

## Hoosier Vagabond

By Ernie Pyle

MIAMI, April 13.—Today we continue about Miami's school for training hotel employees.

Take maids, for instance. You always thought a hotel maid was just a hotel maid, didn't you? Well, she's not. She's a combination of Olympic athlete and Harvard honor student.

The hotel school teaches her to massage her feet every night with cold cream or olive oil. If she suddenly discovers one of her front teeth is gone, she must have a new one put in.

She is taught not to become confidential with guests, or gossip about them. Above all, she is taught not to brag about what big tips she gets. She must change her underclothes at least once a day. When tapping on doors she must use only one finger.

If she knows the guest in the room is deaf, she's allowed to rap harder. If he's stone deaf, I understand it is all right for her to kick the door down.

She is advised to wear stockings a half size larger than ordinarily while working. She is forbidden to stand on chairs or bureaus. The instruction book doesn't say anything about hanging from chandeliers, so I assume that's acceptable in moderation.

She is specifically instructed not to answer a guest by saying "Yes, O. K., nope or pkey dokey." The school also recommends that she not summon guests by calling "hey" at them.

## No Singing at Work

She is schooled in NOT staring at prominent guests when she enters their room. She is also adjured not to swear in the presence of guests. She is taught that it is a bad idea, very bad, to try on guests' clothing, use their perfume, read their mail or eat their candy.

She is forbidden to hum, sing or whistle while at work. I'm not sure this is such a good idea. The hotel maid I met best in all Central America was the one in Nicaragua who sang all the time. She also

wore a red rose in her black hair, and was always bringing us little gifts.

If the maid should find me "forcibly confined" in my room (by those kidnapers the Brooklyn Boys, I presume), she is to call for help and get me out. If she sees that I have a set of burglary tools lying on the bureau, she will notify the desk at once, or lose her job.

She must be a smart girl, all right. And on the other hand, if I should ask her anything unusual, she is schooled to act very dumb. About the only thing she's allowed to tell me is where the coffee shop is.

The hotel maid is allowed to take anything I give her, such as (according to the manual) "magazines, wearing apparel, books and strong boxes." I never knew that before; now I suppose I'll have to go around with a car full of strong boxes to give to hotel maids.

## Learn Science of Foods

The school starts right off by discouraging girls who want to be waitresses. At least it tells them all the drawbacks, so they won't be disillusioned. It tells them, for instance, that the "position of waitress is not held in such high regard by the general public as are many other positions open to women."

But it says, on the other hand, that "the work is very interesting, provided the waitress has a sense of humor and is not too over-sensitive." That's the big trouble with my own job; I haven't any sense of humor. Nothing ever seems funny to me. Everything always seems sad.

Waitresses actually have to dig in and learn more than either maids or bellboys. They have to go into the science of foods, and of cooking, and of serving. The instruction book is detailed. I never knew before that eating was so complicated.

The thing that impresses me most is the attitude that is pounded into the student about his work. They don't teach any of this old false-front, stage-smile, deep-bow stuff. They teach that if you keep a person's room neat and clean, if you pay attention to what he wants and get it for him, if you treat him pleasantly and like a human being, he'll come back to your hotel, and the hotel will keep going, and you'll keep your job. That's good sense.

## Neutrality Perils

By Ludwell Denny

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Scandinavian war increases the strain on American neutrality. Pressure results from threats to American interests, Washington's efforts to protect those interests, Allied propaganda, and American interventionist propaganda.

Here are some of the latest evidences of the strain—

1. Threats to American interests: The Monroe Doctrine is potentially involved by German seizure of Denmark, which owns Greenland—a strategic base in the Western Hemisphere.

To prevent German seizure of the biggest war prize to date, there is a move to put the Norwegian merchant fleet under the United States flag. This would involve America in one of the major issues of the Scandinavian conflict.

British losses in this series of naval battles weaken our sea defenses, according to the Washington admirals, who argue that we must develop a fleet of almost 7,000,000 tonnage under the United States flag. This is the British fleet is seriously reduced.

## Danger to Our Nationals

U. S. ships in Norwegian waters and our citizens in Scandinavia are endangered.

2. Washington's counter-moves: The President called to the White House the Danish minister to discuss Greenland and related issues. The President by decree "froze" all Norwegian Danish financial assets in this country, following the Allied example. He extended northward the zone banned to American shipping.

The State Department is arranging escape facilities for American refugees.

