

## Hoosier Vagabond

By Ernie Pyle

LONDON (By Wireless).—This is a little late, but maybe some of you will be interested in knowing how long it took me to get here from the United States.

Well, I was exactly 24 days coming from New York to London. It took 10 days to cross the Atlantic by boat. I waited 13 days in Lisbon.

And it took one day to travel from Lisbon to London by plane and train.

The total cost was \$500—\$305 for the boat, \$145 for the plane, \$5 for the train, and \$135 for eating, sleeping, heating and debauchery.

You are allowed to bring into the United Kingdom only 10 pounds in English money. The current rate of exchange is about \$4 to the pound, but down in Lisbon you can buy a pound for a little more than \$2.

If I could have changed all my money in Lisbon I could have lived for half price in England.

When I arrived in England I had four kinds of money—English sterling, American currency, Portuguese escudos and some travelers' checks.

He Gets a Receipt for His Money

The immigration man made me list all of it, and gave me a receipt, which means that when I leave I'll be permitted to take the same amount out of the country.

I don't know what leads them to believe I'll have any money at all when I leave. I have seen one of the things I most looked forward to in England was getting away from those dinner menus in French and Portuguese that I wrestled with for two weeks in Lisbon.

And now that I'm in London, where people speak English, I find that practically all the menus, even in medium-price restaurants, are in French.

It burns me up. And to make it worse, most of the waitresses can't read French, so half the time I can't tell what they've got to eat.

Just before leaving America I bought a corduroy coat, a sporty one with leather buttons. Well, the other day I sent it out to be cleaned and when it came back this is the way it was described on the cleaner's slip: "Gent's cream corded velvet jacket."

I don't know whether I'll ever have the heart to wear it again or not.

There are about 60 American newspapermen here, including the staffs of the three press associations,

and they form a sort of small town. Everybody knows everybody else. And how the word gets around!

Grapevine Works Fast in London

On my first day here I met a dozen or more newspaper people, and almost without exception they said, when I was introduced, "Yes, I heard you came in last night." The grapevine works fast.

Quite a few of the American newspapermen have left in recent days, some headed for Cairo to cover the war in Africa, but quite a number headed home to the States for a few weeks' rest from the bombs.

Most of these hoped originally to be home for Christmas, but transportation is so difficult and delays are so long that most of them were either still here or between home and New York for the holidays.

There is one ironic thing about these vacation trips home: the men can't take their wives along. For the State Department wouldn't let the wives come back again once they had landed in the States.

In order to see it out for the duration alongside their husbands, the poor wives have to stay right here while their husbands run home to America.

The American correspondents, I think, are a grand bunch of people. Most of them are old-timers, with a decade or more of experience in Europe. I feel like a mental child beside them. Yet almost without exception they are friendly and helpful.

There is one thing almost nobody stands higher than my one old friend in London, Ben Robertson of PM, who is now back home on leave.

Ben had lived in London before. This time he has been here since the fall of France.

He seems to know everybody and everything, and he is constantly being invited to dinner by people whose names make me tremble.

Ernie Doesn't Need an Invasion

He has been through some pretty terrible stuff. He has been machine-gunned in fields. He has sat on the cliffs of Dover and seen German planes fall in flames almost at his feet.

A room across the hall from his was blown up a few days before I arrived.

He told me his entire outlook on life had changed. He feels that nothing can hurt him now and that never again can he be afraid of anything.

Ben hopes to be back in London in March. He thinks the invasion attempt is still coming, and he wants to be here for it. I have been him a pound he misses it.

I sure hope I lose, for if he misses the invasion then I will get it. And if there is one thing I don't need right now it's to be invaded.

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NO OFFICE BOY,  
LABOR IS TOLD  
BY SCHRICKER

Jedges Fair Play as C. I. O. Leaders Adopt 25-Point Program.

With Republican House and Senate leaders seated at his side, Governor-elect Henry F. Schricker yesterday told 1000 C. I. O. leaders he was sure they wanted a "Governor and not an office boy" in the State House.

The speech was his first public reply to the C. I. O. "decentralization" program since it was introduced in the House of Representatives Friday.

In its present form, the Republican program would strip Mr. Schricker of much of his power and give Lieut.-Gov. Charles Dawson the bulk of the executive authority.

The labor meeting, held in the Claypool Hotel, was the State Legislative Conference of the C. I. O. and Labor's Non-Partisan League, which adopted a 25-point legislative program.

