

From Indiana—Ernie Pyle

Ernie, in Slippers, Makes a Tour Of Scotty's Castle, a Nice Place To Live in If You Like Deserts.

SCOTTY'S CASTLE, Death Valley, Cal., March 31.—Death Valley Scotty's castle is just as elegant as you've always heard it was. And the surprising thing to me is that it's in good taste.

The castle is not actually in Death Valley. It is back up a wide canyon, about four miles from the valley proper. The castle itself is not really immense. It has no great marble stairways, or vast ballrooms. You wouldn't get lost in it.

There is a sort of triple theme running through the house—Spanish-Italian for the desert life for three, two, and plain house for three. Odd enough, they don't clean.

There are lots of other buildings.

A powerhouse, built like a county court house, with a big clock-face in each of the steeple's four sides. And a long, fine-looking building which Walter said was the "guest house." It's my private opinion that Scotty and the Johnsons live in this "guest house." I don't see how they could live in the castle with 7000 people walking through it every year.

And there are stables, and a house for employees, and a big garage and machine shop, and a big glass mechanism on the hillside where water is heated by the sun.

The castle has a staff of six people—Walter the head man, a guide, a bald-headed Chinese cook, a Filipino houseboy, and a couple of roustabouts.

Walter, the cowboy, took us through the castle. Walter isn't the regular guide, but he knows the spel. A new man, who has just come up from Los Angeles to be the guide, went along to learn the ropes.

First, we had to put on flannel slippers over our shoes. Then we went into Scotty's bedroom—a corner room just off the living room.

On the walls are pictures of Scotty when he was with Buffalo Bill's show. And other pictures, including his son, who is 22 now and in the Navy.

## Facilitates Breakfast in Bed

Then we went upstairs into Mrs. Johnson's room. She has a low built-in bed, right against the wall. Walter showed us how she could swing out an iron bar, pull down a panel on hinges from the wall, let it rest on the bar, and have her breakfast in bed.

The main living room is two stories high, and a balcony runs clear around it. The beams of the ceiling were carved right on the place.

We went through the library (Walter opened small double doors above the fireplace mantel, and there were tinted pictures of Scotty and Mr. Johnson, side by side).

We went into the sun parlor, or solarium, as Walter said. There was a sort of fountain there, with a background painted to represent the bottom of the ocean, and two big enameled bulldogs.

Finally we crossed the second-story catwalk, took a waltz at three or four beautifully furnished "overnight rooms" as Walter called them (\$80, hah!), and wound up in the big music room.

This was the only place that looked like a museum. Some of the antique chairs had ribbon tied across so you couldn't sit down. On one side was a big cold fireplace, on the other side a dark little stage. In one corner was a pipe organ, hidden by a screen.

## My Diary

By Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

With Mayor of Atlanta, First Lady Goes to See Unusual Georgia Home.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Wednesday.—When I wrote you yesterday my day was only half over, even though it was 3:30! Out of my bag, I hastily took a pair of shoes and stockings which looked a little less utilitarian than those I had worn tramping around projects all morning. I barely had time to wash my face and tidy my hair, before Lucy Mason, whom I have known for a long while in New York, but who is now working on the labor situation in the South, came to see me.

What endless ramifications there are to human contacts and how easy it is to see things only from the point of view of individual interests! The employer's point of view and the employee's. The co-operative viewpoint necessary to the well-being of both sides sometimes seems far away.

At 4 o'clock, the Mayor of Atlanta took Mrs. Schneider and me out to Mr. and Mrs. Neely's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Robin Wood, accompanied us. I was interested in the house because it was built by Henry Toombs, who built our cottage at Hyde Park, where Miss Cook and Miss Dickerman live. Mr. Toombs also built the memorial library in the village of Hyde Park for my mother-in-law, and the new buildings at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. He is an artist to his finger tips.

