

# All British Empire Steps Up Outpour of Billions to Weld Chain of Armor for Lifelines

## Expenditure for Current Year Represents \$4 Per Capita in All Lands where the Union Jack Holds Sway

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG, Jr.  
LONDON (UP)—The British Empire, arming as never before in peace time to defend its vital lifelines if an emergency arises, is spending more than \$2,000,000,000 on war preparations during the current year. That sum represents an expenditure of approximately 16 shillings (\$4) for every man, woman and child in the British Empire which occupies one-fourth of the world's surface with a population exceeding one-fourth of the entire human race. Great Britain itself is pledged to an expenditure of \$1,715,000,000 on defense this year. That sum probably will be greatly exceeded as the arms drive gains impetus later in the year. The self-governing dominions are spending a further \$286,750,000 on their own defense.

Each dominion is responsible for the protection of its own immediate area. For decades to come, however, the major burden of the empire's defenses must be borne by the British navy. Although Australia and New Zealand, for example, each have small navies, an attack on either would draw the full might of the British fleet to their defense.

**India Second to Britain**  
Following are the sums being spent by each country of the empire on defense this year:

Great Britain	\$1,715,000,000
India	169,425,000
Australia	57,500,000
Canada	25,000,000
Eire	8,500,000
South Africa	8,320,000
New Zealand	8,000,000

India, budgeting to spend \$169,425,000 on defense, will pay more than all the other dominions together on war preparations. The Indian exchequer pays for the upkeep of 55,000 British troops permanently stationed there, as well as for an Indian army of 160,000. By far the greater part of India's defense costs is accounted for by the necessity for keeping a large permanent garrison stationed on the turbulent Northwest frontier. Scarcely a year passes without the need for sending a punitive expedition to the frontier.

**Indian Navy Enlarged**  
The cost of India's defense is increased this year by plans for mechanizing the British cavalry and infantry stationed in India and for mechanizing some Indian native units. At the same time India's coast defenses are being strengthened. The number of small coastal protection vessels of the Indian navy is being increased. Finally, a large explosives factory is being established to make India completely self-sufficient in munitions. Australia, watching anxiously the Far Eastern war almost at its doorstep, and fearful of what might be its fate in the event of war between Japan and the British empire, has launched a three-year rearmament plan to cost \$245,000,000. That will include expenditure of \$75,000,000 in the navy, \$57,000,000 on the army and \$63,500,000 on the air force.

The Australian navy now consists of three cruisers a flotilla of destroyers and a few sloops. Under the present program two of the cruisers will be modernized and three smaller vessels will be built. A 10-year program of destroyer building probably will be begun shortly.

**Seven Australian Divisions**  
The number of Australian first line warplanes is to be increased from 114 to 194. At the same time Australia is planning a field army of

seven divisions, sufficient to oppose possible enemy landing parties and stave off invasion until Great Britain could send forces to the defense.

New Zealand, in virtually the same strategic situation as Australia, is just beginning to overhaul its armaments. The defense budget of \$8,000,000 shows an increase of \$2,040,000 over last year. That is largely represented by purchases of warplanes from Great Britain. New Zealand also recently held joint naval maneuvers with the Australian fleet.

Canada, also with eyes anxiously turned toward the war clouds in the Far East, is hastening completion of defense works on the Pacific coast. The rearmament program includes provision for purchase of 55 planes for the permanent air force and 20 additional reserve planes. Two new destroyers will be bought from Great Britain, giving Canada a total of six destroyers, of which four will be stationed permanently on the Pacific coast.

Fortifications around the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, with secondary defenses at Victoria, B. C., are being hurried to completion. Huge concrete emplacements are being built and batteries erected on islands and headlands up and down the Pacific coast.

**South Africa Vital Link**  
With the possibility that a large proportion of Britain's trade with Far East and Australia might have to be diverted from the Mediterranean around Cape of Good Hope in war time, South Africa's defense has assumed vital importance for the whole empire. A vast new naval base is under construction at Simonstown, near Capetown. When completed it will have almost as great strategic importance as Singapore or Gibraltar.

South Africa's defense program for the next five years envisages the organization of an army of 94,000 first line troops, with 150,000 reserves, the creation of a mobile anti-tank force and an air force of 50 heavy bombing planes and from 250 to 300 interceptor planes.

