

Whenever the senator arrived, he would tell me he was in a hurry to get back. He seldom stayed more than two hours. Sometimes Senator Walsh came in the afternoon and at other times in the early evening. I never had occasion to introduce the senator to the other guests. The senator always made himself at home. He, the senator, sometimes would ask me how many sailors were visiting my home. I on several occasions asked the senator when he was coming again, and he would say "You know George, I can never tell when I can drop in. I am a very busy man." The senator never ate or drank at my home. I once invited the senator to dinner on a Sunday in July, but he said he couldn't stay. He had to go back to Boston. I found the senator

Sen. Walsh Powerful Chief Of Naval Affairs Committee

As chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Senator David Ignatius Walsh (D-Mass.) occupies one of the most powerful, vital and confidential wartime legislative posts in the nation.

He has been a power in Massachusetts politics since the turn of the century; he was the first Democrat to become Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; he was the first man of immigrant parentage to be elected Governor; he was the first Democrat sent to the Senate from his State since before the Civil War.

He is perhaps the most influential Democrat ever produced by Massachusetts, has been a delegate-at-large to eight Democratic National Conventions, and has played an important part in shaping the party's national destinies.

A liberal in some fields, a conservative in others, he has distinguished himself by his zeal for social reform in domestic affairs, but at the same time—and particularly during the period immediately preceding America's entry into the war—by his passion for isolationism in international affairs.

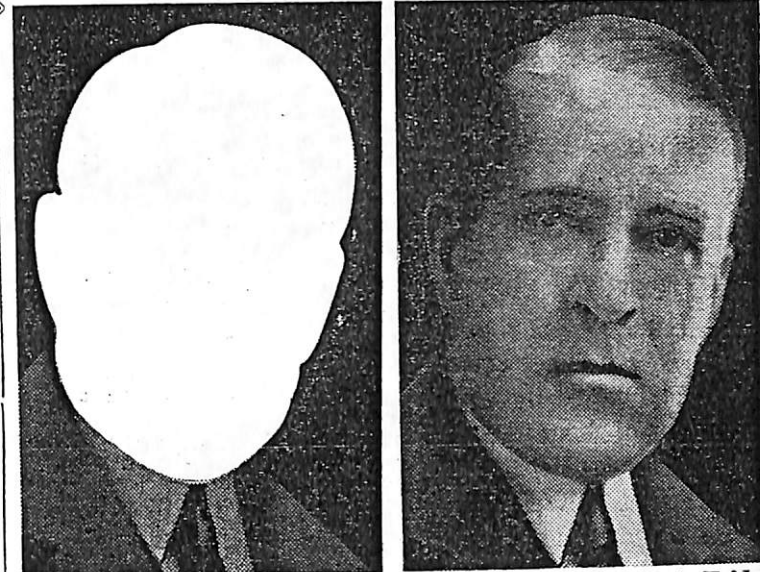
Ended "Padrone" System

As a State Legislator, he instigated investigations of industrial conditions, abolished the so-called "padrone" system of exploiting immigrant labor and fostered other progressive legislation in behalf of working men.

As Governor, he broadened the workmen's compensation laws, expanded the State's roads system, its educational, public health and insurance departments, and its eleemosynary services.

As Senator, he backed to the utmost the New Deal's social security measures, was a co-author of the Walsh-Healey Act requiring companies dealing with the Government to maintain fair labor standards, and sponsored an even more drastic bill, which was killed in the House, to blacklist firms violating the National Labor Relations Act.

Ardent Non-Interventionist



THIS SILHOUETTE of "Senator X" was published last Friday by The Post. Today it publishes the photograph (right) from which it was made, a photograph of Senator Walsh.

rallies with such fellow-speakers as Senator Gerald P. Nye, Alfred M. Landon, William Griffin, Charles A. Lindbergh, Kathleen Norris and John T. Flynn. He also wrote for Hearst's International News Service, under a by-line identifying him as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, an article condemning the "partnership" entered upon last August by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Two days after Pearl Harbor, Walsh publicly renounced his isolationism and his personal opposition to the President, saying that in his opinion "we should not show any disposition to direct the Commander-in-Chief or to criticize what has been done or to say what ought to have been done, up to this hour. Talk and

toms from cane. Finally, they moved to Clinton, 15 miles away; and there, reduced to day-labor, sick of body and broken in spirit, James Walsh died.