The Neely house has some unique features. It fits into the landscape and, though you are living out of doors, you feel sheltered from rain and wind. This is accomplished by glass doors around three sides of a flagged court shaded by two big trees. You can let down the shades and draw the hangings and be indoors, but the moment you want to let in the outside, it is there for you to enjoy.

## Rural, Urban Women Meet

Mr. Neely is doing some interesting farm experiments and has proved that the land in this part of Georgia, properly treated, can give its farmers a good living.

After a delightful tea attended by Governor and Mrs. Rivers and many other people whom I had met before, including our old friends Bishop Atwood and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ives, we dashed back to the hotel. I changed into evening clothes and went directly to the meeting held in the civic auditorium for the conference of rural and urban women.

Five thousand women were present. The urban women were asked to pay \$1 each for their tickets to carry the expense of the two-day meeting, but everything was free for the rural women. This was their party and I think it has set a pattern for similar conferences in other parts of the country.

## New Books Today

EITH ANN ULMER, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, and former Indianapolis public school English teacher, has had her second novel published. It is entitled "BREAD ALONE" and is the story of a grasping, domineering father of an American family and, how, with his schemes and insatiable ambition, he ruined the lives of most of the members of his family.

The book's plot is not particularly new and the treatment is not very fresh.

But the author has drawn the character of Lee, eldest of the tyrannical father's daughters, with considerable finesse, making her stand out in the book as the most believable and enlisting the greatest share of the reader's sympathy for her. The character of her husband, a satyr, is written with acid.

THOSE who fell under the spell of "Green Hell" have not forgotten Julian Duguid. Ever since they have been reaching for each new book by that young English word magician. This loyal clan will not be disappointed in his latest novel, "FATHER COLDSTREAM" (Appleton-Century).

Here he returns to his bewitching Green Hell. But this time it is Paraguay's steaming jungle of the 18th Century.

Five characters dominate this historical novel of conflict. One is a soldier, another an outlaw, another a half-caste girl, and a priest—and Nature. The strongest and most vivid character of them all.

Action, passion and color crowd this vivid tale.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938

Second Section

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## F. D. R.'s Own Story of the New Deal

Contained in an authorized advance publication of his notes and comments to "The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Article No. 8

### On Disarmament and Peace (II)

(In yesterday's installment of the President's hitherto unpublished notes to his "Public Papers," it was narrated that the London Economic Conference of 1933 concentrated "exclusively," in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, upon the isolated question of stabilization of rates of exchange among the principal currencies.)

On July 3, 1933, the President sent a strong radio message direct to the Conference. The wireless insisted that, if the Conference were to proceed, it should consider and act on the agenda as a rounded whole and not on the monetary section alone. It ended: "The Conference was called to better and perhaps to cure fundamental economic ills. It must not be diverted from that effort."

Following is the President's own account in his books of this dramatic message and its consequences.

IT is true that my radio message to the London Conference fell upon it like a bombshell. This was because the message was realistic at a time when the gold bloc nations were seeking a purely limited objective, and were unwilling to go to the root of national and international problems. The immediate result was a somewhat petulant outcry that I had wrecked the Conference.

Secretary of State Hull by virtue of his fine practical idealism, however, succeeded in preventing immediate adjournment.

Although the Conference failed in its major objectives, it did a real service by showing to the world that fundamental ills could not be cured by treating merely one of many difficulties. The intervening years have proved that it did serve various useful purposes.

It has led to a better mutual understanding of the nature of the individual economic and financial problems which beset the respective nations at this critical period in world affairs. It has clarified the interdependent measures necessary to an adequate program for dealing with them.

It has strengthened the wish of nearly every country to seek the lowering of foreign trade restrictions as quickly as possible in international circumstances permit. It has sought to make clear the necessity of molding the action of each country to the actions of other countries, so far as international monetary relations are concerned. It was an outstanding education in method.

### Disarmament Conference

(Editor's Note—A year later, on May 18, 1934, the President sent the Senate a message urging its support of an investigation of the munitions traffic, and its ratification of the Geneva Arms Convention of 1925, still before it.)