Like all the dominions South Africa is organizing its forces purely on a home defense basis. Its chief immediate interests are the defense of Simonstown and Durban against possible attack.

Erie, situated on Great Britain's most vulnerable flank, is increasing its small army from 7,000 to 10,000. Under the Anglo-Eire agreement Great Britain is evacuating the three treaty ports of Lough, Swilly, Berehaven and Sobh. The Irish government will be responsible for their defense. Although there is a tacit understanding that Eire and Britain will co-operate closely in defense, it is understood that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera is planning the purchase of a few coastal defense vessels to provide Erie with a navy.

**OPIUM AUCTIONED IN PEIPING**  
PEIPING (UP)—Two thousand seven hundred ounces of opium, which the Tax Bureau confiscated because no taxes were paid, were auctioned off here, the vernacular press announced.

**VICTORY BALLOON BALKS**  
PEIPING (UP)—Plans of local Japanese to announce Hsueh's fall through the use of a large balloon failed to materialize when the inflated gas bag refused to rise.

## HOOSIER AT 86 REGAINS CITIZENSHIP LOST IN FIRE

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (UP)—Christian Fell, 86, received his certificate of United States citizenship shortly after he came to this country from France 66 years ago.

He established his home at Auburn, Ind. Fire destroyed the home and the certificate. Fell went to the county clerk. The record of his citizenship, he was told, had been destroyed when fire razed an old building in which numerous records were kept.

So Fell re-applied for citizenship. Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick granted the application.

## Typical Home Says Goodbye to Hired Girl

### Labor-Saving Machines Displace American "Institution" Wide Survey Discloses.

WASHINGTON (UP)—Labor-saving machines have displaced the hired girl in the typical American village home, a nation-wide survey by the department of agriculture shows.

"There now are statistics to show that James Whitcomb Riley's children's classic, 'our hired girl,' no longer portrays the typical in American village life," the department said.

She was the family factotum who lived in the household, cooked such good things to eat that the children loitered about her kitchen table until she chased them away with such such refrain as:

"Clear out of my way; there's time for work and time for play! Take your dough and run, child, run, or I can't get no cooking done!"

In reaching its conclusion the department studied "household help" tables of 8,434 white non-relief families in 140 typical villages in all sections of the country.

"The importance of 'our hired girl' has decreased as services of commercial bakeries and laundries have increased, as canneries and garment factories have grown, and as labor-saving devices have come into the home. Dr. Louise Stanley, home economics director who supervised the survey, said:

"Then, too," she added, "many a homemaker would rather spend for a car and widen her social contacts than to spend for a maid if this means only leisure to sit on the front porch and watch the neighbors ride by."

The New England and Pacific regions were lowest in percentage of families having hired help and in average amount spent. In the former only one in twenty-five families employed help. The average of all families was \$54 a year.

On the Pacific coast the percentage of such families ranged from four in the low income bracket to 45 in the highest. Hired help for the housewife was slightly more prevalent in North Central, Middle Atlantic, Plains and Mountain states.

The southeastern village housewife, in contrast to her northern and western sisters, stood a very good chance of having help. Among 2,092 families interviewed household help ranged from 16 per cent in the low income bracket (\$250-\$499 a year) to 100 per cent in the highest (\$5,000-\$9,999).

## AUTO PLUNGES 50 FEET, LANDS UPRIGHT, 5 ESCAPE

PHILADELPHIA (UP)—Death took a holiday here when an automobile carrying five passengers broke through a guard rail and plunged 50 feet to a cobble stockyard.

The vehicle landed squarely on its four wheels; the tires and springs absorbing the shock. The passengers escaped with minor bruises.

## Laughing Around the World With IRVIN S. COBB

### But It Was Worth a Chance

By IRVIN S. COBB  
THE lawyer picked his way to the edge of the excavation for the new terminal station and called down for Michael Casey.



"I am," said the lawyer. "Mr. Casey did you come from Castlebar, County Mayo?"

"I did."

"And was your mother named Mary and your father named Owen?"

"They was."

"Then Mr. Casey," said the lawyer, "it is my duty to inform you that your Aunt Kate has died in the old country, leaving you an estate of twenty thousand dollars in cash. Please come on up."

"There was a pause and a commotion down below.

"Mr. Casey," called the lawyer, craning his neck over the trench, "I'm waiting for you!"

