

Plan for Adequate National Defense

Rebuilding of the Army and Navy is Under Way.

Washington.—New steps, fostered by the administration, for more adequate national defense are being made on three fronts—land, sea and air. Plans for new battleships are under way, a mechanized army of swift mobility is being speeded, and new air bases along the coast are to be established. These are the foremost protective measures.

Congress has given the government sufficient funds to develop a mechanized army and a scientific navy of smashing gun power. More than \$800,000,000 was supplied in the 1936 army and navy appropriation bills.

High-Speed Tanks.

The army plans to equip more infantry units with the high-powered semi-automatic rifle, which has three times the firing power of the standard Springfield rifle. Acquisition of high-speed armored tanks capable of traveling 70 miles an hour and combat cars, equipped with sponge-rubber tires and with turrets containing 50 caliber machine guns, and one pounder rifles, is to follow.

New armor protection has been developed for seven and 15-ton trucks, to be obtained. Armored scout cars equipped with radio and carrying 50 caliber machine guns are on the schedule.

With the Wilcox air base bill enacted the administration is looking forward to the gradual adoption of a new policy of national defense.

The Wilcox bill, recently enacted, authorizes the establishment of a series of air bases along the Atlantic and Pacific coastlines, on the Gulf of Mexico and in Alaska. It is hoped that as much as \$125,000,000 will be expended on the creation of these bases during the next five years.

Wall of Defense.

Proponents of military aviation claim these air bases will establish a veritable "Chinese wall" around this country, and that it will be adequate in defending it from attack.

The new air bases will be linked up with naval stations wherever possible, to provide the maximum of efficiency.

The United States is also drafting plans for new naval vessels that can be thrown into production at once—in the event of a world naval race.

Naval leaders here hope the British-Japanese program of announcing in advance, what the naval program of each country will be for some years to come, will achieve results of mutual confidence that are predicted for it.

But they are skeptical, and frank-

Great Britain Prevents Sale of Spies' Secrets

London.—Secrets of Great Britain's espionage network in the days of the Napoleonic wars are believed to have narrowly escaped being revealed for the first time in Sotheby's sale rooms in London.

Their probable publication was prevented when the foreign office unexpectedly gave warning that the document in which the secrets are believed to be contained would be liable to confiscation under the official secrets act. As a result, there is considerable likelihood that they may be taken to the United States for sale.

The documents are a part of the papers of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, British ambassador in Paris early in the Nineteenth century, and belong to the earl of Abingdon, who was offering the entire lot for auction.

They include a series of 52 letters from the duke of Wellington to Stuart de Rothesay between 1814 and 1830, chiefly dealing with France after the fall of Napoleon; correspondence of great importance between Stuart and Admiral Lord Berkeley, chief commander on the Portuguese coast from 1810 to 1812; "official letters and dispatches from Portugal, 1810-13," and dispatches from Lord Nelson and the duke of Wellington.

Man Lips Way Into Charge of Robbery

Atlanta, Ga.—Eddie Brown, negro, lisped himself into trouble here. Placed in a police lineup as a robbery suspect, Eddie was viewed by Rev. W. H. Major, who had lost \$35 and a watch to a dusky holdup man. Major peered at the suspect closely. "Make some talk," he commanded. "Say scissors." "Thitherth," replied Eddie. "That's the man," Major told police. "He looks like him and he lisps like him."

Uproot Street to Save Life of Stray Mongrel

Boise, Idaho.—It was only a mongrel dog, but no effort was spared to save its life.

The dog was trapped in an irrigation canal, its head wedged in a weed catcher. One man offered \$5 to anyone who could free the dog. Another volunteered to swim down the ditch to rescue the animal.

Police and firemen were called. Street employees finally used hammer and chisels to tear up the street, ditch and concrete foundations, and the dog was freed. It feebly shook the water from its body and was on its way.

Plant Blooms Each Night but Loses Buds in Day

Berne, Ind.—An unusual plant is growing in the garden of Mrs. Edna Stauffer. It has no blooms during the day, but around seven o'clock every evening numerous buds open, and yellow flowers appear. All the blooms are wilted by eleven o'clock the next day.

Find New Race of Pygmies in Annam

Tiny Couple Captured in Remote Section of Asia.

Paris.—A race of pygmies has been discovered in mountainous Annam hinterland of southeastern Asia, hitherto believed uninhabited.

A tiny man and woman were captured by natives and taken to Hue, government seat of the Quang Binh province. Administrator Pierrot of province in the French protectorate reported. They are being nursed to health from malnutrition.

The discovery verified Pierrot's long suspicion that a race of tiny people lived back up in the mountains which few of the superstitious natives have visited.

