

## Hoosier Vagabond

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore., Oct. 2.—This is one of the most beautiful hotels in America. It is also, I believe, the only one owned by the Government. And it is, further, the subject of the most violent debate of the moment in Oregon.

The Lodge was built in a national forest, by WPA. It cost well over a million dollars. It was built for winter skiers, and summer vacationists who wanted to go high and get away from it all. But the Lodge, merely by existing, has created an almost insurmountable problem for itself.

Because it has turned into a shrine and a museum. Every week-end since it was built there have been from 2000 to 10,000 people up here just to look at it.

On week-ends, they have to have Forest Rangers and state police handle the traffic. The lobbies are so packed and jammed you can't move. And the paying guests have to sit in their rooms, because they can't even get through the lobby door.

Finally the Government decided the only solution was to put on a 25-cent admission charge to the upper lobby. This is refunded if the sight-seer eats a meal or stays overnight.

But that two-bits has caused a civil war in Oregon. There is no neutrality of thought or opinion on the subject. You either think it's fine and perfectly legitimate, or you think it's a criminal outrage, Bolshevikish and subversive. The arguments are:

For the 25-Cent Side.—The Lodge was built for people to stay in, and if it's going to pay its own way, it will have to have people staying in it, not just wandering through. And people aren't going to pay their money to stay in a zoo.

## A Scenic Marvel

Against.—The Lodge was built with taxpayers' money, your money and my money, and therefore every American citizen can come up here and sit in the lobby as long as he likes. I have a friend in Portland who even thinks taxpayers have the right to

walk into people's bedrooms, while they're in bed, and look around.

I have never stood on a spot with a more powerful scenic sweep than is seen from the steps of Timberline Lodge.

The Lodge stands at 6000 feet altitude, half way up magnificent Mt. Hood. Below it are forests and lakes and rolling mountains. Above it are the forbidding slopes that sweep up to Hood's snowy peak. The Lodge is just at timberline. Hence the name.

The Lodge is of a new architecture called Cascadian, designed to fit into this Oregon country as the mountain architecture of Europe fits into that country.

It is massive and rugged. The lower walls are of cut boulders. Above them, heavy timber siding rises to the steep roof. There are two great wings, cut up with colossal chimneys and dormer windows. At the ends they streamline off into the banks and trees.

There is never a warm night at Timberline. Heat is on the year round. Eighteen feet of snow is not unusual and it drifts 70 feet high.

## National Handicraft on View

The Lodge is one of the finest examples of what can be done with native handicraft.

Everything was made by people on WPA. Women in sewing rooms were taught to weave, and they made everything from rugs to chair upholstery. Carpenters were taught wood-carving; blacksmiths were taught to shape fantastically beautiful decorations from wrought iron. Artists on WPA did all the murals and paintings.

For \$2 the skier can have a swell bunk in a room that accommodates from four to 10 people. The other half can pay up to \$12 for a super de luxe room.

We were so carried away with Timberline that we decided to stay a few days. But we had our minds changed when we sat down to eat. It was the check that did it.

The prospect of paying \$1.75 for dinner every night is a privilege I can forego with verve and dispatch. Not to mention aplomb. So we decided just to join the taxpayers, and go peek in people's rooms, for 25 cents.

## It Seems to Me

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A phase of war has now begun which is of vital concern to America. In fact, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the history of the world for years may hinge upon developments of the next few months. I refer, of course, to the test of the air armada against the battle fleet.

At the moment not enough evidence is in for the experts to draw conclusions. But already the confidence of the naval men must be somewhat shaken. Years ago our own Gen. Mitchell expressed the belief that the airplane could blow the battleship out of the water. Nobody took him very seriously. And even at the beginning of the present conflict the admirals of all lands pooh-poohed the idea that enemy aviation could seriously menace a modern fleet.

One of two successes by planes in the Spanish civil war were discounted on the ground that the victim vessels were antiquated and had neither proper armor nor adequate anti-aircraft guns. Nobody has doubted that planes could fly over a fleet, but the theory has been that the new type of range-finding would keep the enemy at such dizzy heights that their chance of scoring hits would be infinitesimal.

## No Chance to Hide

Of course, there is considerable discrepancy between the English and German reports about the brushes which have occurred up to now. But even on the basis of the British communists, it must be admitted that the menace seems far greater than had been anticipated. As yet the Germans have risked no large number of planes, and even on the tally by the commander of the fleet the losses of the attackers were not great. Obviously, Germany is going to try and try again.

## Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Of what help can Russia be to Germany in supplying vital war materials?

A careful study of this has been made, and knowing the circumstances, I accept the results as authoritative.

The conclusion reached is that under conditions approaching normal the Soviet Union would not be in a position to furnish Germany with needed raw materials in such large amounts as the world generally believes. However, by ignoring the consumption needs of its own population and industry, and by ceasing to accumulate emergency stocks, Russia might give Germany real help, especially in agricultural products.

