his heart.

Nelson stated that he had the following Government employment under the name of John Cameron:

As Chief Engineer, Parris Island, North Carolina, from November 20, 1919, to April, 1920, when he resigned.

From March, 1933, to May, 1934, as John C. Nelson he was employed as Clerk and later as Executive Secretary of Transient Bureau, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Galveston, Texas.

As John C. Nelson, he was employed as Personnel Director, Federal Transient Bureau, Monroe, Louisiana, May 13, 1934, until office closed September 20, 1935.

As John C. Nelson, he was Editor, Public Health Survey, Works Progress Administration, Monroe, Louisiana, from October 12, 1935, to February 27, 1936, when he became ill.

Nelson claims the following employment with commercial concerns under the name of John Cameron:

Manasano Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, May, 1920, to January, 1921, as Maintenance Engineer.

Ball Ice and Coal Company of St. Louis at Canton, Ohio, to erect an ice plant for the manufacture of ice for the Pennsylvania Railroad from February, 1921, to January, 1922.

With Pennsylvania Railroad at Canton, Ohio, in shops from February, 1922, to September, 1925.

With George B. Rickby at Toledo, Ohio, he sold real estate in Canton, Ohio, from September, 1925 to March, 1926.

In May, 1926, he left for Amarillo, Texas, where he used both names changing from John Cameron to John C. Nelson. In Amarillo, he worked for an Oklahoma real estate firm, name unknown, until November, 1926.

As John C. Nelson, he was employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Montour Mine #4, Hill's Station, Pennsylvania, as electrician from May, 1926, to May, 1927.

Nelson admits being arrested in May, 1927, in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, for Texas authorities. He states he waived extradition and returned to Amarillo, where he was charged with oil fraud; that he stood trial about January, 1928, was convicted and sentenced to a term of eleven years. He states he served five years and seven months, being discharged on January 30, 1933.

He also admitted being arrested by Monroe, Louisiana, Police Department, shortly after he had been employed by the Transient Bureau. He states he informed the Transient Bureau officials he was using two names and for this reason his arrest came about for investigation and he was released.

Nelson admits being sent to the Louisiana State Insane Asylum at Pineville, Louisiana, on March 16, 1936, where he states he was released after ninety days' confinement.

The criminal records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclose the record of one John C. Nelson, who obviously is the same man as the one referred to in this memorandum. This record discloses the receipt of fingerprints from the State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, on August 10, 1928, showing that Nelson was incarcerated in that prison on a charge of swindling for a term of two years. The record further discloses that this man was arrested by the Police Department at Monroe, Louisiana, on May 21, 1934, on a charge of investigation. It further reveals a fingerprint card from the Sheriff's Office at Monroe, Louisiana, disclosing that this man was received on February 26, 1936, as insane and was transferred to an insane asylum.

During the conversation with Nelson, he abruptly advised that he had a perfect television system and further that he had a means of transmitting high potential electricity without wires. He stated, however, that he had been told that he should not talk about it because people would think he was crazy. He further advised that he was an expert on mathematics. He stated he was informed during his period of observation that he was endeavoring to do the impossible by squaring the circle.

With reference to letters addressed by Nelson to Mr. Bernarr Macfadden, New York City, dated September 23, 1937, Nelson stated that during February, 1933, Mr. Terrell of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department at Galveston, Texas, met him on two occasions in the Jean Lafitte Hotel about three days after Zangara had shot Mayor Cermak at Miami, Florida. Nelson states that he imagines that Terrell interviewed him after having received a telephone call from Mr. Moran of the Secret Service Division at Washington. Nelson advises that prior thereto he had sent word through his sister-in-law, Mrs. John D. Lang of Lewisburg, West Virginia, regarding this anticipated shooting. He also stated that some time later he talked with Mr. Allen of the Secret Service Division at Washington, D. C., at the Annapolis Hotel and that Mr. Allen had suggested that inasmuch as his relatives were so near to him in Virginia, that he should visit them. He further stated that during June, 1934, he was interviewed by Terrence Ryan of the Secret Service Division at Monroe, Louisiana, concerning some counterfeiting matters but that he did not mention the Zangara affair.

Nelson stated that one month ago he wrote to the Liberty Magazine about the Zangara matter. He admitted to the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the letter to Mr. Bernarr Macfadden dated September 23, 1937, was the one he had written to the Liberty Magazine. After the letter was read to him, he admitted that some of the things were not true. He stated that, for instance, he did not witness the shooting of Senator Long although some of his friends did.

With regard to his being an official of the Texas State Prison, he stated that while prisoner, he was Head Hospital Steward and he regarded such as an official capacity.