Typhoons that wrought much damage through the region gave Pierrot the first suggestion of this curious race.

aboriginal race. While on an expedition through the stricken area Pierrot thought he saw a pygmy clinging to a log being carried down a river. He was unable to reach the log to save the small man, if there was one, but the administrator began asking natives if they had seen any pygmies.

Pierrot found a few villagers who said they had seen dwarfish people occasionally, so timid and elusive that natives never could catch up with them.

Later the pygmy man and woman were captured and brought here. Doctor Trehout, director of the French hospital, recognized them as belonging to a race closely akin to the African pygmies.

The French School of the Extreme Orient has been notified of the find and has begun an intensive study to determine the origin of this curious race.

FOR SCHOOL DAYS

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Smart fashions for the school-girl "say it" emphatically in checks and plaids this fall. Here is a two-piece dress that relies for its smartness on a unique closely knit jacquard patterning done in detectable contrasting colors. Among the combinations in which the costume is particularly effective are beret green with string, rust and white, black

Air Commuter in East

Is an Old Time Pilot

Georgetown, Md.—Late every afternoon this summer, the pontoons of a seaplane cut two troughs across the surface of Chesapeake bay and Milton Earl Reid, who claims to be the oldest active pilot in the United States, steps out on the deck of the houseboat—his summer home.

The first Pennsylvanian to attain the distinction, he qualified as an airplane pilot on April 13, 1912, and holds license No. 114 of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.

But flying, to Reid, is only a convenient means of commuting between his summer residence and his office in Philadelphia. It is a 40 minute hop from Georgetown to Essington-on-the-Delaware, where he lands. The 90-mile trip requires at least four hours by water and almost that length of time by train.

Aboard the houseboat, there is a radio receiving set which enables him to obtain daily government weather forecasts. A radio beacon and a 54 gallon drum of aviation gasoline for emergencies complete the flying equipment at his floating home.

and white, also chile and varsity. Interesting details include the high waist, knife pleats in the skirt, pique collar and the self bow across the neckline. The metal trims include a huge belt buckle, also ornaments on the bow which spans the pique collar. This attractive two-piece speaks eloquently in favor of knitted modes for fall, the advance showings of which amaze in point of artistry, originality and smartness of their styling.

Bees Nest in Rail Switch

Woodburn, Ohio.—A swarm of bees settled down in a railroad switch lock in the yards here, hampering rail activities.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field



Washington.—Black rust in the Northwest, particularly in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and to a lesser extent—due to less rain—in Montana, is going to upset a lot of AAA calculations on wheat this year. For example, all government figures so far are very misleading, in that they estimate bushels of wheat, but take no account of the fact that due to the peculiar type of ravaging black rust effects, the same number of bushels of wheat will produce less flour.

Conservative estimates in Minneapolis and St. Paul for example, are that from 40 to 50 per cent of the wheat crop expected in the whole Northwest will be unmillable. That is, it would not, in the normal course of events, be ground into flour. This is complicated further by the processing taxes.

The processing tax is based on the bushel of wheat that goes into the flour mill. Now a bushel of wheat which has been affected by black rust will produce only a fraction of the flour that a normal bushel of wheat would. In ordinary times, this would be carefully calculated, and would be reflected in a much lower price paid for that wheat by the miller. But the fact that the processing tax is based on the bushel of wheat, not on the barrel of flour, upsets normal calculations.

Black rust strikes the wheat on one side—always on the southern side. If the weather is dry, it does not spread around the kernel. If the weather is damp it does. It makes a ring all around, and as most of the nourishment comes up near the circumference of the kernel, instead of through the center, the food of the kernel is choked off. This means that in a bushel of rust-infested wheat, there is an unusually large percentage of bran, and an unusually small percentage which can be ground into white flour.

Canada Also Hit

The duty on wheat from Canada is 42 cents a bushel. Canada also suffered from black rust this year, but Canada has a tremendous carry-over—considerably more than 100,000,000 bushels, which is not affected by black rust. Moreover, the government of Canada has decided to liquidate this wheat, which it has been holding in much the same way that the United States government held cotton, and as the Brazilian government held coffee.

This hold-over Canadian wheat, experts say, can easily pay the 42 cents duty, and the processing tax, and still be a bargain for Minneapolis millers in contrast with about one-half of the northwestern wheat. This is due to the complication of the processing tax plus the fact that half or more of the northwestern wheat assays such a small proportion of flour.

Predictions by experts are that at least 50,000,000 bushels of this hold-over Canadian wheat will be bought by United States millers, and probably nearer 100,000,000 bushels.