Bridget Walsh promptly turned her home into a boarding house; the older children went to work in the textile mills, and David, 12 at the time of his father's death, started carrying dinner pails for textile workers, selling newspapers at the factory gates, distributing handbills, running errands for storekeepers.

He found time, however, to attend the Clinton schools and established such a record there that at considerable sacrifice on the part of his older sisters and by clerking in a store for the first three years he was enabled to go on to Holy Cross College and later to study law at Boston Uni-

July, but he said he couldn't stay... He had to go back to Boston. I found the Senator

PAGE FROM ONE of the two affidavits in which Senator Walsh was named as a visitor to a "house of degradation" in Brooklyn which also was frequented by German agents or sympathizers.

He Laughs Last

Nyack, N. Y. (AP)—It's Jimmy Collins' turn to laugh now. He's been riding bicycles since 1907 and never did buy a car even though he was kidded about it at every turn. He started out riding a bike as a kid, delivering fish for his dad's market. For the last 23 years he has been delivering mail for Uncle Sam. Jimmy figures he has covered more than 361,000 miles on his bicycles.

Hurt on the Rebound

Flemington, N. J. (AP)—State Trooper John H. Lea learned a lot about street safety patrolling the highways. He started to cross the street to his barracks behind an automobile, not in front of it, but the car hit another and bounced back about six feet. Lea was hurled to the sidewalk and bruised.

National Folk Festival at Garden May 11.

ing companies dealing with the Government to maintain fair labor standards, and sponsored an even more drastic bill, which was killed in the House, to blacklist firms violating the National Labor Relations Act.

Ardent Non-Interventionist

Also as Senator, however, he joined his own and Woodrow Wilson's bitter enemy, the late Henry Cabot Lodge, in opposing Wilson's League of Nations; and, as the present war loomed, he took his place at once in the forefront of the non-interventionists.

In the Senate itself, he voted against various Administration bills designed to prepare the country for the forthcoming war—against the revision of the Neutrality Act in October, 1939; against the Conscription Act in August, 1940; against the transfer of seized ships in May, 1941, against the second Lend-Lease Bill in November, 1941, etc.

Outside the Senate—and frequently in New York City—he shared platforms at isolationist

lationalism and his personal opposition to the President, saying that in his opinion "we should not show any disposition to direct the Commander-in-Chief or to criticize what has been done or to say what ought to have been done, up to this hour. Talk and rumors ought to cease now... no suggestions and no comment should be made until the President speaks."

But as soon thereafter as February 17, however, he was discussing the "complete lack of necessary defenses for the city of Boston and the Massachusetts coast" and warning that:

"The day may come when we shall have to bring back from the four corners of the world our depleted Navy, to be a source of defense for our own shores."

Early Poverty

Senator Walsh's concern for the poor and underprivileged, as evinced in his private as well as his public life, doubtless springs from the humble circumstances and bitter poverty of his own early life.

He was born Nov. 11, 1872, in what then was the comb-manufacturing center of Leominster, Mass. In those pre-celluloid days, combs were made from cattle-horns; and his father, James Walsh, an Irish immigrant, earned a modest living heating split horns at an open fire and pressing them into sheets.

His mother was Bridget Donnelly Walsh, also of Irish birth—a strong, devout and resolute woman.

Series of Misfortunes

David was the ninth of their 10 children—five daughters and five sons, not including an orphaned child whom his father brought home from a relative's funeral.

About the time David was 8 years old, a series of misfortunes befell the already poor family: their home burned to the ground; another was forfeited to pay damages assessed against his father because a pet dog had caused a horse to run away; the comb market collapsed, and the factories closed.

His mother took her brood to the rocky slopes of nearby Morse Hollow to pick blueberries which they sold from door to door; she taught them to weave chair-bot-

servant. He found time, however, to attend the Clinton schools and established such a record there that at considerable sacrifice on the part of his older sisters and by clerking in a store for the first three years he was enabled to go on to Holy Cross College and later to study law at Boston University.

He was class president, class orator and an honor graduate at both institutions.

Goes Into Politics

Entering private law practice in Clinton, he plunged at once into local politics, was elected to the State House of Representatives by his erstwhile Republican district in 1900, and was reelected in 1901.

