

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 rapping 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 "Yea, O K." nope or oykey 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 advised 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 we liked best in all Central America was the one in Nicaragua who sang all the time. She also

Neutrality Perils

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 Germany's 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-Danish merchant fleets of almost 7,000,000 tonnage 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 double our navy (the hitherto unaccepted two-fleets-for-two-oceans plan) if 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 Scherer was unable to write a column today because of illness.)

Washington

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the war passing into the active fighting phase and new demonstrations 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 26 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 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 fact 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 or 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

My Day

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 now 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 Governor taking the time to come and I was very glad to see our old friend, 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.

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.

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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-hove 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.

By Ludwell Denny

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 their 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 loose its sea and air power upon the Nazi bandit, whose victory would mean the end of all of civilian 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."

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By Raymond Clapper

logic of 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 dominating strategic point in the confusion. I don'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 hand 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.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

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