With regard to the affidavit now in the hands of a prominent churchman, he stated this individual is Reverend Dr. Edmund Gibson, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, who had Nelson make out the affidavit and then put it away. Nelson states that he told Mr. Allen of the Secret Service Division in Washington about this affidavit, which was prepared after the Terrell interview. He does not know, however, whether Allen or the Secret Service obtained possession of this affidavit.

With regard to his being held virtually a prisoner at Monroe, Louisiana, Nelson admitted that this was a lie although possibly technically not so because he had no financial means to leave.

With regard to comments that the name Zangara was not the true name of the Cermak murderer, Nelson stated that Zangara's real name was Tony Maraschino, who was discharged from the Ramsey, Texas, Prison Farm No. 13 during November, 1929. He states he recognized magazine pictures of Zangara as Maraschino. He states that Maraschino was a close friend of Al Capone and other Chicago gangsters who financed the Miami shooting. With regard to his being asked to join the plot, Nelson states this was done by Arthur Moore, a turnkey, who is a lifetime prisoner at Harlem, Texas, State Prison, No. 2. He states that this was done after he had overheard conversations regarding the plot. He also stated that Moore tried to kill him with a knife one night but was prevented by the warden. Nelson further stated that one Bill Taylor, who was serving twelve years for manslaughter and who was discharged during December, 1930, was to get in touch with Maraschino during his release. Nelson stated that he cannot now remember the details, names, and dates regarding this plot except those named above but that they were all set forth in detail in the affidavit given Reverend Gibson at Galveston, Texas.

Subsequent to discussing the Macfadden letter with Nelson, he stated that he realizes that it was a very foolish thing to write the letter and that it was childish of him. He promised to write no more such letters.

The general impression secured by the Special Agents was that Nelson may possibly have been attempting to sell his story to the Macfadden Publications although no definite statement was obtained from him in that regard.

Nelson advised that on June 29, 1937, he passed the Civil Service examinations at Monroe, Louisiana, and a week later a personal interview and that on November 1st he is beginning employment at \$100 a month as a Junior Interviewer with the Federal Re-employment Service at Bastrop, Louisiana. He is to work for one Mr. Love, the local manager in the City Hall at Bastrop. He has not moved his family but intends to commute to and from Monroe, Louisiana, where he and his wife have been living at 501 Wood Street. Since September, 1933, except while he was in the hospital, his wife worked for Mrs. J. J. Derringer, wife of the City Plumbing Inspector of Monroe.



J. Nelson  
501 - Wood, St.  
Monroe, La.

Sept. - 23 - 1937  
CASHIERS DEPT.

SEP 30 AM 9.25

Bernarr Macfadden  
205 - East 42<sup>nd</sup> St.  
New York, N.Y.

Sir,

This document will be more or less  
incognito to you. I have purposely made it so.

I am fifty four years of age, B.S. degree  
University Pennsylvania - Electrical and Mechanical  
Engineer - Mass. Inst. Tech. - Ex sailor, soldier and  
officer U.S.M.C. - Late War.

Your editorials in Liberty Weekly have given  
me the courage necessary to write of some events that  
took place during and since Dec. 1932.

Here follows a partial summary of those  
events, that contained are supported by affidavits  
and other documentary records.

Summary.

Five years an official in the Texas Prison System.  
Witnessed seventeen executions and seventy  
murders includes both sexes.

(The above fixes time dates etc.)

December 1932 - ask to join plot for assassination  
of Pres. Elect. - refused - my murder attempted -

Feb. 10 - 1933 - I inform Secret Service Department,  
Washington, D.C. of plot - no action (apparent) taken  
by S.S.

Sheet 2.

Cermak shot at Miami - Terrell, Secret Service operative in charge at San Antonio, Texas contacts me - at Galveston, Texas, we hold conference in room 507 Jean Lafette Hotel, where I give him names of plotters - Second interview am told to keep my "mouth closed and do not leave here" (Galveston).

Cermak dies - murderer tried and convicted under name of Gaugari - <sup>not</sup> his true name - names of men who paid his expenses and procured his service - hurried to execution so as to forestall further investigation.

Eight-hundred word affidavit made giving details of plot, names of plotters and political influence promised plotters.

(Affidavit now in hands of prominent Churchman)

Affidavit gives in exact detail procedure that was to be followed in assassination of Pres. Elect. and which was, more than two years later, carried out at murder of Senator Long of La. (The shooting of whom I witnessed as I did the killing of Long's murderer).

Confusion between conspirators caused the shooting at Miami premature, some plotters taken by surprize failed to kill Gaugari (?) as previously agreed upon.

sheet-3

I am given job executive secretary of  
Federal Transit Bureau of Texas.

