

### U. S. Army Makes Mobility Keynote Of 1937 Program

#### To Replace Outmoded World War Equipment With Lighter Instruments

#### Mechanized Units

#### Add Speedier Tanks, Armored Cars, Motorized Cavalry, Radio Units

proportion bill; and one of the eight companies of medium tanks for the other regiment has been supplied.

Scout cars for 13 cavalry platoons have been provided and one of the seven armored car troops for the cavalry has been organized and equipped.

Each of the 15 tank companies in the National Guard also has been provided with one tank, and provision made to supply each with one more. Two more tanks for each National Guard unit are needed, however, officers said, to provide the necessary training.

The 1937 appropriations carried funds for armored cars, combat cars, machine gun carriers and radio for one-half regiment of mechanized cavalry, making the program three-quarters complete.

A detailed program for the army's motorization, has been worked out to provide automotive transportation for every arm and service where it has been proved advantageous.

An estimated 7,000 trucks, tractors, cars and motorcycles for the regular army and 5,000 for the National Guard are needed from the \$1,000,000 provided this year. Approximately 725 vehicles were added to the 13,000 the regulars now have in use.

The infantry's chief requirement, according to the rearming program, is a new semi-automatic rifle—to replace the Springfield—for each of the army's 45,000 riflemen. The new guns shoot faster, hit harder, and are more satisfactory generally than the old-fashioned rifles now carried, but they also are expensive.

Toward the objective of 45,000 the army now has only 3,450 and has requested funds for manufacture of a similar number to arm selected units for training purposes.

At present there also is only one master set of gauges, dies and jigs for manufacture of the new rifles at the Ordnance Arsenal. The army will ask for funds to provide that expensive equipment.

Modernization of World War artillery, incorporating the newest developments and improvements, and adoption of new weapons provides the artillery branch's major problem.

The general staff, in its program, recommended the modernization of all field pieces of the regular army and National Guard

for high speed towage and increased flexibility of fire.

This year Congress provided \$665,000 for modifications in 14 batteries of 75 mm. guns to permit motor traction, longer range and greater traverse, and for 1937 appropriation funds were asked to modernize 14 more batteries, leaving 17 still to be improved.

Since the World War 75 mm. howitzers have grown in favor and the army has secured five batteries. The general staff has recommended 41 more batteries.

To permit batteries of 155 mm. howitzers to be moved by motors instead of horses the artillery is installing adapters on the last of its 16 batteries of that type gun.

A major improvement in anti-aircraft defense has been the development of searchlights, sound detector and gun units. Two of the army's anti-aircraft regiments are supplied with the new equipment, and \$623,000 was requested to equip one more regiment. The three others are scheduled to be equipped in the future.

The general staff's five year program envisaged a gradual accumulation of ammunition in essential calibers to meet the needs of the army and National Guard for 37 days in active operations. By that time their figure production will begin to come.

Reserve ammunition—along with new and more weapons of less essential need—remains an accomplishment of the future.

### U. S. Prepared To Increase Pacific Fortified Bases

#### Expiration Of Treaty Limiting Fortifications Causes General Concern

#### Fear Japanese

#### United States Favors Retention Of Status Quo: Will Arm If Necessary

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has served notice that the United States is prepared to match any nation in fortifying the Pacific. The Washington naval treaty covering the building of naval bases in the Pacific expires this year, and considerable apprehension has been felt about the possibility of greater activity by Japan in that region.

In a declaration interpreted by many observers as an indirect warning to Japan not to disturb the Pacific "status quo," the Naval Secretary told his regular press conference:

"Fortifications are intended to answer fortifications. One menace must be met by another menace."

His statement was made while the state department studied a communication from the British government proposing an extension of the treaty pledge of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan not to build new fortifications or naval bases in certain of their Pacific possessions.

Note Sent To Japan

The main proposal was sent by the British office to Japan.

In London, diplomatic quarters said Britain's move was prompted by uneasiness lest a competitive race to fortify Pacific insular naval bases develop from the approaching termination of the Washington treaty. The view was expressed that England sought to check Japanese strengthening of bases on the Gulf of Tartary.

