

EXPECT NAVY SCRAP IN CONGRESS NEXT

Fight Likely Over Effort to Get Money to Build Up to Parity Rank

The next big naval fight so far as Uncle Sam is concerned will be the fight in Congress in an effort to get legislation enabling our Navy Department up to parity with Great Britain. Although the agreement was reached at London, pacifists in America will seek to block the building of our navy up to agreed strength. The U. S. Navy Department has its construction program ready for submission to Congress. In an interesting article on this program in the current issue of the National Republic, Mr. Hancock Adams says:

"The capital ships we retain have 160 big guns, as compared with 118 for Great Britain and 88 for Japan. The capital ship remains, in a word, one of the principal bulwarks of our naval defense, and the abolition of the battleship by international agreement would deprive us therefore of one of our main defenses. So far as battleships are concerned, we came out of the London conference in good shape.

"The London treaty divided cruisers into two categories, first those ships mounting guns in excess of 6.1 inches, and second, ships mounting guns less than this. Cruiser tonnage in the first category was allotted as follows: the United States, 18 ships, tonnage, 180,000; the British Empire, 15 ships, tonnage, 146,000, and Japan, 12 ships, tonnage, 108,400. Before the conference, our program, as approved by Congress, called for the construction of 23 large cruisers, this representing what the General Board felt was the minimum strength in cruisers, if American interests on the high seas were to be adequately protected. The London conference only gives us 18 of these ships. Two cruisers of the 10,000-ton type are already built, and 11 more are under construction. That means that we must complete five others if we are to reach the tonnage permitted us by the treaty. Great Britain already has 15 of the larger cruisers built and four more under construction. Japan has eight, with four more being built, so here obviously, we must act quickly to enable us to reach the treaty tonnage.

U. S. in Disadvantage

"As a matter of fact, the United States operates here under a slight disadvantage. Britain already has her large cruiser tonnage, and in addition has four ships of the Hawkins class—cruisers carrying 7.5-inch guns, and she may retain these ships until 1936, there being a provision that the excess tonnage must be disposed of gradually. Japan will reach her quota in 1931. By next March, the United States will have completed eight cruisers, of a tonnage of 80,000; by 1932 11 ships with a total tonnage of 110,000, and in 1933, 13 ships, tonnage 130,000. In no case are we allowed to have over 15 ships, tonnage 150,000, completed by the end of 1934, and in 1934, when another conference is scheduled, we will be allowed to lay down the eighteenth of the ten thousand tonners. To put it in another way, it will be another six years before we can reach the tonnage level of 180,000.

Evidences of Sacrifice of Children Found in Ruins of Ancient Kish

Evidences of rites involving child sacrifice, conducted by the inhabitants of ancient Kish approximately 2,500 years ago, are discussed by Henry Field, assistant curator of physical anthropology at Field Museum of Natural History in the current (October) issue of Field Museum News, published for the 6,000 members of the institution.

Assistant Curator Field was for some time a member of the Field Museum-Oxford University Joint Expedition to Mesopotamia, which during the past eight years has uncovered a large part of Kish, believes