The rust-infested wheat thus driven out will have to be sold as cattle feed. But there enters another complication. There is already in the Northwest a great plenty of cattle feed. All forage crops were good this year, due to the very moisture which hurt the wheat. Forage crops, due to their bulk as compared with their value, cannot be hauled economically for long distances. Which means that if they are to be consumed at all, they must be consumed in the northwestern states.

From all of which experts predict that there will be tremendous buying of young pigs for fattening, and young cattle, in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, this year, and that while the production of beef may not affect prices before 1937, the price of pork will be forced down by next summer, no matter what the AAA may do.

Atlantic-Gulf Canal

Aside entirely from the question of whether the construction of the Atlantic-Gulf canal across northern Florida will run the fresh water supply of that portion of the state south of the proposed ditch down to Lake Okechobee, the proposition is really on all fours with the much talked about Passamaquoddy.

It has been considered for many years. Always it has been rejected, after a study by engineers. Always the reason has been the same. It is entirely practical as an engineering project—indeed it presents few real difficulties from that angle, if this contamination of Florida's fresh water supply is warded to one side. But is it economically sound? The answer has always been "No."

Careful study, even this time, produced a report to President Roosevelt that if the total volume of business which might be expected should materialize, still the proposition would not pay interest on its cost and operating expenses. There is no hair line about this. The experts have no doubt about it whatever.

But there is an even gloomier

angle. Three-fourths of the present tonnage moving from Gulf ports to North Atlantic American ports, and across the Atlantic (tonnage for South Atlantic ports, of course would not use it) consists at present of oil. No one is in a position to state how long this tonnage will continue so to move. Oil fields now shipping by way of the Gulf may continue shipping for many years. On the other hand, their production may slump any time. Also it is always possible that pipe lines may be found more economical for moving the product.

So that no one knows at what moment three-fourths of the existing tonnage that this canal might expect may be cut off.

Can't Foretell Tonnage

Against this contention is made in defense that no one can foretell what business may arise to provide plenty of tonnage for the canal. It is quite possible. Many railroads doing a large business today, and serving very real needs, were constructed to accommodate traffic which has long since disappeared—would never have been built if their builders, and the investors who provided the construction costs, had suspected that the traffic they were built to handle might evaporate.

The immediate pressure for the canal, of course, is to provide some useful work for idle men—something that will not be mere boondoggling. On the theory that this work may be useful—may even prove profitable for reasons not now realized—the work is justified by its defenders. And it is a real job. The canal will be 195 miles long. It involves moving almost twice as much dirt as was involved in digging the Panama canal—slides and all. Though on account of the difference in terrain, climate, etc., the expense will not be anything like as great.

About Politics

It is an old saying in politics that the man "out in front" in the race for the Presidential nomination of a big party—six months before the convention—is bound to be killed off. The theory is that all the other candidates are shooting at him. Also that the public is highly changeable, and forgets easily.

There are exceptions to all rules, as evidenced in this case by the present incumbent of the White House. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was well out in front for the Democratic nomination for 18 months prior to the 1932 Democratic convention. He sprang into the lead when he was re-elected governor of New York, by a tremendous majority, in November, 1930. His boom defied all traditions by staying there, despite all sorts of ups and downs, right through the whole period. To use a racing term, his boom was never headed. There was never a day from November, 1930, until his nomination in June, 1932, when fair betting odds would not have favored him against any other candidate. Or for that matter, against any two other candidates.

Politicians of both parties are wondering if an exception will come this time in the Republican party. At present the two leaders, so far out in front that it seems hardly worth while to figure who is third and who is fourth, are Senator William E. Borah and Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

Almost any politician, familiar with national politics, will tell his friends confidentially that if either of the two is nominated, it will be Knox.

