

Hoosier Vagabond

By Ernie Pyle

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 200 to 10,000 people up here just to look at it. 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.

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, Bolshevik 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.

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 uncut boulders. Above them, heavy timber siding rises to the steep roof. There are two great wings, cut up with colossal chimneys and dormer windows. And 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 deerskins 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 alibi. So we've decided just to join the taxpayers, and go peek in people's rooms, for 25 cents.

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, he chooses to run.

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

	Would Vote For	Would Not Vote For
May, 1939	33%	67%
August	40	60
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 committed to the idea.

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



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

Mr. Roosevelt again, but an important bloc of 34 per cent say they will not. It is with these voters, obviously, that the fate of Roosevelt's re-election in November, 1940, would rest.

If the European war continues, 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 "ifs."

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
Democratic	76%	24%
Republicans	10	90
All Others	55	45

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:

	Would Vote For	Would Not Vote For
Democratic	76%	24%
Republicans	10	90
All Others	55	45

JUST a week ago the Institute reported an increase in the popularity of President Roosevelt's present Administration. From 56.6 per cent in the August political barometer, the President's popularity had jumped to 61 per cent following the outbreak of the war.

One reason why the President's strength has increased is doubtless because of the popularity of his foreign policy. The Institute has found that

President Roosevelt's positions on such issues have been far better liked than some of his domestic policies.

Four years ago, when Roosevelt was espousing his plan to reorganize the Supreme Court—a plan unpopular with a majority of Americans—the Institute found that the President's support with the voters dropped five points in four months.

The President's latest attempts to bring about a peaceful solution in Europe have been overwhelmingly approved, however, and current Institute surveys show a slight majority of voters (62%), approving his request for changes in the neutrality act.

WITH little more than a year to go before American voters will have to choose a President, today's survey shows that third-term sentiment is strongest in the South (where it is an outright majority) and in the West and Middle Atlantic States. Third-term sentiment is weakest

in New England and in the Midwest, the figures show:

	Would Vote For	Would Not Vote For
New England	34%	66%
Middle Atlantic	45	55
East Central	32	68
West Central	37	63
South	61	39
West	47	53

To test the intensity with which American voters hold their respective opinions on the question of a third term, the Institute asked voters the additional question: "How strongly do you feel about this question?" It is interesting to note that the great majority on both sides declare they "feel strongly," with opponents of a third term more emphatic than those who favor one.

The intensity scales are as follows:

	Strongly For	Mildly For	Strongly Against	Mildly Against
For—	27%	16%		
Against—			42%	15%

It Seems to Me

By Heywood Brown

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 took a good-naturedly skeptical view of 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 type of range-finding would keep the enemy at such dizzy heights that their chance of scoring hits would be infinitesimal.

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.

molymdenum, 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 sufficient to satisfy internal peacetime demands. It is as though we had been out in the desert, and we had 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.

Russia has self-sufficiency in iron ore—which Germany badly needs—but in large quantities 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 be starved by blockade, as before, but her war industry might be.

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 readily 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.

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, 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, and sulphur.

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.

molymdenum, 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 sufficient to satisfy internal peacetime demands. It is as though we had been out in the desert, and we had 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.

Russia has self-sufficiency in iron ore—which Germany badly needs—but in large quantities 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 be starved by blockade, as before, but her war industry might be.

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 readily 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, and sulphur.

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, and sulphur.

NIGHT CLASSES START IN WEEK

Registration Opens Tonight At Tech, Manual and Crispus Attucks.

Registration will open tonight for night classes at Tech, Manual and Crispus Attucks High Schools, Dr. W. 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 \$2.50 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 president.

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 Attucks 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.

Junior Chamber To Hear Hinkle

"FOOTBALL DAY" will be observed by the Junior Chamber of Commerce at its regular noon luncheon Wednesday at the Canary Cottage.

Speakers will be Paul (Tony) Hinkle, Butler University athletic director, and Wally Middleworth, his assistant. The program is being arranged by F. F. Mills, who will preside at Wednesday's luncheon.

REPORTS INCREASE IN RILEY PATIENTS

A sharp decline in the number of urgent cases on the waiting list at James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children was reported today by Hugh McK Landon, chairman of the institution's joint executive committee.

Mr. McK Landon also reported an increase of 202 patients in the number admitted in the fiscal year ending July 31. On that date, the hospital had received 43,482 in-patients since its dedication in 1924. All counties in the state were represented by patients in the last year, the daily average population being 223.3 compared with 229.6 the previous year. The decrease in daily population was due to shorter stays.

The total waiting list at the end of the year was 1407, and of that total, 1186 were types who could be served as facilities became available. The less than 50 crippled children on the waiting list July 1 have been admitted since, Mr. McK Landon said.

The total waiting list at the end of the year was 1407, and of that total, 1186 were types who could be served as facilities became available. The less than 50 crippled children on the waiting list July 1 have been admitted since, Mr. McK Landon said.

