

HI-Y MINSTREL SLATED FRIDAY

Annual Show Will Be Presented In Auditorium Of New Hanover High School

The twenty-seventh annual HI-Y Minstrel will be presented in the auditorium of New Hanover High school Friday night, May 2, at 8:15 o'clock.

This year's edition gives promise of being one of the best shows ever given by the organization. It is sponsored by the Alpha and Minora chapters and the Senior chapters of the Girls' HI-Y.

Charlie Taylor is directing the boys in their Thesplan efforts. Endmen will be Morris Daniels, Lehman Greene, Kenneth Davis, William Jones, Bill Bowen, Bryant Marshall.

Jerrold Robinson will do the announcing and Bobby Smith will act as interlocutor.

TAXES WILL TAKE QUARTER OF U. S. INCOME NEXT YEAR

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Over three major networks will launch the national defense savings program. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Postmaster General Walker also will speak.

On Thursday, defense stamps and savings bonds will go on sale at 16,000 post offices, thousands of banks and other agencies.

Congress members dealing with tax legislation said they believed the public was ready to accept the heavier tax burden. Most indicated, however, a disposition to await reaction to various alternative tax suggestions before deciding how the money should be raised.

First public hearings on the treasury's proposals are to be held Monday.

Under treasury claims, about \$7,500,000,000 would be raised from income taxes, old and new. It proposes higher levies also on whiskey, tobacco, and a host of other commodities, both luxuries and necessities.

The treasury has set no overall goal of the amount to be raised from sale of defense bonds and stamps to the public. Officials indicated, however, that they hoped to sell about \$500,000,000 worth a month.

BRITISH RUSH TO PROTECT SUEZ AREA

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Transit and exits to the Mediterranean, east and west.

Conclusion of the Greek campaign—of which there were today only slim accounts dealing with gallantry of the British rear guard—is expected to release additional forces of both the army and navy for defense of Egypt from a German thrust toward the Suez Canal.

The British still expressed hope that Turkey would stand firm against any Axis drive southeast from the Balkans, but they noted the dangers in the German occupation of Samothrace and Lemnos.

In the most important battle of all—that of the Atlantic—the British reported they were making some progress in reducing their ship losses, although they predicted increased attacks as the weather improves.

Reliable observers speculated that the United States patrols announced by President Roosevelt would help insure fairly safe conduct for supply ships in the western half of the Atlantic and would free many British warships for service on the more perilous seas around Britain.

THREAT OF G. M. WALKOUT LIFTED

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think there is every hope that they will still get together."

The administration's policy he said, would be to give the miners and operators "every opportunity" to reach an agreement.

Late in the day, the board announced a formula for settling a strike at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of the American Car and Foundry Company—which has a \$6,000,000 contract for shell parts—and said it had "an understanding" that the procedure would be accepted.

Included in the proposal was the disbanding of picket lines immediately; reemployment of workers at work as of April 15 without discrimination as soon as jobs are available; and an investigation by the National Labor Board of any charges.

An AFL and CIO union are involved in the dispute which concerns union recognition.

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Held After Holdup Attempt



Joseph Kress, alias Joseph Benson (left), manacled to a detective, is led to police headquarters after frustrated holdup attempt at the New York Athletic club. He was captured after a furious chase, while his holdup pal, cornered, shot himself to death. The gangsters were attempting to rob Bookmaker Frank Erickson.

AMERICAS WILL TAKE FOREIGN SHIPS IN PORTS

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mittee, which met today with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles presiding, it quickly won unanimous approval.

The recommendations will be transmitted to the 21 governments. Three points were embraced in the proposal:

(1) That the governments declare that foreign vessels immobilized by the war in their ports are subject to seizure under international law and may be utilized through agreement with their owners or under the right of each government to take control of the vessels "as they may deem it convenient to satisfy their own requirements."

(2) That adequate compensation be paid to the owners of the ships, in accordance with international law and the national legislations of each country.

(3) That the nations "reaffirm their full right to navigation and international trade."

Although the proposal did not differentiate between ships of various nationalities, there appeared to be a question whether the French ships in ports of both the United States and Latin America would be seized. Gaston Henry-Haye, the French ambassador, said recently after a talk with Welles that seizure of the ships was not contemplated.

WEATHER

(Continued From Page One)

WASHINGTON, April 26. — (AP) — Weather bureau records of temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., in the principal cotton growing areas and elsewhere:

Table with columns for location, High, Low, Precipitation. Locations include Alpena, Asheville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Duluth, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Havana, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Key West, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Meridian, Miami, Minn.-St. Paul, Mobile, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Richmond, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Savannah, Tampa, Vicksburg, and Wilmington.