State department officials, in the absence of Secretary Hull, declined to discuss the probable contents of the American answer to the British proposal.

Secretary Swanson's declaration was generally accepted, however, as the navy's attitude that if Japan inaugurates a program of fortification of the north Pacific islands under her control, the United States must do likewise.

"We'll have to wait and see what happens," Swanson said.

Wait For Congress

He added that even if the United States felt obliged to strengthen its own outlying fortifications, nothing could be done until after the expiration of the treaty and Congress authorized funds for such work.

There were indications, however, that prevailing opinion in both State and Navy departments favored a renewal of the status quo pledge if the three nations could reach an agreement.

Since Japan renounced the Washington naval treaty almost two years ago, thus bringing about automatic termination of fleet limitation at the close of this year, there has been considerable uncertainty in both Washington and London over the Japanese intention with respect to the fortification provision of the pact.

Article 19 of that accord, signed at the Washington arms conference in 1922, embodied a pledge on the part of the three governments to preserve the then existing status of fortifications and naval bases in their respective Pacific territories.

### Regular Drinkers Suffer Less Than Periodic Drunks

#### Medical Authority Deplores Tendency Toward Drinking Hard Liquor

People who drink for a period and then go on the water wagon for a spell suffer more than regular drinkers, asserts a Chicago medical authority, Dr. Joseph A. Capps, professor of medicine at the University of Chicago. The irregular drinker is apt to develop loss of will power and confidence in himself which may eventually lead up to a mental breakdown, while the chronic tippler is more prone to fall a victim to organic maladies such as cirrhosis of the liver.

These terrors are not so prone to dog the chronic tippler, who instead invites cirrhosis of the liver as the price for his indulgence, said Dr. Capps.

More Difficult

"Strangely enough, it seems easy for the steady drinker to stop drinking entirely," he declared. "Periodic drinkers are much more difficult to cure."

The doctor, an internal medicine authority, made it plain, however, that he did not advocate anyone becoming a steady drinker, as he criticized sharply the nation's drinking habit.

"Our danger is that we're becoming a nation of hard liquor drinkers. Over a period of years, this is going to mean a decline in the health and mental integrity of our country," he declared.

"The effect of drinking on our young people is to break down both their moral and morale. It also is making our highways more dangerous. There is nothing that I know of that can defend the use of liquor by young people."

"What we need is moderation. The modern generation is going in for excesses."

"If young people must drink, the sensible thing is to use mild drinks (beer and wines) and keep away from hard liquor."

However, drinking may play a legitimate part in the lives of persons beyond middle age, the doctor said.

"Work recently done by a Boston

### N. C. State College In Agricultural Fair During Week

#### College Station, Raleigh, Oct. 12—Heralded as the highest and best in history, the North Carolina State College Agricultural Fair made its how to State fair visitors.

Planned by students in the School of Agriculture, the exhibits will be housed in the newly rebuilt east wing of the main exhibit hall. This section of the hall was destroyed by fire during fair week in 1936, and many of the students' valuable displays were lost in the blaze.

The central theme around which the ten departments will base their exhibits is the way in which different departments of forestry and agriculture may be combined to benefit the farmer.

The student fair, held annually by the State College School of Agriculture, is a direct outgrowth of the old corn show which came into existence at the institution in 1913.

Established by Prof. C. L. Newman, then head of the department of corn crops, the corn show was held on the campus each year until 1928 when, at the suggestion of M. E. Sherwin, it was formed into a fair association and consolidated with the N. C. State Fair.

Awards will be presented to the departments having the best exhibits. Last year the horticulture department captured first place, the forestry department was second, and the animal husbandry exhibits ranked third.