Dawson at Meeting

The Republican leaders who shared the speakers' platform with Mr. Schricker were Mr. Dawson, Senator William Jenner, majority floor leader of the upper House; Rep. Frank T. Mills (R, Campbellburg), House majority floor leader; and Senator Edward J. Green of Indianapolis.

"I do not crave power," Mr. Schricker said. "I never was a pugilist. Political power is the last thing I'm thinking of. I want to discharge the duties of Governor honestly, uprightly and without fear."

"When you come to the State House and walk in the Governor's office, you don't want to see Henry Schricker. You want to see an individual commissioned to do a job."

"And you don't want to see an office boy."

Mr. Schricker also warned against tampering with the State labor conciliation setup.

"Government should be impartial and fair," he said.

Urges Conciliation

"All misunderstandings (between industry and labor) should be solved around the council table. In any dispute, both parties should gather as soon as possible in conference. They should meet as men and not as enemies."

Under the G. O. "Decentralization Bill," the Division of Labor would be placed under a three-man board headed by Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Schricker said he was anxious to work with the Legislature.

"Because we are of opposite political parties, our service to the people should not be hampered," he said. "After all, we both serve the same people."

Mr. Dawson made a brief talk preceding Mr. Schricker's address.

Tries to Be Fair

"I want to assure you that your representatives will receive every consideration," he said. "In the selection of committees, I have tried to be as fair as possible."

"Selecting a labor committee was one of the hardest tasks of all. I don't know whether it is going to be to your liking or not. The best I can do is to give representation to everyone."

The labor program adopted by the conference delegates includes:

1. Liberalization of the Unemployment Compensation Act to include shorter waiting period; increased benefits; longer period of payments; elimination of merit rating and present labor-disputes clauses, extension to include employers of one or more.

Ask Primary Extension

2. Liberalization of the Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Disease Acts, with provision for public councilor.

3. State operated industrial insurance fund for Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Disease Acts.

4. A state labor relations act to protect Indiana workers in Intra-State Commerce.

5. A state wage-hour law.

6. A state-wide primary election for all elective offices.

7. Income tax based on ability to pay.

8. Repeal of the garnishee law.

9. More adequate mine safety laws.

10. Retention of the full crew law for protection of railroad workers and the public.

11. Adequate relief and WPA for those not employed by private industry.

## This Story's Hanging in the Air



Four persons were in this car, none was hurt.

Car climbs pole, surprises driver and three passengers.

That briefly is what happened when Morris Jeffries of Rural Route 1, Fairland, Ind., lost control of the car he was driving to day on Road 29 about a mile and one-half east of New Bethel.

Mr. Jeffries said the auto swerved into a small pond, and then glanced off to the telephone pole. Phone wires were cut, and it was necessary to call the Shelby County Sheriff, who notified the Marion County Sheriff.

Three other persons were in the car. The front end was 10 feet off the ground. When deputies left, Mr. Jeffries and his passengers were waiting for a wrecker.

May Enter Private Law Practice in New York City.

By CHARLES T. LUCEY  
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Thomas G. Corcoran, the "Tommy Cork" who was favored by the New Deal and feared by its opponents—has told his friends that he expects to leave Washington to enter law practice in New York, according to reports.

Some other officials confirm the view that Mr. Corcoran no longer is to be with the Government—but they put it in somewhat more blunt language.

Mr. Corcoran resigned months ago as special counsel to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to join the Norris-La Guardia organization working for President Roosevelt's re-election. He did not return to that Government post after the election, and although telephone calls are taken for him at the RFO and passed on to him, he no longer draws his \$10,000 salary there.

Might Be Valuable

Recent reports have associated Mr. Corcoran with a job somewhere in the vast defense organization, perhaps at the War Department. But a high official of that department, with whom he conferred a day or so ago, said today that had not been discussed.

This official did not close the door on the possibility, however, and suggested that a map of Mr. Corcoran's ability would be valuable in the defense organization.

Others of Mr. Corcoran's friends, however, he added that he understood Tommy wished to get out of the Government and practice law.

Emphasis on defense in the last six months has switched the spotlight off such top New Dealers as Mr. Corcoran, Ben Cohen, his New Deal team partner, Secretary Ickes and others who were credited with master-minding so many of Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policies.

Awaits Inauguration

The executor of many major policies of the New Deal in his years of close association with the President, Mr. Corcoran is said to have discussed his leave-taking with Mr. Roosevelt. The President has urged him to remain here, it is said, but whether any definite job was proposed is unknown.