N. C. First In Dixie In Negroes Covered By Old-Age Insurance

WASHINGTON, April 26. — (AP) — North Carolina ranks first among 12 southern states in the number of negroes covered by old-age insurance. Of the 1,183,000 negroes who received taxable wages qualifying them for inclusion in the program, 142,700 lived in North Carolina and 135,400 lived in Georgia, which ranked second. This was disclosed in a study by Charles L. Franklin of the analysis division of the bureau of old-age and survivors insurance. The number of negroes covered in the other 10 states were: Virginia, 119,200; Alabama, 118,300; Louisiana, 118,600; Florida, 112,500; Arkansas, 64,600; Kentucky, 41,300; Maryland, 44,500; Mississippi, 82,200; South Carolina, 73,500; and Tennessee, 84,200.

The District of Columbia, also included in the study, had 45,300. Franklin reported the average wage for these negroes was only \$383 in 1938, representing 23 per cent of all workers covered by old-age insurance in those areas, their total taxable wages for that year was \$372,000,000. Alabama was first in the total amount of taxable wages with \$42,500,000; Virginia second at \$41,300,000, and North Carolina next with \$40,900,000. Franklin noted that only 31 per cent of the southern negroes were covered by the program, most of the exclusions result from the exemption of agricultural and domestic workers, he explained.

GARAND RIFLES PROVE SUPERIOR

Controversial 'M-1' Throws More Lead Than Any Other Rifle

BY PAUL HARRISON

NEA Service Staff Correspondent FORT BENNING, Ga. — A soldier's rifle is a personal and vital arm. Especially for a U. S. soldier, it is a symbol of his national heritage—of wars and wildernesses won. At least it should be. Military leaders know it would be a bad thing if men lacked pride and faith in their rifles, and there were some misgivings about replacing the simple and reliable Springfield (Model 1903) with the more intricate and frankly less dependable Garand, a semi-automatic.

But nobody was quite prepared for the hullabaloo that arose about a year ago and which has been fanned again by publication of unfavorable excerpts from a report of competitive tests made by the Marine Corps.

Visiting camps in the south, this reporter heard selectees and National Guardsmen, who had not fired the Garand, wondering whether Washington bureaucracy was about to hand them an inferior weapon. They said they had seen no answers to criticisms they had read.

Here at Fort Benning, home of the Infantry School for Officers and of the policy-shaping Infantry Board, are all the answers about the new primary arm of our fighting forces. They're not exactly official, but you could call them authoritative, because the officer interviewed is Col. T. S. Wessles, rifle instructor at the Infantry School, test officer during part of the Garand's 15-year development, and an exceptional marksman who several times has gone to the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, O.

SHOOTS MORE EASILY THAN SPRINGFIELD Sitting in his office, Colonel Wessles rapidly took apart a Garand (now known as the M1, meaning Model One) and explained how it works. This is the main idea: About two inches from the end of the barrel, and at a right angle to it, is a hole smaller than the lead in a pencil. Part of the expanding gas which is driving the bullet goes through this vent, whams in a tiny piston, which in turn pushes back the breech mechanism, ejects the old shell and puts in a new one as it closes. All quick-like-a-mouse. The rifleman doesn't have to work a lever or bolt; he just aims and squeezes the trigger.

The reason the Army and Marine Corps adopted the M1 is that it can fire from two to three times as many aimed shots per minute as the Springfield. Every phase of modern warfare is a race for superior fire power, and no foreign nation has an infantry rifle that can throw anything like the amount of lead that the Garand does. Down to the last screw and spring, the Garand has 71 parts, the Springfield 94. But Colonel Wessles said there are more important parts in the M1, and that it really is more complicated. Hence it is somewhat less reliable. "But you just can't get the same standard of absolute dependability in a semi-automatic that's possible in one you operate by hand," he added.

He probably was thinking of tests by the Marine Corps board in which guns were doused in goey mud, dragged through sand and sprayed with salt water. The Springfield still could be fired. The Garand, with more intricate parts and closer tolerances, often jammed. Regarding actual breakage of parts, though, the officer declared that ordnance mechanics on the range are no busier making repairs than they were when the famed Springfield was used.

The front end of the Garand recently has been altered slightly to avoid a wabbling flip that was given to the tails of bullets as they passed the gas vent. The M1 is about as accurate as the Springfield and was especially commended for accuracy by the sharpshooting Marines. There is no trouble with fouling, Col. Nel

He was last heard here a month ago as a soloist with the New York Philharmonic orchestra. A native of Vienna, Kreisler became gloomy over the future of Austria after the rise of the Nazis, and changed to French citizenship two years ago. He remarked in an interview last fall: "It seems that now I am living from day to day, from hour to hour."

United States mints, during the past fiscal year, have manufactured and delivered to banks more than 180,000,000 new nickels.