The War Department released to the Allies its three latest plane models in production.

(Mr. Anton Scherrer was unable to write a column today because of illness.)

## Washington

By Raymond Clapper

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the war passing into the active fighting phase, the new demerits of President Roosevelt's strength in the Illinois and Nebraska primaries, you find increased cockiness among the third term crew.

They have acquired silent recruits among some influential Southern Senators. They are working in Texas with the intention of boring into the state Democratic convention May 28 to mess up Vice President Garner on his home grounds. And they are expressing resentment against Postmaster General Farley for remaining as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee while pursuing his Presidential activities. They assert he is using National Committee employees in his campaign work.

The primaries have changed the third term situation but slightly. There had been no question of Mr. Roosevelt's dominating position within his party. Vice President Garner has never been more than a stopgap Roosevelt instrument. He and Mr. Farley were headed for a losing fight in the convention if the third-term question came to a showdown.

Their opposition once promised to be important psychologically, in the sense that a third term nomination forced in face of it might have taken on a ruthless and brutal appearance that would have rendered it politically worthless. That possibility is receding.

What Is an Emergency?

As to the effect of war developments on the third term outlook, little of any value can be said because the important effects are those which are produced within the mind of Mr. Roosevelt, and of them we know nothing at all. Fragments of evidence and the

were in Denver on tour with "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." They came in for a few minutes talk before they had to be on their way.

I am particularly happy to have Mr. Massey touring the country in this play, because Mr. Massey's performance, with the excellent support given by the rest of the company and the very beautiful writing in the play itself, is an experience which as many Americans as possible should enjoy. By the time we took the train again in the afternoon, the snow had stopped and, cold as it was, quite a number of children with a few adults, came to the station in Limon, Colo., to greet me.

This morning, in Kansas City, a young girl who was for some time a patient in Warm Springs, Ga., came to the station with her mother to see me. She is very much upset because she has not been able to find a college within her means where it would be possible for a crippled youngster on crutches, to attend and get the proper assistance. Her solution would be a special college for crippled children, but I feel that the question should be studied a little more carefully and that facilities should be provided in state universities, so that handicapped young people may obtain college educations at the least possible expense but in normal surroundings.

We are now on our way to Ft. Smith, Kas. A lecture tonight, and tomorrow a flight to Chicago and a few busy hours there.

The Senate Appropriations Committee gave the Navy the go-sign on two new battleships and two new cruisers recently held up by the House. It also raised the Navy's authorization for planes \$15,000,000.

The Navy Department without waiting for final Congressional action rushed all construction plans, and called for cruiser bids to be opened May 8.

## Warning by Reynaud

3. Allied pressure for U. S. intervention: After German invasion of Scandinavia, Premier Reynaud of France made this statement for the American press.

"Every one can now see that the German attack was an attack on the neutrals more than on us, and this must cause every neutral—particularly the United States, which stands at the head of the neutrals—to reconsider its position. I need not now labor the point that we are only the first line of defense."

"I think the tendency in the United States has been to underestimate German strength and the scale of the effort the Allies must make to overcome it. Otherwise you would not proceed so comfortably on the assumption that we are sure to win."

4. Examples of pressure by Americans: Former Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge—"If Hitler makes one move to touch Iceland or Greenland, the United States immediately should occupy them and lose its sea and air power upon the Nazi bandit, whose victory would mean the end of all civilized freedom in the world."

Vice President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor demands a ban on American trade with neutrals which filters into Germany, otherwise unions "should consider going one step further and withhold manufacturing and transporting such materials."

Nicholas Roosevelt, former U. S. Minister to Hungary—"That the United States should take its position with those nations which are fighting the forces of international gangsterism is, it seems to me, no longer open to question of doubt."

The situation have indicated that only a grave emergency arising out of the war could induce Mr. Roosevelt to run. That is what he is understood to have told Mr. Farley at Hyde Park last August.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt considers current developments in Europe as providing that grave emergency has not been indicated. If the situation three days ago looked like a grave emergency, does the apparently successful counter-attack of the Allies relieve the emergency? Does the emergency go up and down as the war news fluctuates from day to day? Or will the emergency present itself, regardless of war developments, in the difficult task of bringing restoration out of chaos after the war is over? Or would the nomination of Thomas E. Dewey by the Republicans be considered by Mr. Roosevelt to precipitate a grave emergency requiring him to run again to save the country from inexperienced hands?