Considering industrial materials as distinguished from foodstuffs, manganese, which is essential to the production of steel, is the only material on the German deficiency list that could be obtained in appreciable quantities from the Soviets.

Remember that, except in coal, Germany is one of the poorest of the large powers in the raw materials needed for modern industry and war.

Among essential materials which Germany is least ready able to obtain are petroleum, iron, copper, tin, aluminum ore, the ferro-alloys (such as chromium, and tungsten, needed for making alloy steel) and sulphur.

## The Petroleum Outlook

Checking over this list, the study finds that Russia must herself turn to foreign sources to satisfy all or a considerable part of her needs in copper, tin, tungsten, and aluminum, as well as in lead, nickel,

## By Heywood Broun

There is no way in which naval vessels can hide out from aerial attack. If by any chance, remote though it may be, the battle fleet has become obsolete as a weapon of war Germany is already close to victory. And any such event would simply tear the present map of the world into tatters.

Although few American statesmen have cared to say openly, it is palpable that much of our foreign policy has been based upon the assumption that Britannia Ruled the Waves. At times of blockade this has been a matter of distress to us rather than comfort. But few have seriously urged that we should build up to the British naval strength. Even the most energetic twisters of the lion's tail have hardly suggested that we were in danger of aggressive attack from that quarter.

## The Atlantic a River

If the plane is the conqueror, the Atlantic at least, will be little more than a sizable river. Slogans such as "Two ships for one" will become meaningless. The master of the air will become overnight, almost, the ruler of the world. No city or any sea-board will be out of bombing range, since plane carriers and refueling ships would make it possible for aerial squadrons to come from great distances.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the combined air forces of England and France match those of Germany. But with the reinforcements of planes and pilots which might potentially come to the Reich from Russia and from Italy the Allies would be wholly outmatched.

I repeat that the issue of fleet and aircraft is still conjecture, but it is no longer utterly fantastic to speculate with the notion that the critical battles of this war may be fought out in the skies. The lightning war will then become an actuality. Attrition will give way to campaigns of rapid movement, and the spoils from the ends of the earth and the center thereof will go to the swift and none other.

## By Raymond Clapper

molybdenum, antimony, rubber and wool.

With regard to petroleum, that life-blood of the modern mechanized army and the oil age navy:

Germany produces no petroleum. Through her intensive ersatz program, Germany produces oil and gasoline from coal, of which she has an abundance. Although this process is expensive, Germany has been able to supply almost half of her peace-time needs. The Rumanian oil fields, if taken over, would not be sufficient to provide war-time supply.

Russia has developed large petroleum production but she is not in a position to meet large additional export demands. Petroleum production now is barely sufficient to satisfy internal peace-time demands. It is doubtful if domestic consumption could be curtailed much further now that Russia is herself mobilized. Russia's undeveloped oil resources are immense and, with the assistance of German technicians, rapid expansion of production might be possible.

## Food Apparently Adequate

Russia has self-sufficiency in iron ore—which Germany needs—but export in large quantity would not be possible without drastic curtailment of Soviet internal consumption.

In agricultural products, the outlook is more hopeful for Germany. While Russia theoretically has no surplus of cotton, she does export some because the Soviet textile industry is not able to utilize the inferior grades of cotton which comprise much of the crop.

Russia can furnish sizable quantities of grain and vegetable oils, butter, sugar, hides and skins. She has exported large quantities of these, at the expense of domestic needs, in order to obtain foreign exchange with which to buy industrial equipment.

In short—Germany probably has solved her food problem but not her war materials problem. Her people may not be starved out by blockade, as before, but her war industry might be.



## By Eleanor Roosevelt

English street rather than in one of the streets of my childhood in this country. However, this makes no difference in the illumination of the change that has come in this short period.

The Eastman Kodak show, with its beautiful colored pictures, must put ambition into every photographer and shows one what charming pictures lie all about us.

Mr. Hungerford, in his "Railroads on Parade," has created a delightful pageant. Here again it seems incredible that such changes have come about in such a short time. We would hesitate to consider the first tiny sailboat safe in the Hudson River. I think the thing that amused me most was the train that was drawn by horses because the engine was delayed in arriving. The Pennsylvania engine was not very polite to us, and we were almost as wet as though we had been out in the rain when it finally reached its station in front of us!

Friday night I went to see "The Philadelphia Story" with Katharine Hepburn. It is a most entertaining play, but I cannot help feeling that even a sophisticated, disagreeable child could be as odious as Dinah. Perhaps Mr. Barry, the author, had to point her up in this manner, and perhaps there is no need for sticking to reality so long as you get your point across—but to me she seemed very unreal phenomenon. We had a delightful evening and I think Miss Hepburn and all the cast do well that this play deserves its great success.



## My Day

NEW YORK CITY, Sunday.—I have paid two visits to the New York World's Fair since I have been in New York City, and I really feel that I have seen a good deal. I have been through the Federal Building again, and each time I find it more interesting than the last. I saw the General Motors show that gives one visions of the possible discoveries which may be made in the next few years in the fields of science. I think it is probably the most encouraging thing that I have seen, for in pointing out how the first telephone was received and then explaining what we know about certain scientific facts and how little we really understand them, the vision of what may lie before us must come even to the most unimaginative.