As to Borah

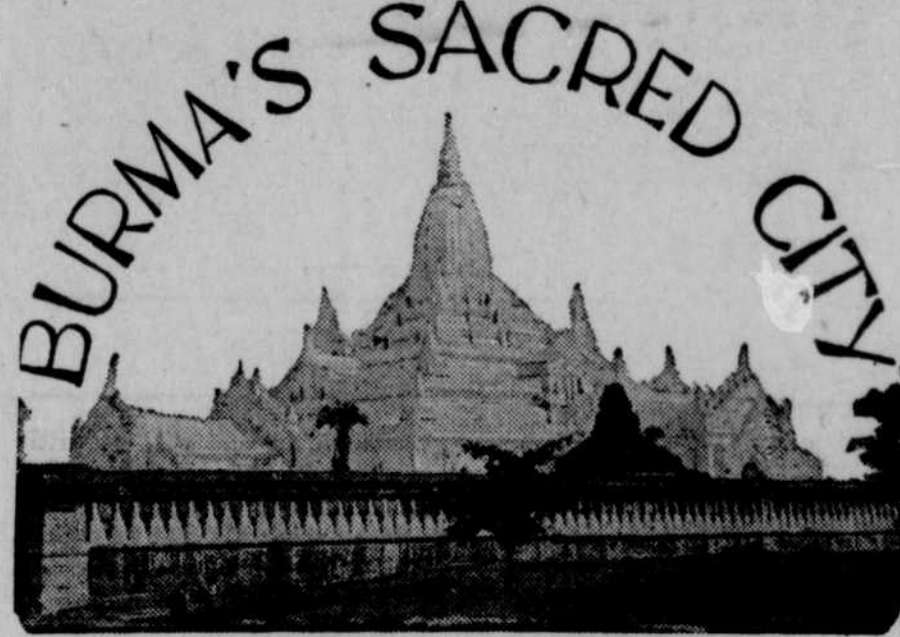
That is one of the reasons the recent poll of Republican local leaders by Robert H. Lucas was so interesting. Apparently these local leaders thought Borah would make a very strong candidate in their communities, whether they personally would prefer another type or not.

As to his age, Borah is in marvelous condition, considering his seventy years. Friends are fond of saying he has all the Mormon virtues. By which they mean he uses no tea, coffee, tobacco or alcohol. He is a sparing eater, and has kept up his horseback riding, even in Washington. He insists on his beauty sleep every night, cares nothing about society, never subjects himself to any undue strains. For example, even when he was tremendously interested in filibusters, he never made the long, grueling, time-killing speeches for which some other senators are famous.

All his life he has been a lone wolf in politics. In the senate he has never been a cog in the machine. He would never be "regular."

The strength of Colonel Knox, as shown in various polls, is simply revolutionary from a political standpoint. One has to go back to Horace Greely for a precedent, and even that is not a good one.

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The Ananda, a Temple of Pagan.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

PAGAN, Burma's Sacred City, is solemnity and mystery; about it is enchantment. Here, 90 miles southwest of Mandalay, the traveler finds himself in the midst of a veritable forest of temples and pagodas, large and small, nearly perfect or almost unrecognizable because of decay. Before their vast bulks the traveler becomes painfully conscious of his littleness and insignificance. His mere presence seems an impertinence. The crumbling walls, the fallen pinnacles and the desolation are eloquent of the vanity of fame, the hollowness of glory, and the futility of human effort.

Of the 5,000 or more temples that are still to be seen, the Ananda, the Thatyinyu, and Gawdawpallin, standing all three within a circle of a quarter of a mile radius, are surpassingly beautiful and majestic.

The Ananda rises like a structure of foam. On its summit, like the flame upon some altar, a slender, golden spire gathers the radiance of the sun and flings it forth again to every quarter. It is the first of all the temples to command the traveler's attention; it is the last upon which he gazes as the swift steamer bears him away.

The Thatyinyu has suffered more from time and neglect than has the Ananda. Its walls are blackened and much of the detail of its ornamentation has fallen away. It is hardly beautiful; it is majestic. About it is a suggestion of enormous solidity and a noble loftiness of conception.

The third temple has neither the exquisite beauty of the Ananda nor the sublimity of the Thatyinyu; yet in the perfect harmony of its proportions, the refinement of every detail, it has a charm of its own. It contributes with the others to the spell which Pagan casts over even the most careless visitor.

Lovely View From Circuit House.

Past the Gawdawpallin the path leads on to the circuit house. At every step is revealed some new grouping of effects, some new harmonies of proportion or felicities of detail, and from the spacious veranda of the resthouse the view is one never to be forgotten. Westward the river and the hills, silver and gold and blue in the sunset; near at hand the Gawdawpallin, with orange light and soft purple shadows mingling and shifting over its huge battlements; farther away the Ananda and the Thatyinyu, now indistinct in the twilight; and all around, the half-seen outlines of pagodas.

Heroic achievements, the basest villainy, successful subtlety—all these are mingled in the history of this ruined city.

The greatness of Pagan, and with it reliable Burmese history, dates from the accession of Anawrata, about A. D. 1017. This truly remarkable monarch won by the sword a splendid empire and established a dynasty that continued in power for more than 200 years. At the beginning of his reign he devoted himself to the moral and religious uplift of his people. A corrupt and degrading "Naga worship," or obedience to devils, in the form of serpents, had come through Assam from northern India.

Anawrata's Great Reform.