M'Nutt, Townsend and Gordon to Speak Before Job Compensation Conference

Nationally known authorities on unemployment gathered here today for the third annual four-day Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies which opened at the Indianapolis Athletic Club.

Governor M. Clifford Townsend, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and Alex Gordon of the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Board will speak at the 8 o'clock dinner session tonight.

POLICE SEIZE 20 IN VICE CLEANUP

Stage 12 Week-End Raids; Alleged Gambling Place Visited.

The "heat" still is on vice and gambling spots, it was indicated today following a series of week-end police raids on vice resorts in which police arrested 20 persons.

A squad under Assistant Inspector Edward Helm visited the Smokehouse in the 900 block N. Meridian St., scene of a recent \$5000 holdup, loaded the furniture and furnishings into trucks and hauled them to police headquarters. Then police filed a petition in Municipal Court 4 for an order to destroy the equipment.

Inspector Helm said the Smokehouse had been closed most of the time since the holdup, but that whenever it was found open, police were stationed there to prevent gambling.

Michael F. Morrissey said the recent police activity could not be described as "putting the lid" on vice and gambling. "It's just continuous police work," he explained.

Meanwhile, the trial of 37 men and women arrested Friday night in a gambling raid on a place in the 200 block W. Vermont St., was postponed by Edwin McClure, judge pro tem, in Municipal Court 3, until next Saturday.

During the raid, a policy wheel which had been seized by police disappeared. A Negro politician entered during the raid and demanded that police count the money seized in his presence. After counting it, police turned to get the policy wheel and it was gone, they said.

The vice raids, in which 12 places were visited by police squads, were the second series within two days.

Three Hurt on Amateur Grids

WEEK-END AMATEUR football games claimed three casualties, according to police reports.

The victims, all treated at City Hospital, were Estel Hedge, 17, of 2015 N. LaSalle St., jaw broken at Brookside Park; Charles Payne, 15, of 820 S. Keystone Ave., ankle hurt at Bethel Park, and William Melch, 25, of 1218 Spann Ave., cut on face and nose at Riverside Park.

ARRANGE 2-DAY TRIP TO LINCOLN SHRINES

Members and invited guests of the Indiana Historical Society and the Society of Indiana Pioneers will leave the Traction Terminal at 8 a. m. Saturday for a two-day pilgrimage to Lincoln shrines in Illinois.

Buses will be routed through Rockville and Montezuma, Ind., and Decatur, Ill., with arrival in Springfield scheduled for 1 p. m. On Sunday morning the party will visit the restored village of New Salem, and will return to Indianapolis via Decatur, Champaign, Urbana and Danville, Ill., and Crawfordsville, Ind.

The group will visit Lincoln's home in Springfield; the Lincoln tomb; the old State House, new State Capitol and Lake Springfield.

HOOSIER EX-MAYOR DIES

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 2 (U. P.).—Edwin W. Agar, 75, former mayor and for 32 years an instructor at Valparaiso University, died at his home yesterday. He also was City Councilman, City Attorney and Superintendent of the City Water Department.

PROPOSES NEW CENTRAL BRIDGE

Sewer Also to Be Discussed By Warfleigh Civic Association.

A public meeting to discuss the proposed replacement of the Central Ave. bridge over the Canal and the completion of the Warfleigh sewer system has been called for 8 p. m. tomorrow by the Warfleigh Civic Association.

The meeting will be held in the American Legion Hall at 64th St. and College Ave., according to D. T. Conrow, secretary of the association. New officers will be chosen.

City Engineer M. G. Johnson and an assistant will be present to explain the necessary procedure in securing the sewer laterals which are to be constructed in each block. "The residents of Warfleigh are going to try to find some way at the meeting to remove the present Central Ave. bridge over the Canal," Mr. Conrow said. "We know it will cost a lot, but it is so narrow and dangerous that someone is going to lose his life if something isn't done," he declared.

Warfleigh residents will also discuss means of obtaining street lights on Riverview Drive, south of 64th St. There are about 20 houses along the street, Mr. Conrow said.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- 1—Which country lies north of Belgium?
- 2—Who succeeded Daniel C. Roper as Secretary of Commerce?
- 3—What is the name for a set of musical bells in a church tower?
- 4—Is the blood in the human body normally composed of more red or more white corpuscles?
- 5—Name the French engineer who constructed the Suez Canal.
- 6—Where is Mt. Etna?
- 7—What is the name for the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle?

Answers
1—The Netherlands.
2—Harry L. Hopkins.
3—Chimes.
4—Red.
5—Ferdinand de Lesseps.
6—Sicily.
7—The hypotenuse.

ASK THE TIMES

Enclose a 2-cent stamp for reply when addressing any question of fact or information to The Indianapolis Times Washington Service Bureau, 1013 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Legal and medical advice cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

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.



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 was 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

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 saltpost 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 well as though we had been out in the rain when it finally reached its station in front of us.