"In wan minute," said Mr. Casey. "I just stopped to lick the foreman!"

For six months Mr. Casey, in a high hat and with patent leather shoes on his feet, lived a life of elegant ease, trying to cure himself of a great thirst. Then he went back to his old job. It was there in the same excavation that the lawyer found him the second time.

"Mr. Casey," he said, "I've more news for you. It is your Uncle Terrence who's dead now in the old country; and he has left you his entire property."

"I don't think I can take it," said Mr. Casey, leaning wearily on his pick. "I'm not as strong as I wance was; and I'm doubtin' if I could go through all that again and live!"

(American News Features, Inc.)

## France's Ratio of Aliens Now 1 to 14 Natives

### Presence of Three Million Foreigners Causes New Concern—Rapid Rise in Recent Years.

PARIS (UP)—France attracts more immigrants than any other European country, and is perhaps second only to the United States in accepting the greatest number of immigrants among nations.

Today there are more than 3,000,000 foreigners living in France, against only 400,000 in 1851. The total population of the country of slightly more than 42,000,000 has grown relatively little in that period, and has been virtually stationary since the World War.

This large number of foreigners living in France—one-fourteenth of the entire population—admittedly has its good and bad points. Recent decrees ordering the immediate registration of foreigners or their expulsion, indicates renewed attention paid to this problem. But on the whole, the French still regard immigration as beneficial and the right asylum for political refugees finds only the United States on an equal footing with France in liberality of admittance.

**Rise Rapid in Recent Years**  
Despite the introduction of numerous democratic states in Europe during the war, immigration from the poorer nations leaped following the armistice. In 1911 there were 1,100,000 foreigners in France; in 1931 this had grown to 2,715,000 and in the last seven years has passed the 3,000,000 mark, despite the introduction of severe restrictions since the mass exodus from the totalitarian states threatened to become a flood.

Post-war immigration policy has been dictated by the fact that France has attained a stationary population figure. In the war France lost 1,350,000 of her youngest and strongest men. To this must be added the sharp fall in the birth rate during the four war years, the low health of those who were children and suffered from malnutrition during that period, and some half million severely wounded men who suffered permanent disability as a result of the war.

The war decimated France's male population and upset the numeric equilibrium of sexes. It is estimated that there are 115 women to every 100 men in France today. Naturally in the war generations the disparity is much greater. One thing about immigrants which officials—particularly the army—regard as a good point is that the majority of immigrants are young men, the majority of whom finally marry French women.

**Students Number 12 Per Cent**  
Another criticism is that the foreigners are taking jobs in the liberal professions away from the Frenchmen. A small but vociferous group has utilized this for anti-semitic propaganda in France. Statistics show that only 4 per cent of liberal professional workers are foreigners. Of students in French universities 9,000, or 12 per cent are foreigners. The majority of them return to their own countries when they finish their studies.

Criminal cases against foreigners, however, are high. According to figures published by the department of justice 50,000 foreigners go before the courts each year. It is estimated that 17.5 per cent of criminals in French prisons are foreigners. Moreover, 25 per cent of the bankruptcies and judicial liquidations each year occur among foreigners.

Supporters of a liberal policy toward foreign immigrants argue that this situation is due to control and not to the principle of liberal asylum. One of the suggested changes is that foreigners be more evenly distributed throughout the country. At present most foreigners are concentrated in big centers, more than 60 per cent in Paris alone. Often French villages in which mines or chemical and iron factories are located are found to possess more foreigners than Frenchmen. There are villages in the mining regions which are principally composed of Poles.

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WHEN YOU USE  
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IT'S A CREAM  
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NO GREASE - NO MESS - NO RAZOR CLOG

Wilts the whiskers—Soothes the skin

## EAGLE NEWS ITEMS

Miss Genevieve Bickert of Omaha spent Sunday with home folks.

Miss Lucille Mayer was the guest of Miss Lois Jean Lytle the first of last week.

Roy Cooper, of Lincoln, spent last Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Martha Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hawkins of Sidney made a brief visit in Eagle the first of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Axe of Lincoln were in town Tuesday visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Martha Cooper spent Monday of this week with her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Adams and family.

Charles Gray, Sr., of Douglas, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. H. May and Mr. May and Ormond.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Piersol, of Lincoln spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Piersol and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thomson and Gary of Palmyra spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wall and family.