Mr. Corcoran's friends say that he probably will announce his decision shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's third inauguration, seven days hence.

If Mr. Corcoran does go into law practice, two possibilities are suggested. One is a partnership with Mr. Cohen, often the creator of high New Deal policy—which Mr. Corcoran suited to action. The other is a return to the firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachry & Parlin, with which he formerly was associated.

SOYBEAN SOCIETY TOPIC

The Indiana Section of the American Chemical Society will meet at 8 p. m., Jan. 24, at the Hotel Severin. Dr. Henry R. Kraybill, Scientific Advisor to the U. S. Trust Co., will speak on "The Chemistry and Utilization of the Soybean."

Lucille Clapper, 15, discovered the blaze in the attic of the Clapper home. She and her mother awakened three Clapper children, Harry, 12, Loren, 10, and Victor, 9, and they snatched up their clothes and fled. Three other Clapper children were not at home, law, live. John Cameron awakened his son, whose wife was bruised when she tripped and fell on the stairs.

Total damage was estimated at \$900.

Girl's Alarm Routs Three Families in East Side Fire

Fire discovered by a 15-year-old girl forced three East Side families to flee their homes last night.

SIX ARRESTED,  
SEVEN HURT IN  
STRIKE BATTLE

5 Saginaw Police, 2 U. A. W. Pickets Hurt; Gas, Clubs Weapons.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 13 (U. P.).—Seven men including five policemen were injured today in officers battled with tear gas against workers who went on strike at the Wilcox-Rich division of the Eaton Manufacturing Co.

Six men, members of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), who ordered the strike at the Saginaw plant as well as at all other divisions of the company, were arrested. The local plant makes vital airplane parts and four of the Eaton plants are engaged in national defense production.

390 Workers Across Street

While an estimated 300 worker on the morning shift waited across the street behind a seven-foot wire fence, 50 police battled approximately 250 pickets arrayed before the one main gate to the plant in downtown Saginaw. Tear gas sickening gas was fired repeatedly into the ranks of the pickets by they did not disperse. Some of them hurled the gas missiles back into the police line.

Sporadic fighting continued for two hours. Pickets armed with the police to open a path through the gate and at mid-morning further effort to crack the picket line was being made, pending arrival of reserves. It was reported that state police had begun summoned.

Charge Agreement Broken

Union representatives said the walkout was ordered because the company failed to abide by a recent agreement by which a previous strike at the Saginaw plant was settled and strikes at the other plants averted.

The Saginaw plant has a collective bargaining contract with the A. F. of L. Automobile Workers Union, and the dispute was precipitated by claims of the U. A. W. C. I. O. to more than 50 per cent membership.

Science Gets a New Microscope

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (U. P.).—The RCA electron microscope, which opened to research scientists a new world of hitherto invisible beings, has been perfected to the point where it is available for use in medical and chemical laboratories, and in national defense, it was announced recently.

James Hillier of the RCA Research Laboratories, co-developer of the new instrument, told a convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers that the electron microscope had been reduced one-half in size and cost and perfected so that any competent laboratory worker can operate it.

The electron microscope magnifies objects 100,000 times and brings into view viruses and bacteria which heretofore were invisible because they are smaller than the wavelength of light itself.

FIRST AIDERS CLUB TO HEAR OF HEART

The First Aiders Club, composed of persons who have passed American Red Cross first aid examinations with a score of 85 or better will meet at 7:30 p. m. today at the Indiana World War Memorial.

Members will hear J. C. Nelson, anatomy instructor at George Washington High School, speak on "The Heart and the Circulatory System."

Now boasting 28 members, the club will celebrate its first birthday in March. Activities during 1940 included contributions to the American Red Cross and additional gifts of surgical dressings.

Mrs. Paul Jackson will be in charge of the program and Mrs. R. E. Conner, club president, will preside at a business meeting.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1—Does the light from the moon ever produce rainbows at night?

2—In which National Park is the nation's Christmas tree located?

3—Was the Declaration of Independence written by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, or Thomas Jefferson?

4—Which queen of England was called the "Virgin Queen?"

5—Who was called the Great Expounder of the Constitution?

6—Is glass, paraffin or rubber, the best insulator for electricity?

7—What were the dying words of Napoleon Bonaparte?

8—How many United States Senators does each state have?

Answers

1—Yes.

2—Grand Canyon.

3—Thomas Jefferson.

4—Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII.

5—Daniel Webster.

6—Paraffin.