Attempt to reach Washington D.C. May  
13-1934, am intercepted and detained at  
Inmoro, 49. - Given job as Personnel Director  
Federal Transit Bureau 49. - Am told not to  
leave 49. - Oct. 1935 am Editor on Public  
Health Service Bureau (Washington D.C.) national health  
survey.

Finally reach Washington D.C. - Sept. 3-1936 by  
way of Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Baltimore.

Conference with Secret Service operative  
in room 717 Annapolis Hotel - am told  
Cin no uncertainty <sup>work</sup> to return to Inmoro, 49.

Assurance that men close to the  
President were in plot.

This narrative would require about  
five hundred thousand words in telling.

Am virtually a prisoner in Inmoro, 49.

I await your advice

Yours truly

A. Nelson.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Hyde Park, N. Y.,  
October 29, 1937.

Dear Steve:-

Although the President agrees that this man is undoubtedly a nut, he suggests that you have Edgar Hoover come over to your office and give it to him personally and, of course, very confidentially.

See you on Wednesday.

As ever yours,

(Enclosure)

Dear Marguerite:

No doubt this is from a

'nut' as Mr. Flynn suggests.

Did you know about him? Best -

in haste -

Fulton

COPY

file personal  
~~Handwritten notes~~  
Ben Cottes.  
3-40  
PSF  
"O"

18th Nov. 1940

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON

Dearest Franklin, You will never know what excitement your Election created over here: You can't, - because it is indescribable. I was only one among thousands, who went to bed at 6 A.M. I consider that you have saved civilization. All our Churches, Convents, old, and grand buildings are bombed every night, and we are deafened by our own, and the German guns. No one can sleep, and the destruction is truly appalling in every London Street, Garden, and Square. Yet, all are cheerful, and all are busy. I am very sad, as I get no news from those I love - who are in Rumania. I only know that they are well, tho' ruined. The Germans have taken everything from the Bibesco family except their lives. I implore you to send Ray Atherton here, and neither S. Welles nor Bullitt. We want a man of heart, and not an ordinary cautious Diplomatist. Ray loves you, and we love him. My husband always neglected precedence; he love unconventionalists. We do not need your rich Kennedys, etc. We want someone here who understands us and, with all our faults, knows that we are grateful to your great Nation. Tho' my friends liked Mr. Sumner Welles, they thought him cold.

I expect this letter will reach you too late to be of any use, but a great many of my political friends have asked me to write it to you. We never had an American in this Country who was as well-known

as Ray Atherton. The Manager of this Hotel has just begged me to go down to the shelter, as sirens are screaming; I told him that there were more valuable lives than mine to be saved and that I would remain where I am (in a very dark bed-room)

Ever yours in affection and admiration,

(Signed) MARGOT OXFORD

18<sup>th</sup> Nov.



1940

## SAVOY HOTEL LONDON

TELEPHONE. TEMPLE BAR 4343 : TELEGRAMS. SAVOY HOTEL LONDON

Dearest Franklin, you will never  
know what a miraculous & glorious created  
over here: you can't, - because it  
is unfathomable. I, was only one  
among thousands, who went to  
bed at 6 A.M. I consider that  
you have saved civilization.

All our churches, convents & old  
& grand buildings are bombed  
every night, & we are defeated by  
our own, & the German Jews. No one.

Can sleep, & the destruction in town.  
appalling in every London Street,  
Garden, & Square. Yet, all are  
cheerful, & all are busy. I can very  
scarcely see any help from those I  
love - who are in Rumania. I only know  
that they are well, tho' ruined. The  
Germans have taken every thing from  
the British family except their  
lives. I implore you to send  
Ray Attention here, & neither S. Wilkes,  
nor B. White. He want a man  
of heart, & not an ordinary cautious  
Diplomatist. Ray loves you, & he love  
him.

2



**SAVOY HOTEL LONDON**

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TELEPHONE. TEMPLE BAR 4343 : TELEGRAMS. SAVOY HOTEL LONDON

My husband always neglected precedence;  
he loved unconviviality. He do  
not heed of our rich Karmaly's etc.  
we want some one here who  
understand us, with all our  
faults knows that we are  
grateful to your great station.  
Tho' my friends liked Mr. Summer  
well, they thought him cold.  
I expect this letter will reach  
you too late to be of any use,  
but a great many of my

political friends have asked me to  
write it to me. We never has an  
American in this country who  
was as well-known, & as well

loved as Ray Atherton. The manager  
of this Hotel has just begged me  
to go down to the shelter, as  
Sirens are screaming; I told him  
that there were more valuable lives  
than mine to be saved & that I wd  
remain where I am (in a bag I walk  
bet. room)

admiration

Wm Jones in affection &  
March Oxford

U. S. States of America *Special*



The President - Franklin Roosevelt

White House

Washington

U. S. America

From the Countess of Oxford  
London.