Hull Could Restore Unity

Your answers to these questions, or my answers, are not important. The question is how Mr. Roosevelt will answer them.

Only one thing is certain: Mr. Roosevelt occupies the dominant strategic point in the contest. He doesn't know whether he will run again. I feel almost as certain as I always have that he will not run. I feel just as certain as I always have that he should not run.

He might be defeated on the dictator issue. Or if he won, the brief victory would crumble to ashes in his hands because the suspicions and deeper hates engendered in the campaign would plague him throughout his next four years.

Secretary of State Hull has the confidence of the country in the conduct of foreign relations. He would restore national unity to a greater degree than Mr. Roosevelt could ever hope to in the next four years. I can see nothing but grief in Mr. Roosevelt running again—grief for all concerned, for him and for a country bitterly divided within itself.

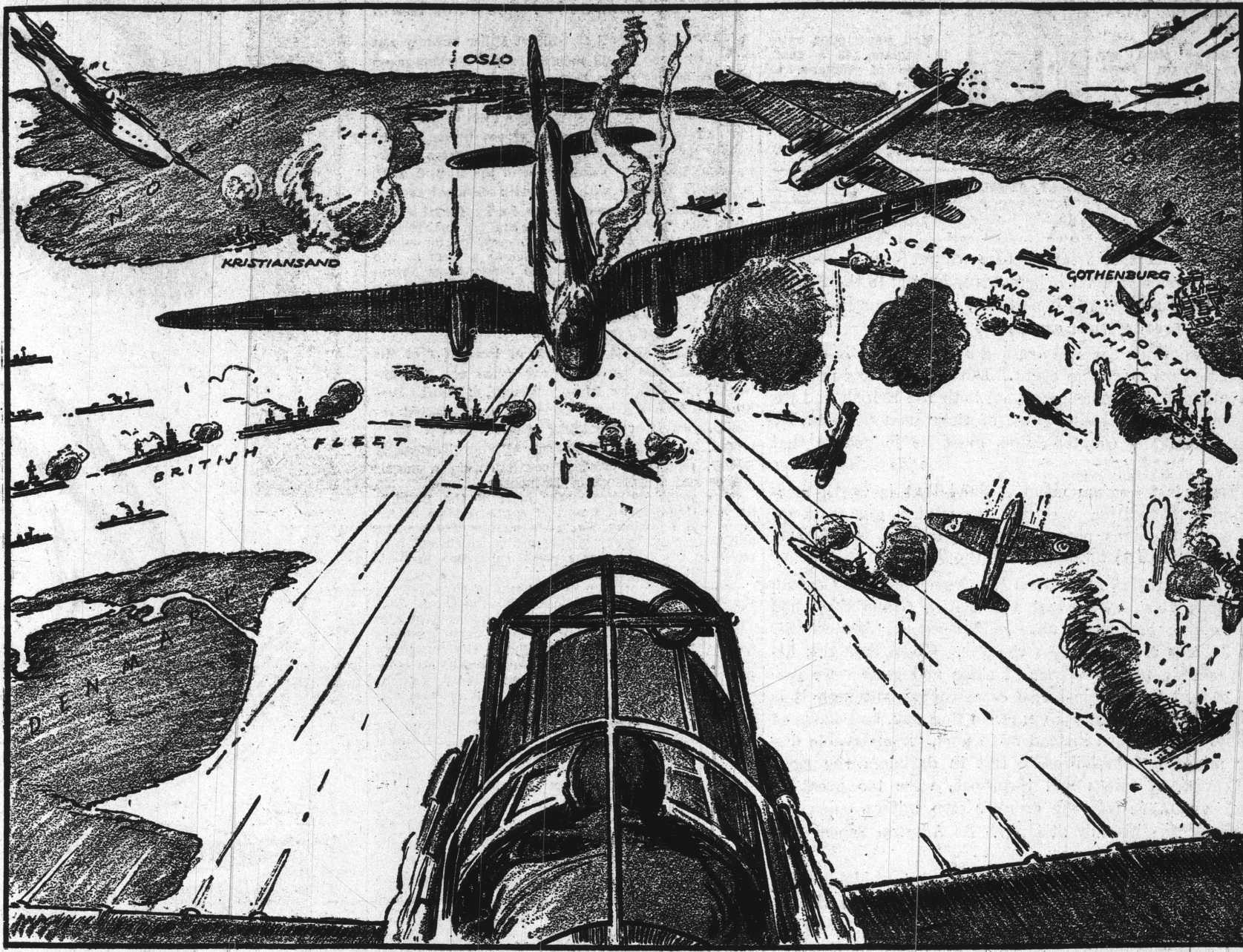
Distribution of 9th Symphony Set Begins

Distribution of recordings of Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D Major was begun today at Music Appreciation headquarters, 245 N. Pennsylvania St., as the ninth famous symphonic masterpiece of a series of 10.