21 Years 22 Planes



PILOT ERIC LOCK Pilot Officer Eric Lock is only 21 years old, but already has 22 Nazi planes officially to his credit. The young RAF fighter pilot is the youngest to receive the Distinguished Service Order of this war. In addition, he has received the Distinguished Flying Cross and a bar to the latter.

Back to Britain for More Pictures



Marcel Wallenstein, manager of Planet News, which supplies European pictures to NEA Service and this newspaper, boards clipper for return to London after short stay in New York.

Wessles said that in a test of the new front end, a rifle was fired 200 times without cleaning. Naturally, the fast-shooting hand weapon gets hot during sustained fire. The colonel said he has shot the Garand until the wood around the barrel burst into flames, but it kept on working all right.

THE GARAND'S ADVANTAGES

He named some specific advantages: 1. The M1 uses a clip of eight rounds instead of the Springfield's five. At the last shot, the clip is ejected with a resonant bong.

2. The M1 is easy to take apart and clean in the field.

3. The sights are in every way stronger and superior. Adjustment is closer and easier. Elevation and windage are changed by thumb screws that click, and each click represented one inch to each 100 yards of range.

4. The trigger stays in adjustment better than the Springfield's.

5. The shell ejector is sturdier, surer than the Springfield's.

6. A rifleman can conceal himself better with the Garand because he doesn't have to raise a hand above the level of the barrel to operate a bolt.

7. The Garand has about one-third less recoil. Performance of the M1 in the hands of troops should settle the controversy about it, but the Army has no official statistics so far. At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., I was told that more than 90 per cent of selectees and other recruits were qualifying as marksmen or better with the Garand. That is a proportion previously undreamed of.

EASY TO HANDLE IN RAPID FIRE

When we went out on a range to shoot a Garand I soon learned its advantages in rapid fire, which is the part of the record course which used to ruin the scores of most novices who shot the Springfield.

With the old rifle, you were supposed to shoot 10 times in a minute at 200 yards. The new rifle, for the Garand, is 16 shots a minute. Colonel Wessles, though, began by loading and firing four clips of 32 shots in 60 seconds, and scored 15 of a possible 160. At any slower rate of fire, he seemed never to miss. My best target was 15 bulls-eyes and one in the adjoining 4-eyes—two clips fired in 44 seconds. As one who used to like to shoot the Springfield, I was especially impressed with the Garand's soft recoil and the way it kicks straight back with very little wavering of the sights from the target.

Presently Lt. Col. G. A. Piffin and his son came by. George Piffin is a normal-sized 13-year-old who never had fired a .30 caliber rifle. He lay down and, with one clip at slow fire, plunked off six bull's-eyes and two 4's. Some other visitors were Lt. and Mrs. C. E. Wolfe. She wasn't dressed for the muddy firing line, but she stood up and blazed away with the .30-pound rifle and didn't mind the recoil. Incidentally, having heard various Army men pronounce "Garand" in every possible way, I asked Colonel Wessles, who knows the inventor. Proper pronunciation is with a hard "G" as in the first syllable of "garage," and with the accent on the "and."

The average circus elephant's daily rations include 125 pounds of hay, one-half bushel of oats, seven pounds of bran, and about 50 gallons of water.

CONSERVATION BOARD NAMED BY BROUGHTON

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Carl Hudson of Morganton and Dr. Paul E. Jones of Farmville.

Mineral and water resources—Carroll P. Rogers of Tryon and Harry Bailey of Spruce Pine.

Forestry and parks—W. J. Dantoft of Asheville, K. Clyde Council

of Wananish and Charles H. Jenkins of Aulander.

State advertising—Martin and Josh L. Horne, Jr., of Rocky Mount. Commerce and industry—Irving Hall of Raleigh, Richard Tufts of Pinehurst and Oscar Breece of Fayetteville.

Hampton, Doughton, Martin and Horne were the only board members reappointed. Other members of the old board were Coleman Roberts of

Raleigh, James L. McNair of Laurinburg, J. J. Stone of Greensboro, Everett I. Bugg of Durham, Thurmond Chatham of Winston-Salem, Charles E. Ray, Jr., of Waynesville, and Walter Lambeth of Charlotte. Broughton said that on the new board mineral interests of the state would be represented for the first time. No more buffalo nickels are being minted.

Advertisement for Efird's 20th Anniversary Special Values! featuring 7-WAY LAMPS for \$3.99 and CURTAINS for 97c. Includes Efird's Department Store logo and address: 5th Floor, Front and Grace Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Large advertisement for Baby's Everything for BABY, featuring infant dresses, gowns, slippers, and nursery furniture. Includes Efird's Department Store logo and address: Front and Grace Streets, Wilmington, N. C.