He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1913, became Governor in 1914 and was reelected in 1915. He won his first, precedent-shattering Senatorial campaign in 1918, but suffered one of his rare defeats when he sought reelection to the Senate in 1924.

Two years later, however, he was returned to the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Lodge; was reelected in 1928, and has been returned to the Senate every six years since. His present term will not expire until 1947.

Leader for Repeal

At the Democratic National Convention in 1928, he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency; at the convention in 1932 he was a leader in the successful fight to include in the party platform a plank for the repeal of prohibition.

In addition to being chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, he is a member of the Senate Committees on Education and Labor, Finance, Pensions, Printing, and Public Building and Grounds, as well as of the special committees investigating production, transportation and wool marketing.

The fact that he has remained a bachelor has often caused comment, and his friends attribute it to his feeling that marriage would break up the unostentatious home which he shares, when not in Washington, with two spinster sisters at Clinton. A Filipino butler and handyman is their only servant.

First Hint on Walsh in the Post Apr. 2

First public intimation that a prominent le involved in the "house of degradation" affair v Leonard Lyons, The Post's Broadway columnis

On Apr. 22 Lyons wrote: "When the notorious Beekman case is prosecuted in Brooklyn's County Court next week, it will involve one of the highest ranking legislators in the country."

On May 1 The Post published the first story revealing that a U. S. Senator had been named to authorities.

Winchell Comment

Last Monday Walter Winchell wrote in his column in the Daily Mirror:

"That senator in the sex-spy case in Brooklyn is one of four senators with the same last initial. . . . The twenty-third letter in the alphabet. . . . The same legislator jokingly referred to the joynt as his country club."

Vice Chain for War Secrets

On Tuesday Danton Walker wrote in his column in the Daily News:

"The mysterious Senator X in-

After Senator David I. Walsh had been elected for the first term as Governor of Massachusetts, a prominent woman told him that the idea of a bachelor Governor was unthinkable, and that what he needed was "the influence of a good woman."

"Madam," Walsh replied, "I have been under the influence of six women all my life—my mother and five sisters."



Associated Press Photo

AS IT WAS A YEAR AGO. Senator Walsh and Charles A. Lindbergh were isolationist speakers at an America First Committee rally in Madison Square Garden.

edit
to
color

or Walsh
Brooklyn
pathizers.

P)—State
learned a
patrolling
ed to cross
cks behind
ront of it,
other and
k feet. Lea
ewalk and
stival at

of the war industry act requir-
ing companies dealing with the
Government to maintain fair
labor standards, and sponsored an
even more drastic bill, which was
killed in the House, to blacklist
firms violating the National La-
bor Relations Act.

Ardent Non-Interventionist

Also as Senator, however, he
joined his own and Woodrow Wil-
son's bitter enemy, the late Hen-
ry Cabot Lodge, in opposing Wil-
son's League of Nations; and, as
the present war loomed, he took
his place at once in the forefront
of the non-interventionists.

In the Senate itself, he voted
against various Administration
bills designed to prepare the
country for the forthcoming war
—against the revision of the Neu-
trality Act in October, 1939;
against the Conscription Act in
August, 1940; against the trans-
fer of seized ships in May, 1941,
against the second Lend-Lease
Bill in November, 1941, etc.

Outside the Senate — and fre-
quently in New York City—he
shared platforms at isolationist

isolationism and his personal oppo-
sition to the President, saying
that in his opinion "we should
not show any disposition to direct
the Commander-in-Chief or to cri-
ticize what has been done or to
say what ought to have been
done, up to this hour. Talk and
rumors ought to cease now . . .
no suggestions and no comment
should be made until the Presi-
dent speaks."

But as soon thereafter as Feb-
ruary 17, however, he was dis-
cussing the "complete lack of nec-
essary defenses for the city of
Boston and the Massachusetts
coast" and warning that:

"The day may come when we
shall have to bring back from the
four corners of the world our de-
pleted Navy, to be a source of de-
fense for our own shores."

Early Poverty

Senator Walsh's concern for
the poor and underprivileged, as
evinced in his private as well as
his public life, doubtless springs
from the humble circumstances
and bitter poverty of his own
early life.

He was born Nov. 11, 1872, in
what then was the comb-manufac-
turing center of Leominster,
Mass. In those pre-celluloid days,
combs were made from cattle-
horns; and his father, James
Walsh, an Irish immigrant, earned
a modest living heating split
horns at an open fire and press-
ing them into sheets.