Soon after Anawrata ascended the throne Buddhist missionaries arrived at Pagan from the country of the Talaings, a people dwelling to the south and, as a result of the frequent and easy communication with India by sea, highly civilized. These Talaing missionaries found the king a zealous convert. He expelled the priests of the abominable cult that for so many years had debauched his people, strictly proscribed the Naga worship, and did everything in his power to further the efforts of the preachers.

His fervor had, however, one lamentable result. Hearing that there were in Thaton, the Talaing capital, copies of the Buddhist Sacred Books and several precious relics, he sent a noble envoy to beg for such portions as might be spared. His reasonable request was refused in a singularly insolent manner.

With characteristic energy Anawrata assembled an army and a fleet and moved against Thaton. He was completely successful, and as the spoils of victory he carried back to Pagan not only the books and the priceless relics but the king and queen of the fallen city, together with principal nobles, rich treasure, 32 white elephants, and as host of 30,000 artificers and scholars.

This signal success only fanned

the flame of Anawrata's zeal. A fresh field for enterprise was found in Ceylon. There was in that island a most sacred relic, nothing less than a tooth of Gautama. Such a trophy was beyond price and its possession by Pagan would sanctify and ennoble the king's name. Accordingly, with four trusty captains, mounted on matchless steeds, Anawrata hastened to the seashore and embarked for Ceylon at nightfall.

But unseen hands were fighting on the side of the sovereign of Ceylon and sacred tooth. The ship sped swiftly on through the night. Yet when the travelers awoke it was to find themselves anchored a little below Pagan!

Baffled but not defeated, Anawrata sent an envoy to Sangabodhi, the king, an envoy who bore many costly presents and who was instructed to demand the tooth of Gautama in return.

Gautama Supplied Teeth.

Sangabodhi, unwilling to surrender his most precious possession, yet fearful of arousing the ire of so dreadful a monarch as the king of Pagan, was in sore straits. In his distress he expressed the wish that he might have two such teeth. No sooner had he given utterance to this desire than the tooth produced a fellow exactly resembling itself! In fact, the two were indistinguishable until the original declared itself by rising into the air and performing miracles.

The duplicate was placed in a casket of gold and delivered to the envoy who carried it back with great pomp to Pagan.

To solve the difficulty of choosing a site for the enshrinement of the prize, the casket was placed on the back of a white elephant, and it was announced that wherever the animal halted there should be the resting place of the tooth.

Much to the disappointment of all, the elephant bearing his precious burden crossed the river and knelt down near the Tangyi hills. This was very far from the palace, and the king expressed his regret that he also had not two sacred teeth. Here again the wish was father to the miracle. Immediately there were two teeth instead of one! The duplicate was placed on the elephant's back and the beast was hidden to move on.

Five times the elephant halted before reaching the neighborhood of the palace, and at each place the tooth was miraculously multiplied, until at last the site of the Lokananda was reached and the king professed himself satisfied. At each stop a shrine was built, and at the last was reared the pile which still remains as one of the monuments to Anawrata's greatness.

Conquered by the Chinese.

For more than two centuries the successors of Anawrata more or less worthily maintained the dignity and prestige of Pagan. But in the north was developing a power that was soon to engulf not Pagan only, but almost the entire continent of Asia. Kublai Khan in 1254 conquered what is now Yunnan, and the Chinese were thus brought into contact with Burma. To the resulting conflict there could be but one issue. In 1286 Pagan fell before invaders from the north, never again to attain historical significance. Of the great battle between the two armies on the plain of Voelam, Marco Polo gives a graphic and spirited account.

Though under the circumstances, the fall of Pagan was inevitable, the last king of that unfortunate capital stands in pitiful contrast to the great Anawrata. Known to history as Tayokpyemin, the King Who Ran Away From the Chinese, he was utterly unworthy of his noble office. In the Mingalazedi is an inscription which commemorates his achievements at the table. Here it is recorded that he never dined off fewer than three hundred dishes!

While the Chinese host was yet a long way from the city, the cowardly king fled down the river to Bassein. When the cooks whom he had taken with him were able to produce only 150 dishes, the full horror of his position dawned upon the unhappy monarch. He burst into childish tears and exclaimed, "Now I am poor indeed!"

When the invaders had taken their toll of Pagan and retired, he thought of returning. At Prome, however, he was met by one of his sons, who offered him poisoned food. For a time the weakling hesitated. At last, convinced that it was better to die so than by the sword, he yielded and met a fate that, as few writers have avoided the temptation to remark, was singularly appropriate to his character.

Field Mass Held During Army Maneuvers



During the great army maneuvers at Pine camp, N. Y., religious services were held regularly, men of all creeds attending. The illustration shows a Catholic priest conducting a field mass at an improvised altar.