Elmer A. Steffen, Indianapolis Symphonic Choir conductor, today praised the campaign to make these musical masterpieces available to the public at low cost.

"Recordings of some of the world's greatest symphonies have made classical music the lasting friend of the people rather than a mere acquaintance of the chosen few," he said.

## Allies Bank on U. S. Planes to Crush Nazis



By Thomas M. Johnson

NEA Service Military Writer

The Yanks may not be coming, but their planes are. The word reaching Europe may well change the course of the war. News that American combat planes that can fly 400 miles an hour will soon be shipped to the Allies may bring on the world's greatest air battles—battles that will decide the outcome of the war in the North.

Germany apparently has lost so much naval strength already that she must resist Franco-British naval superiority mainly through her formidable air force. Air bombing attacks are now the greatest threat to Allied control of the seas.

Should the Allies lose that control, then from Western Norway the Nazis could not only bomb Scotland and northern Britain, but after that bombing had sunk enough British warships, they could invade Scotland.

Against that danger the Allies' best defense is also aircraft, and they have not enough.

The French especially have considerably fewer than the Germans, but with today's news from this country the Allies can draw on their reserves, knowing there will be reinforcement at least equaling anything in quality the Germans have.

But before these reinforcements can arrive the Germans will be likely to shoot the works. Audacity—always

The great naval and air battle off the coast of Sweden, as sketched by NEA Service Staff Artist Harry Grissinger. This conception shows the British fleet rounding the tip of Denmark after forcing the heavily mined Skagerrak. The British encounter a large fleet of German warships and transports sneaking for Norway along the Swedish coast near Gothenburg. Working in co-operation with their air force and submarines, the British open fire to start the greatest naval battle since Jutland. The German fleet had strong support from the Nazi air force. In the foreground a British fighter plane is shooting down a German bomber.

A Frenchman's word—has just been put into astounding deeds, first by Germans and now by Britons. For Churchill is gambling little less than Hitler.

The British ships that steamed into Oslo harbor to cut the main troop ferry for the Nazi invasion of Norway certainly took a risk.

They dared mines and torpedoes in the narrow seas. To stay they dared attack by Germany's capital ships and airplanes.

Yet the British allowed these foemen more time by postponing shelling Oslo to save its civilians. But the risks the British take are those calculated risks that must be taken in a war so dazzling as this

new war in the north, and in this region Britain's stakes are more vital than anywhere on the continent save the low countries.

Once let Germany establish herself on the western Norwegian coast 300 North Sea miles from Scotland and her submarines and planes could attack British commerce, naval bases and cities with a violence and persistence to make previous raids look like a peck on the cheek.

Right now spring weather is removing two protections Britain has enjoyed all winter—a 40-mile head wind and a thick low-lying cloud bank.

If German bombers can whittle down the British fleet, German transports could bear troops across those 300 miles from Norway to invade Scotland.

The British must show audacity along that whole 1000-mile Norwegian seacoast before the Germans can link hands with larger and probably mechanized armored forces trying to push northward.

Warships attacking fixed land fortifications always are handicapped, but the British cannot too much count the cog. They are fighting primarily not to gain Norway as a springboard to invade Germany, but to push Germany off a springboard whence she might invade Britain.

The British have their backs to the wall—in effect, that seawall that hitherto has been their rampart. But the wall may best be defended from the air by the Yanks' planes that now at the crucial moment are coming.

## OPPOSED TO BAN ON STATE STONE

U. S. Aid Backs Hoosier Products for Capital Buildings.

Times Special

WASHINGTON, April 13.—W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings in the Federal Works Agency, is on record today as favoring Indiana limestone for construction of the \$50,000,000 War and Navy Buildings.

The Commissioner appeared before the House Public Buildings Committee to oppose approval of the Hobbs Bill which would require these and other structures in the same Washington area to be constructed of marble.

Indiana limestone already has the low bid on the first War Building unit, which will cost approximately \$4,300,000.