His mother was Bridget Don-
nelly Walsh, also of Irish birth—
a strong, devout and resolute
woman.

Series of Misfortunes

David was the ninth of their
10 children—five daughters and
five sons, not including an or-
phaned child whom his father
brought home from a relative's
funeral.

About the time David was 8
years old, a series of misfortunes
befell the already poor family:
their home burned to the ground;
another was forfeited to pay dam-
ages assessed again his father be-
cause a pet dog had caused a
horse to run away; the comb mar-
ket collapsed, and the factories
closed.

His mother took her brood to
the rocky slopes of nearby Morse
Hollow to pick blueberries which
they sold from door to door; she
taught them to weave chair-bot-

tom and his personal oppo-
sition to the President, saying
that in his opinion "we should
not show any disposition to direct
the Commander-in-Chief or to cri-
ticize what has been done or to
say what ought to have been
done, up to this hour. Talk and
rumors ought to cease now . . .
no suggestions and no comment
should be made until the Presi-
dent speaks."

He was class president, class
orator and an honor graduate at
both institutions.

Goes Into Politics

Entering private law practice in
Clinton, he plunged at once into
local politics, was elected to the
State House of Representatives
by his erstwhile Republican dis-
trict in 1900, and was reelected in
1901.

He was elected Lieutenant-
Governor in 1913, became Govern-
or in 1914 and was reelected in
1915. He won his first, precedent-
shattering Senatorial campaign
in 1918, but suffered one of his
rare defeats when he sought re-
election to the Senate in 1924.

Two years later, however, he
was returned to the Senate to
fill the vacancy created by the
death of Senator Lodge; was re-
elected in 1928, and has been re-
turned to the Senate every six
years since. His present term will
not expire until 1947.

Leader for Repeal

At the Democratic National
Convention in 1928, he was prom-
inently mentioned as a candidate
for the Vice-Presidency; at the
convention in 1932 he was a lead-
er in the successful fight to in-
clude in the party platform a
plank for the repeal of prohibi-
tion.

In addition to being chairman
of the Naval Affairs Committee,
he is a member of the Senate
Committees on Education and
Labor, Finance, Pensions, Print-
ing, and Public Building and
Grounds, as well as of the special
committees investigating produc-
tion, transportation and wool mar-
keting.

The fact that he has remained
a bachelor has often caused com-
ment, and his friends attribute it
to his feeling that marriage
would break up the unostenta-
tious home which he shares, when
not in Washington, with two spin-
ster sisters at Clinton. A Filipino
butler and handyman is their only
servant.

First Hint on Walsh In the Post Apr. 22

First public intimation that a prominent legislator was
involved in the "house of degradation" affair was given by
Leonard Lyons, The Post's Broadway columnist.

On Apr. 22 Lyons wrote: "When the notorious Beekman
case is prosecuted in Brooklyn's
County Court next week, it will
involve one of the highest rank-
ing legislators in the country."
On May 1 The Post published
the first story revealing that a
U. S. Senator had been named to
authorities.

Winchell Comment

Last Monday Walter Winchell
wrote in his column in the Daily
Mirror:

"That senator in the sex-spy
case in Brooklyn is one of four
senators with the same last ini-
tial. . . . The twenty-third letter
in the alphabet. . . . The same
legislator jokingly referred to
the joynt as his country club."

Vice Chain for War Secrets

On Tuesday Danton Walker
wrote in his column in the Daily
News:

"The mysterious Senator X in-

*After Senator David I.
Walsh had been elected for the
first term as Governor of
Massachusetts, a prominent
woman told him that the idea
of a bachelor Governor was
unthinkable, and that what he
needed was "the influence of
a good woman."*

*"Madam," Walsh replied, "I
have been under the influence
of six women all my life—my
mother and five sisters."*

a chain of houses of prostitution
throughout the coastal area,
maintained especially for the pur-
pose of obtaining war secrets,
which are sent to a central clear-
ing house for transmission to the
enemy."

The Post was the first to break
the story behind the story. It is
the first today to publish the
name of the senator identified by
witnesses in the "house of deg-
radation" case.



Associated Press Photo

Charles A. Lindbergh were isolationist speakers
are Garden.