7—"Tete d'Arme" (Head of the Army).

8—Two.

## Inside Indianapolis (And "Our Town")

NORMAN GREEN, who is appearing in the Civic Theater's "Two on an Island," went through one of those frightening coincidences the other day.

In the play Norman is a theatrical producer who is pestered by a never-ending stream of aspirants. One of the more memorable is the character of an old Viennese actor. In the course of the interview on the stage Mr. Green says:

"Yes, I know. You acted for 18 years with the Burg Theater. You speak Spanish, English, German, Portuguese and Esperanto. You can play anything in the theater and you want a job in the theater—anything, acting, directing, stage managing or ushering—just so it's working in the theater."

Well, the other day a visitor came in to see Mr. Green. A refugee from the Nazis; he had acted for four years at the Burg Theater in Vienna, he spoke English, German, Spanish and French and he wanted some sort of job in the theater—acting, directing, stage managing, even ushering—just so long as it was in the theater.

Still a little dazed, Mr. Green is trying to find the Viennese a job somewhere at the Civic.

A Little Dog Sense

THE OWNER OF the filling station at Traders' Point has a self-preserving dog who knows what self-preservation is all about. That particular section of highway, you know, is a veritable

speedway and all the other dogs he's had have fallen victims to cars.

His newest though, a little black fellow, discovered a drainage pipe running under the road and uses it as his own private subway. He never crosses the surface of the highway.

The drainage pipe just fits him. Matter of fact, he has to duck his head a little to get in, but he doesn't mind this slight inconvenience because when larger dogs in the neighborhood light out after him he ducks right in, leaving the bigger dogs stymied outside the pipe.

It's so safe, he even keeps his bones in there.

\$1,000,000 Too Much

WE KNOW A YOUNG woman whose heart missed several beats Saturday morning when she received her weekly check. It called for just one million dollars too much. By the time she got her breath back, the check-writing machine had made a mistake. . . . The word is that if everyone served the kind of sandwiches Mrs. Roy Coats (League of Women Voters) does, they'd have no trouble packing the house for a meeting. . . . Add interesting hobbies: Miss Lois Zimmerman, of the Broadway Branch Library, who carves beautifully in soap. . . . The ASCAP-BMI business has had its effects on the local Children's Hour broadcast (Block's). The youngsters are all equipped with ASCAP tunes and they're hild to plead for days until they learn the new BMI tunes. . . . That's about no complimentary tickets for Golden Gloves is the solid truth. Everything for charity, nothing for the games.

A Convenient Red Herring

It will be recalled that while Mr. Roosevelt is quite fast on the trigger in asking that new power be given him, he is cautious about transferring any of his power. When it came to delegating power to the Defense Commission, Mr. Roosevelt dealt it out in dribs and drabs with much reluctance. When the Federal Reserve Board recently proposed repealing Presidential power to devalue the dollar, Mr. Roosevelt was too busy to hear. When he is proposing to take power from Congress, Mr. Roosevelt is all eager for quick action. When it is for him to yield up some power, then the matter must be weighed very deliberately.

The ploy of it is that Mr. Roosevelt, by his method now, is dividing the country again, aggravating the fears, provoking resistance, inviting the injection of the broader issue of dictatorship and democratic control. In short, he is encouraging everything except aid to Britain, which is of such vital importance to the defense of the United States. The objective was well sold throughout the country. Public sentiment was moving in his direction. Now he has thrown it into confusion and diverted attention to the dictatorship issue—and of all things, just as he is about to be inaugurated for his third term.

The situation never needed the deft touch of leadership as it does now. Yet Mr. Roosevelt went at it with a meat ax. He has given all of those who for various reasons want to frustrate his policy of aid to Britain, just the red herring they have been hoping for.

Methods Are Important

Mr. Roosevelt's exclusion of Republicans is the more to be regretted because in the "blank check" bill Congress is being asked to surrender practically its entire responsibility over defense and the use to which it is to be put. The measure transfers enormous power from Congress to the President, and if this is justified on the ground of emergency, that is all the more reason why both parties in Congress should be given opportunity to participate in the conferences.

Mr. Roosevelt is inclined to brush aside such objections as being petty arguments over method. But methods are important now in such affairs as this

which involve the whole future course of the nation. The difference between democracy and dictatorship is one of method. This is not simply a plea for giving obstructionists more rope. In fact Mr. Roosevelt is only encouraging obstructionists by his tactics. He is doing just what every Roosevelt-hater predicted would happen in a third term.

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