H. B. Hunter, Charlotte, is president of the Agricultural Fair this year. Directors of the various agricultural departments are as follows: engineering, W. E. Gardner, Durham; education, L. E. Overman, Raleigh; economics, H. G. Brown, Belcross; agronomy, L. W. Coates, Smithfield; animal husbandry, J. S. Holloman, Farmville; botany, J. L. Rabon, Chadbourn; forestry, F. L. Woodard, Hayes-

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### "GETTING HOT AND BOTHERED IS BAD FOR PEOPLE AND FOODS" declares the Candidate for COMMISSIONER OF HAPPINESS

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### Kansas Newspaper Claims Roosevelt To Carry Kansas

The Wichita (Kansas) Eagle recently carried the following display advertisement sponsored by citizens of Kansas who believe that President Roosevelt will carry Governor Landon's home state in the coming election:

Roosevelt will carry Kansas because his agricultural policy has been the most constructive in the history of the industry. Farmers of Kansas, faced with low prices and then drought, were on the verge of bankruptcy. Many stood to lose their homes. Roosevelt made it his first business to aid them, with the result that all have been given a new lease on life, their farms have been saved from foreclosure, and they can now see their way out of the black despair which enveloped them. Farmers of Kansas are for Roosevelt.

Because labor in Kansas is now employed. Roosevelt's various plans have put more men and women to work in Kansas than have been employed in years. Skilled and unskilled labor is now busy at living wages and with decent hours. Labor in Kansas is for Roosevelt.

Because business is better in Kansas. Small as well as large concerns are enjoying a volume of sales which insure a profit at the end of the year. Business is reaping the benefits of Roosevelt's constructive policies. Business in Kansas is largely for Roosevelt.

Because Roosevelt's bank policy, which makes the deposits of all banks secure, will bring the great leader many votes in the state. He has laid the foundation for a constructive social security plan, the benefits of which have denied Kansas because of the failure of Governor Landon to cooperate with the federal plan.

Because all walks of life in Kansas have benefited directly or indirectly from the many constructive and rehabilitation plans promulgated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. And Kansas, knowing this, will see to it that he gets a rousing majority in this state in November.

### Sea Island Fast Becoming Extinct In United States

College Station, Raleigh, Oct. 5.—Puerto Rico, the United States' Southern insular possession, may become a valuable domestic source of long-fibre Sea Island cotton in the opinion of C. W. McSwain, stationed by the federal Department of Agriculture at North Carolina State college's school of textiles.

Ten thousand bales of the valuable fibre, used in the manufacture of airplane fabrics, auto tire cords and fine dress goods, could be grown there annually, he concluded after a month-long survey of crop conditions and manufacturing possibilities on the island.

Now doing cooperative work with Dean Thomas Nelson's textile school in cotton utilization, McSwain, who is with the cotton marketing division of the Department of Agriculture, was loaned to the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration to carry out the investigation.

"There is a possibility of raising the finest types of Sea Island cotton in Puerto Rico," he said. "The small amount now grown there is superior to imported Egyptian cotton and any raised in the United States. Its fibre ranges in length from one and three-quarters to two inches."

Once grown extensively on islands off the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, Sea Island cotton has become almost extinct in the United States after fifteen unsuccessful years to eradicate the boll weevil which attacks it during the rainy season, McSwain explained. He said the plant is unmolested by the weevil in Puerto Rico.

### Great Deer Hunt Planned To Thin Out Excess Game

College Station, Raleigh, Oct. 5.—North Carolina game preserve the state department of conservation and development is planning a deer hunt which will put to shame anything seen in the United States since pioneer days.

J. D. Chalk, State Game and Inland Fisheries Commissioner, announced following a conference with U. S. Foresters that hunters would be called up to "remove" a surplus of some 1,000 bucks on Pisgah National Forest game refuge, in Western North Carolina.

The deer population of the refuge has grown to 7,000, he explained. There are facilities for only 6,000.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICIAN EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations for assistant actuarial mathematician, \$2,000 a year, and junior actuarial mathematician, \$2,000 a year, in the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Social Security Board.

Applicants must have had certain specified education and/or experience.

All states except Massachusetts, South Dakota, Nebraska, Washington, Minnesota, Vermont, Colorado, Iowa, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia have received less than their quota of appointments in the apportioned departmental service at Washington, D. C.