Great fields of new employment lie open to our young people if our scientists are able to delve further into the mysteries which lie all about us in the universe. A fitting climax to this show is to walk through what is supposed to be a New York City street of 1892, lighted by gas, with shops and houses of that period and the cobbled streets. I understand that the young man who arranged it is English, and that explains the fact that I felt I was walking in an

## By Ernie Pyle

## The Gallup Poll—

43% Now  
Back 3d  
Term

## By Dr. George Gallup

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct.

2.—After a month of war in Europe the nationwide surveys of the American Institute of Public Opinion reflect a definite upturn in sentiment for a Roosevelt third-term—paralleling the increase in the number approving the President's present Administration which was reported a week ago.

Not only is third-term sentiment higher today than before war began, but it is higher than it has been in any month since President Roosevelt resumed office in 1936, the survey shows.

Polling a cross-section of men and women in every state, so selected as to represent as perfectly as possible the 45 million who vote in Presidential elections, the Institute asked: "If President Roosevelt runs for a third term will you vote for him?" Whereas 40 per cent of those interviewed in the Institute's August survey said they would vote for a third term, 43 per cent now say they would vote for him.

In other words, although a majority of American voters are still opposed to another term for Mr. Roosevelt, the first impact of fighting abroad has apparently shortened the odds against the President if he chooses to run.

The trend of opinion over the past five months has been:

Would Vote For	Would Not Vote For	3d Term	3d Term
May, 1939 .....	33%	67%	
August .....	46	55	
TODAY .....	43	57	

With Republicans (i. e., those who voted for Landon in 1936) almost unanimously opposed to a third term, the increase in Roosevelt's third-term popularity has come from Democrats previously cool to the idea.

The survey shows that a good-sized majority of Democrats (66 per cent) say they will vote for him.

Would Vote For	Would Not Vote For	3d Term	3d Term
Democrat .....	78%	24%	
Republicans .....	10	89	
All Others .....	55	45	

To get some indication of the probable attitude of American voters on the subject the Institute asked the further question: "If war is still going on next year, and if Roosevelt runs for a third term, would you vote for him?"

The replies show that many voters would reconsider their present objections to a third term in such a case. The actual vote is:

Yes .....	No .....
52%	48%

The Institute has found that

NIGHT CLASSES  
START IN WEEKRegistration Opens Tonight  
At Tech, Manual and  
Crispus Attacks.

Registration will open tonight for night classes at Tech, Manual and Crispus Attacks High Schools, Dr. Witt S. Morgan, superintendent, announced today.

Registration will continue Wednesday and Friday nights, with regular night class work beginning next Monday. The classes will meet regularly Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30, Mr. Morgan said.

School officials expect attendance at night classes this year to exceed last year's total of 1200.

## All Above 16 Eligible

"Classes will be formed in any subject for which there are sufficient requests by students. Anyone above 16, who is not enrolled in high school, may enter the evening classes. The fee is \$6 per semester for academic and vocational subjects, and \$3.50 for commercial subjects," William A. Hacker, assistant superintendent, explained.

Classes in business arithmetic, bookkeeping, comptometer, cooking, sewing, English, machine shop, pattern making, public speaking, tool designing, shorthand, typing and other commercial subjects will be offered at Manual High, under the direction of Bertram Sanders, vice principal.

Tech Offers Several Courses

Printing, commercial art, drafting, building trades, dress making and sewing, metal trades, auto trades, electrical work, commercial work, and academic subjects such as advertising, business arithmetic, chemistry, English, history, public speaking and salesmanship will be offered in night classes at Tech. Edward E. Green, vice principal, will have charge.

Specialized training will be offered at Crispus Attacks for electrical workers, tailors, wood workers and machine shop and sheet metal workers. Russell A. Lane, principal, will direct the work.

SPEAKS AT CHURCH  
MERGER MEETING

Elder Henry W. Lewis of the Antioch Baptist Church will give the welcoming address at a conference to discuss a merger of the Apostolic churches at Haughville, Oct. 4-10.

Elder Lewis conducts bedside services at City Hospital and speaks at the evening services of the Israelite Baptist Church. He was one of the speakers at the African Methodist Episcopal Church conference held at the Greater Bethel A. M. E. Church last week at which Bishop John A. Gregg of Chicago



The President addressing the special session of Congress. Rear, Speaker W. B. Bankhead (left) and Vice President Garner.

Although President Roosevelt would call such a question an "iffy" one, it gives a new slant on a potential American attitude. Interestingly enough, when the possibility of continued fighting is suggested a small number of Republicans as well as a large majority of Democrats say they would vote for Roosevelt.

If the European war continues, I will more of these voters join the third-term movement? That is one of the questions which Washington political observers are weighing carefully, in spite of the difficulty of assessing the

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