Mrs. J. V. Stradley and Mr. and Fred Newsham of Greenwood called on relatives in Eagle Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Nicholas of Elgin visited their daughter, Mrs. Don Springer and Rev. Springer on last Sunday.

Mrs. Lydia Muenchau and Miss Lillie Muenchau of Elmwood called last Sunday afternoon at the W. E. Muenchau home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lytle and family of Elmwood spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Lytle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lytle.

Mrs. Mary Wachter spent Sunday in Lincoln with Mr. and Mrs. Loren Wachter and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Peterson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Piersol are enjoying a visit with Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Piersol's sister, from Geneva, who has been here most of the past week.

Mrs. Martha Cooper, Mrs. Mack Williams and Roy Cooper drove to Greenwood and spent last Sunday afternoon at the J. V. Stradley home.

Mrs. George Bickert, Sr., who hasn't been in good health for several months, is now receiving treatment at the St. Elizabeth hospital in Lincoln.

Rev. Springer and members of the Epworth League attended the Epworth assembly at Epworth Lake park in Lincoln last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde West and family and Mrs. Irene McFall motored to Avoca last Sunday and were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Baier.

Miss Florence West returned home the latter part of last week from Boulder, Colorado, where she had taken some special work at the University of Colorado.

Miss Freda Reitter, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Plymale and children of Millard enjoyed a motor trip to Oklahoma last week. While gone, they visited relatives near Alva, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Moore of San Francisco, Calif., arrived in Eagle Thursday after a visit with relatives in Arkansas. They will visit Mrs. Sophia Gerhard, Miss Jennie Gerhard and Ed Gerhard and family while here.

**Attended Funeral in Lincoln**  
A number of people from this community attended the funeral services held in Lincoln Tuesday morning for Miss Irene Townsend's father, Mrs. Phila Townsend, who passed away last Sunday at his home in the capital city. Miss Townsend has given piano lessons here during the summer for a number of years.

**Attended Funeral in Missouri**  
Mr. and Mrs. Voyal Wall, Mrs. Joe Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Childester and Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hursh motored to Ravenwood, Missouri, Saturday of last week and attended

## Work Starts on New Base for Air G. H. Q.

### Scott Field Construction Will Be Finished Within Year—Fi- nanced by PWA.

BELLEVILLE, Ill. (UP)—Workmen have begun the rebuilding of Scott Field, wartime aviation training base seven miles southwest of here, to care for the General Army Air Force headquarters which will be transferred from Langley Field, Va.

The work is financed by a \$5,500,000 appropriation from the Public Works Administration for the wrecking of the present buildings and the construction of hangars, runways, service buildings, barracks for 330 enlisted men and quarters for 27 commissioned officers. There will also be quarters for 32 non-commissioned officers.

**Work to Require Year**  
Other buildings also have been planned but not yet authorized. The work is expected to be completed within a year.

With the headquarters of Major Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding general of the air corps, stationed here, Scott Field will be the key point in the United States air defense. About 35 members of the headquarters staff, 200 men and 20 planes will be moved to the field.

Transference of air headquarters to Scott Field was prompted by both administrative and strategic considerations, according to Major Walter T. Meyer, present adjutant at the field.

### Other Units Unchanged

Although most of the Army's air force will remain at Riverside, Cal., Langley, Va., and Shreveport, La., the headquarters will be in center of the United States. This factor will enable the commanding general to reach all units of his command more quickly. The west coast could be reached easily in one day from here, while it required nearly two days to make the jump from Langley Field.

The air force headquarters here will be within three hours of Detroit, five hours of New Orleans and five hours of New York. The entire air defense of the country will be planned from here, including plans for air development in war and peace and the arrangement of maneuvers and war games along with the supervision of the air corps personnel and equipment.

The funeral services for William Wareheim, Miss Minnie Hursh of Lincoln accompanied them and remained there.

Mrs. Wareheim will be remembered by many of her friends as Miss Edith Hursh.

### NONCHALANT LION UNWANTED

PITTSBURG, Cal. (UP)—Roy Ludington, manager of the Crafts Showings, would like to get rid of a nonchalant lion. It is no good for show purposes because the more he is prodded and the more blank cartridges that are fired, the meeker he gets. Surrounding zoos refused to accept the beast.

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