Full information may be obtained from R. A. Briles, Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office in this city.

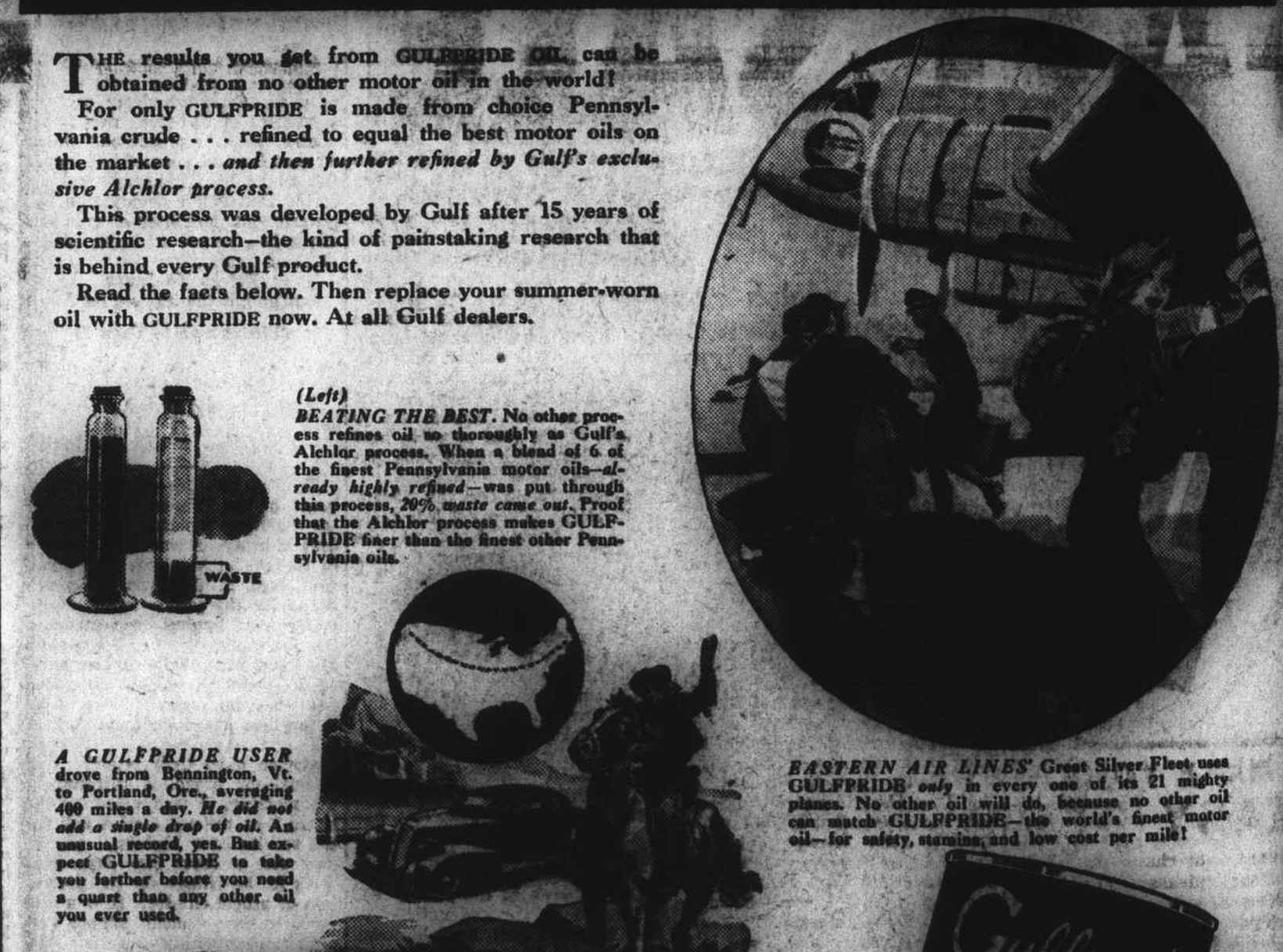
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