Introduced by Rep. Sam Hobbs (D. Ala.), the marble bill has the backing of Congressmen from states which quarry marble. Rep. Eugene B. Crowe (D. Ind.), who comes from Bedford, is a member of the committee and conducting the fight to keep open competition and award the contract to Indiana limestone as previously announced.

Mr. Reynolds said that his department favored limestone because the new War Building will face the Interior Building, which is of limestone construction.

Mr. Reynolds estimated the increased material cost between limestone and marble would be 300 per cent and the competition limited to Vermont, Georgia, Alabama and Colorado, with the latter two eliminated because of freight charges.

H. F. Cammerer, secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, condemned the Hobbs Bill as establishing a precedent which backers of other building materials would try to follow by enacting similar laws.

A lengthy statement against the measure also was submitted by Rep. Louis Ludlow (D. Ind.).

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## Century Club, Benefactor Of Pupils, to Mark Progress

The Century Club of the Christian Men Builders, Inc., Bible Class of the Third Christian Church, will hold its annual banquet Tuesday night at the church to celebrate an achievement unique in Indianapolis.

Since its organization in 1935 as a unit of the class, the Century Club has provided 1588 pairs of spectacles to Indianapolis school children who needed them and would have had no other way of getting them.

The banquet Tuesday will be not only a celebration of what has been done, but it will signify that the work will go on, officers said.

Dr. Charles W. Myers, City Hospital superintendent, will be the principal speaker at the banquet. He will outline the part the hospital plays in the setup by which the glasses are distributed.

Children who are backward in their studies and yet appear to be in good health are discovered by teachers who call them to the attention of the public health nurses.

They arrange for physical and visual examinations at City Hospital under supervision of Dr. Myers. If they are found to need glasses a prescription is made out for them and the Century Club is notified.

The club writes an order on one of several co-operating optometrists in the city and the glasses are fitted. The club then pays the cost price of the glasses.

Club records include case histories of several children who were lifted from failing levels of their classes to honor sections through the glasses. Some of the little patients will be at the banquet.

Until two years ago glasses were distributed only to grade school pupils, but lately the Century Club has expanded its field to high schools. There is no race or creed limit drawn.

Jesse McClure is club president. Herbert Gorham is secretary; Chester Cobb, treasurer, and Robert Wilke, founder and first president, is chairman of the Board of Directors.

Marshall Harvey will act as toastmaster at the banquet and Elmer Wilson is in charge of arrangements.

The Works Board will hold a public hearing at 10 a. m. Monday on the petition of the Peoples Motor Coach Co. to extend bus service across town to 38th St.

The Board was advised by the Legal Department yesterday that it has full powers to grant a permit for the extension, provided the permit contains a clause enabling the City to revoke it at any time.

The proposed extension route is from the western terminus of the 30th St. bus line, at 30th St. and Capitol Ave., north on Capitol to 38th St., east on 38th to Rural St., where the turn-around will be by way of 37th St. and Temple Ave.

The Peoples Motor Coach Co., an Indianapolis Railways subsidiary, has been contemplating the new cross-town route several years. Board members said they were inclined to favor the extension, provided it meets with the approval of 38th St. residents.

FALL INJURIES FATAL TO HOOVER'S FRIEND

WARSAW, Ind., April 13 (U. P.).—R. W. Balderston of Chicago died last night in the McDonald hospital from a skull fracture received in a fall down steps at North Manchester Wednesday. He was 57.

He was a personal friend of ex-President Herbert Hoover and was associated with Mr. Hoover in the drive for Finnish relief funds.

## CLEAN-UP DRIVE SUPPORT ASKED

City-Wide Campaign to Open With Parade April 22.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Fire Department today sought support of civic clubs, schools, trade organizations, women's clubs and business and industrial firms in the annual spring Fire Prevention Clean-up Campaign April 22 to May 22.

R. S. McDaniel, chairman of the Chamber's fire prevention and protection committee, announced that the city-wide drive will be opened formally on the morning of April 22 with a parade of uniformed fire prevention inspectors and fire apparatus.

This will be followed by a ceremony on the Circle when Mr. McDaniel will read Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan's proclamation.

The Mayor's Civic Pride Committee, of which Mrs. Lowell S. Fisher is chairman, is co-operating in the drive by making contacts in the residential districts through Parent-Teacher Associations, civic clubs and other organizations.

Boy Scouts will distribute window cards to stores.

The Chamber of Commerce committee, as in the past, will provide 50,000 survey blanks for distribution by the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Fire Department to pupils of public, parochial and private schools in the County.