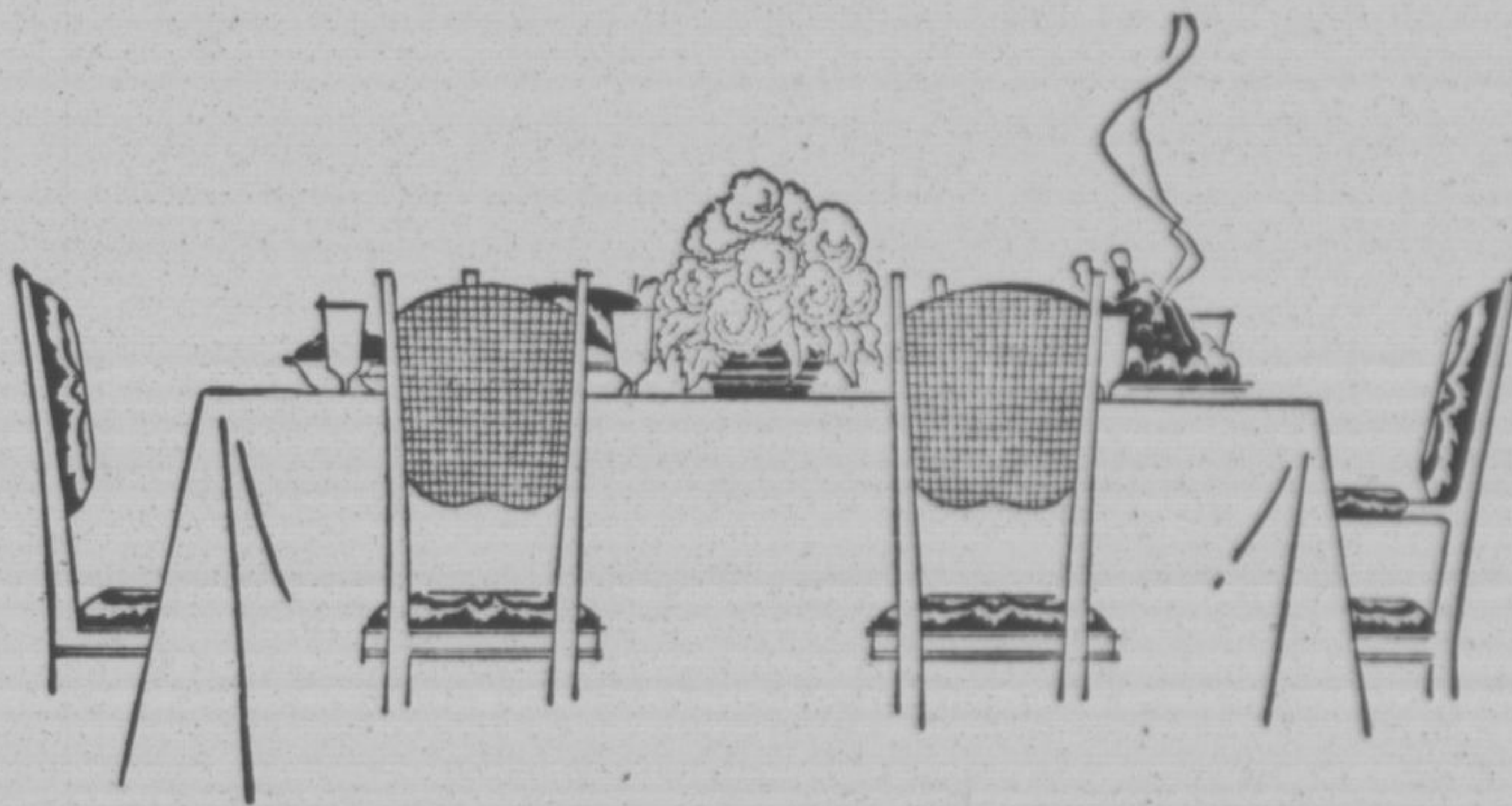
to be the seat of the world's earliest civilization, dating back some 5,000 years.

"During the excavations in the Babylonian levels which are attributed to the middle of the first millennium before the Christian era, numerous pot burials containing children were unearthed," writes Mr. Field. "The burial jars had been placed along the walls of the more important buildings, and it seems plausible to suggest that these babies may have been sacrificed to propitiate the gods in whose honor the buildings were beside several of the sarcophagi were the skeletons of dogs. This suggests the possibility that the favorite animal was buried beside his master to accompany his soul to the spirit world.

"Several small dogs were buried beside children, and these animals may have watched and guarded the primitive cradles. When a child was put to premature death as a sacrifice to the gods, the dog was also sacrificed and buried beside his playmate so that he might continue to protect him in the world beyond the grave."

Franklin Roosevelt's strong point as a candidate for President would be that a lot of folks would think they were still voting for Teddy.

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