This message expressed my hope that the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, which had been holding periodic sessions for two years prior to this date, and which was to assemble on May 29, 1934, would be able to arrive at an international agreement in 1935, still before it.

In the meantime, however, we have enacted domestic legislation establishing a definite system of national control of the traffic in arms, similar to that contemplated by the American proposal at the Disarmament Conference in 1934. This was the Neutrality Resolution of Congress approved Aug. 31, 1935.

### World Court

(Editor's Note—The genesis of the present foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration may be seen in the facts and speeches during the first two years of the new deal. In December, 1933, for example, the President addressed the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, striking his keynote in the closing phrase: "From now on war by governments shall be changed to peace by peoples.")

In the speech was this significant sentence: "The blame for the danger to world peace lies not in the world population but in the political leaders of that nation."

Ten per cent of the world's people, the President continued,

### "Hands Off" Policy in Local Fights Upheld

A Comment of President Roosevelt From His Forthcoming Books

(Editor's Note—A White House statement in March, 1934, "categorically denied" any part in the fight against leader John F. Curry in New York City's Tammany Hall.)

I have consistently adhered to the policy of keeping "hands off" in all local political party contests.

The only exceptions I have made to this rule since March 4, 1933, have been to urge the re-election of Senator George Norris of Nebraska, and to comment occasionally upon candidates in my own town, county and state.

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(Editor's Note—The Roosevelt Administration's record on dis-

"may go along with a leadership which seeks territorial expansion at the expense of neighbors... If that 10 per cent of the world population can be persuaded by the other 90 per cent to do their own thinking and not be led, we shall have... real peace throughout the world."

"Co-operating openly in the fuller utilization of the League of Nations machinery" was the policy then stated, and a year later, on Jan. 16, 1935, came a recommendation to the Senate for adherence to the World Court. Protocols for this had been pending since 1930. Following is the President's own comment on the Senate's subsequent action.

Debate began in the Senate on Jan. 14, 1935, on the resolutions of adherence by the United States to the World Court. Numerous resolutions began to be introduced. My message was sent in order to urge the Senate to adopt a resolution of adherence in such a form "as not to defeat or to delay the objectives of adherence."

Unfortunately, the Senate voted for it by a vote of only 52 yeas to 36 nays, which was not the required two-thirds majority necessary for adoption.

### Naval Building Policy

(Editor's Note—Because of the American position on disarmament, the President found it necessary to accompany the signing of the Vinson Navy Bill, on March 27, 1934, with a statement explaining that it did not provide "for the construction of a single additional United States warship." The President expressed "hope" that the Naval Conference in 1935 will extend all existing limitations and agree to further reductions.)

This naval policy was reiterated in 1935 in a letter read at the London Naval Conference by Norman Davis, chairman of the United States delegation.

Following is the President's comment on his naval building policy.

The Democratic national platform of 1932 stated: "We advocate a Navy adequate for national defense..."

The Vinson Navy Bill authorized the construction of vessels and aircraft to bring the Navy to the strength prescribed by the Naval Treaty entered into in London in 1930, and to replace ships as they became over age.

The Act also removed the statutory maximum limitation of 1900 for the number of useful airplanes in the Navy which had been imposed by the Act of June 24, 1926; and it expressly authorized the President "to procure the necessary naval aircraft for vessels and other naval purposes in numbers commensurate with a treaty Navy."

In 1933 funds were made available to commence construction of 37 vessels; in 1934, 24 vessels; and in 1936, 20 vessels. Thus, the total four-year program during the first term of my Administration consisted of 105 vessels.

(Editor's Note—The Roosevelt Administration's record on dis-



Outgrowth of the Washington Naval Conference and other meetings aimed to bring about world disarmament was the Nine-Power Conference held in Brussels, Belgium, last fall. Above, Norman H. Davis, left, American delegate to many such parleys, chats with Capt. Anthony Eden, then British Foreign Secretary, in the Palais des Académies.

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