These report blanks are to be filled in by parents, giving information as to spring clean-up activities in the homes. They are expected to be of value in appraising the results of the campaign.

Throughout the drive a crew of uniformed inspectors under direction of Fire Prevention Chief Bernard Lynch will conduct an intensive check-up of homes and business and industrial buildings.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CHEMICAL REVEALED

(Copyright, 1940, by Science Service) CINCINNATI, April 13.—A combination of a chemical used during the World War as a high explosive, dinitrophenol, and the drug sulfanilamide is prolonging the lives, with possibilities of permanent cure, of guinea pigs having tuberculosis.

These animal experiments, not yet applied to humans but indicative of a possible method of treating human tuberculosis, were reported to the American Chemical Society here by N. L. Howell and E. C. Link of Memphis, Tenn.

While the experimental work is only preliminary, it is extremely significant that of the experimental animals treated all, with the exception of one animal, lived from five to 15 months after date of infection. This is a ripe old age for tuberculous guinea pigs, he said.

RESTAURANT MEN TO ARRIVE MONDAY

Registration for the three-day convention of the Indiana Restaurant Association will be held at the Hotel Antlers Monday morning.

Dr. Herman C. Morgan, City health officer, will give the address of welcome Monday afternoon. Among those to address the conference will be Prof. John Dillon of Indiana University and Henry Boxman of Bloomington, a past president of the Association.

Jap Jones, Ft. Wayne, hotel and restaurant operator, will be master of ceremonies at the annual banquet Tuesday night. Dancing will follow the banquet.

## Urge Parents To Give Pets

An appeal to parents to give pets to children was made today by the Indianapolis Humane Society in connection with "Be Kind to Animals Week" beginning tomorrow.

National goal of the week is to abolish the practice of "nicking" horses' tails, in line with recommendations of the National Horse Show Association. Statements made by Roy Freeman, president of the local society, stressed the value of animal pets in teaching good character traits to children.

"An animal pet will call forth more love, sacrifice and responsibility in the child than can be done by any other means—if the parents instruct the child to treat the animal with love rather than abuse," Mr. Freeman said.

ROTARIANS TO VISIT WIRE

Indianapolis Rotarians will visit radio station WIRE's new studios on the ninth floor of the Claypool Hotel Tuesday following the club luncheon in the Claypool Riley Room. Eugene C. Pulliam, Rotarian and owner of the station, will be host for the tour.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1.—Is caught made from the intestines of cats, rabbits or sheep? 2.—Does the moon have an atmosphere? 3.—What well-known former Army officer has been nicknamed "Old Iron-pants"? 4.—Do python snakes kill by constriction or by venomous bites? 5.—Are table tennis balls made of celluloid, rubber or cloth? 6.—On what river is South Bend, Ind.?

7.—Which has the longest channel span, the Golden Gate bridge, California, or the George Washington bridge over the Hudson? 8.—The chairman of the Republican campaign finance committee is Ernest T. Weir, Glenn Frank or Alfred M. Landon?

Answers

1.—Sheep. 2.—No. 3.—Hugh Johnson. 4.—Constriction. 5.—Celluloid. 6.—St. Joseph's River. 7.—Golden Gate bridge. 8.—Ernest T. Weir.

ASK THE TIMES

Inclose a 3-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 extended research be undertaken.

## My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

ON THE TRAIN, En Route Kansas City to Ft. Smith, Ark., Friday.—We left the sudden mid-winter that we brought to Denver yesterday, and found ourselves this morning in a fairly springlike Kansas City, Mo. Though it is none too warm, everyone assured us in Denver that an April blizzard was unusual, but even in New York State I have come to look upon such things as quite possible freaks in the weather. I could quite well believe the young radio man who told me that a few days ago he was sitting in the sun in Denver with a sports shirt on. Somehow I got myself tangled up with the various radio companies yesterday and, before the day was over, I had spoken three times to the people in Denver over various stations, so I think they must have been a little weary of hearing my voice.

Quite a number of good Democrats, headed by Mr. Marsh, the National Committeeman, came in to greet me. I appreciated the courtesy and the time to come and I was very glad to see our old friend, ex-Governor Sweet. I had an opportunity to talk for a few minutes with Mrs. Costigan about the work of the National Youth Administration. They seem to have a very good program in Colorado.

We found that Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Massey

were in Denver on tour with "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." They came in for a few minutes talk before they had to be on their way.

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